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From the Royal Geographical Journal

**JOURNEY IN THE YORUBA AND NUPE COUNTRIES
IN 1848.**

By Daniel J. May, Esq., F. R. G. S., 2d Master, M. N.
READ, JUNE 27, 1859.

To the right Honorable the Earl of MALMESBURY, etc. etc. :
FERNANDO P.O. 13th November. 1858.

MY LORD:—I have the honor to report to your Lordship my proceedings in pursuance of Dr. Baikie's instructions to me, dated 23d May, 1858, directing me to endeavor to explore some of the less known districts in the east of the great Yorub

I left the encampment on the banks of the Niger early on the morning of the 24th of May, accompanied by W. Reader, a man of the Boua district, and a carrier, a man of the adjacent district of Bode, both in east Toruema, and through which I was probably to find the easiest pass. I pursued my former route, leaving the river to the left, and arrived daily at Ilorin, at 11 A. M. of the 27th of May. On the 28th I received the news that the Government had decided to send the bearer of a mail, with important news recently received from the Government, and feeling that such a course would be the establishment of more direct communication, I ought to have an immediate interview with the chief, and to present my letter, I left Ilorin the same afternoon, reaching Orhagha about midnight. On the following day (28th May), and thence despatching a messenger, I succeeded in forwarding the mail, of which I was the bearer, by the steamer from Lagos, of 7th June.

My interview with the chief at Ilorin was lengthy and satisfactory, continuing the familiarity adopted between us on my previous visit, my inclination and his curiosity and interest rendering it, I hope, both useful and instructive.

Resting at Ogbawmoshaw until the morning of Monday, 31st May, I then set out for Ibadan, purposing to reach it by an eastern route, passing through a considerable town, Iwo. The first town reached was Ejebo, of a tolerable size, the approaches to which are broader and cleaner, and the town itself is also

man and better arranged than is usual. I here first met a functionary called an "Ajale," a resident representative of the power to which my town is directly subject, and who takes cognizance of all the business of the town. He was the first person to whom I afterwards visited and found a similar officer, I had then to see him and explain to him my business and objects, and as he then by him conducted to the chief of the town. Ejabo, the subject to Ibadan, and the tolls taken in the roads approaching the town are appropriate for that power. The chief received me with great kindness, and he and his wife and children were up for the night. The next day's journey was to a farmstead, a large village, the road lying through alternations of the usual light forests or wilderness, and tortuous path through dense jungle. This distance was one of considerable pain, but, having been "broken" by the day before, I was able to go on. The next day, which was the following day (2d June), I found to be but a short one, which, however, was a very pleasant surprise. The distance was not so great; houses substantially built, compounds more compact, and the chief's house quite a wonder to me. The principal novelty was that it was two covered porticoes enfiladed on the house, supported by pillars, and with a series of small enclosed enclosures and enclosures in the middle. This style, applied to the residences of the nobles and nobles halls. This style, applied to the residences of the nobles and nobles, became common on my further journey. After considerable delay, I was admitted to an interview with the chief, he and his household occupying one portico, his headman and myself occupying another. I found him an elderly, sharp man, attired in a white cloth, and a red turban, and a red turban, and a red turban, and a red turban. A large crowd occupied the space before the chief's house, to which I was an object of much curiosity, and which seemed to be none diminished by my being the second white man seen in the town. The chief was very kind, and very satisfying. I had some conversation, the question of householding, and the question of householding, the question of householding, and the question of householding, seemed to cause much difficulty, but was at last arranged.

I was much struck with the apparent paucity of men at this place; the preponderance of females is always evident, but it seemed here to be greater than usual. In the evening I paid a more familiar visit to the chief, and made him a small present; and leaving him and his town, left also, I think, the belief in the honesty and truth of white men and their intentions.

About four miles from town, I crossed the rocky bed of the Obba, wade two feet deep, and about sixty yards wide; then journeying through a good road through an impenetrable forest, reached a clearing where stands the halling-village "Oba"; then by a little road through a forest, reached the village Lalupasa at 2 P. M. I was very glad to find a house where I could stay, and to be in the way of our journey for the day. The village was made in the shape of an oval, and the houses were built in a circle for comfort, but that I had contained myself with a *judin* house the market-place, with two walls and a leaky thatch roof, for a dwelling. Leaving Lalupasa at half-past five on the morning of the 4th of June, and traveling the whole way through cultivated land, I reached Ibadasi about half-past ten. Between two round hills, tall pines rose very numerous. I found this route very agreeable to Ibadasi, where I was met by traders taking their goods, goats, fowls, pigeons, etc., principally from Ilorin and northward, to Ibadasi market.

venture, my Lord, to digress a moment, to remark that one of the principal objects of the journey on which I had now set out, was to endeavor to open up direct communication between Yoru and the sea and the trading-posts at the confluence of the Yoru and Binue. It was with this view I came so far down the river as Ibadan, as also that from there I had reason to expect being favored with the valuable companionship of the Rev. David Hinderer, of the Church Mission, whose station is there— a estimable advantage which, however, I did not enjoy. Among many large towns in the better known parts of Yoruba, except perfect independence, but paying a nominal allegiance to the king at Awyay, Ibadan, approaching, if not equal to Abbe-

oketa in size and extent, ranks unquestionably first in colonial power; they are the soldiers, the fighting tribe of Yorubans; and of this I had perpetual and often painful evidence throughout my journey.

for many miles around Hobden, and then for some miles through forests, and after accomplishing altogether, I estimate, 2, 8. 2. 8. (compass), 18¹/₂, we arrived at the river Oshan. This point is five or six miles before its confluence with the Obba, and here I found a considerable river about 100 yards broad; we crossed in a scumpe, and trawed the banks. This river is the Palace of the charts, falling into the Legoon east of Lagos. It is reported to me to have many reefs in it, and that we cannot traffic on it.

Traveling about four miles farther south, we concluded a long day's journeying by arriving at Agbon late, an interview with the Ajalo and the procuring a lodging occupying the remainder of the daylight. My host was the headman next the chief, but he proved an hospitable one. The town wall of Agbon enclosed a vast amount of needless ground as indicated at that outside. This is not peculiar to Agbon, but it was there first place I observed it; perhaps it is indicative of the expectations of its people. From Ibadan I saw that ground everywhere strewn with mias, in the corn-fields, about the houses and it enters into the composition of every stone. I was delayed at Agbon the whole of the 10th June, from inability to procure a single carrier.

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...a fierce civil war. On the death of the late king, two factions arose—a legitimist against a slave party, which, perhaps, may be translated aristocracy versus democracy. The last king has been a scion of and secretly favorable to the latter party, having in his lifetime enriched them with much advice and warning as to what would probably happen at his death. The "slave" party have triumphed, and occupying generally a large section of old T'ien, called Manchuria, the name "T'ien" is now heard of which should represent it is an enormous plot of

My first visit was to the Ajala, by whom I was conducted to the Modakake chief. He summoned his headmen, and we had a long interview. The noise and crowd were excessive, and I was obliged to leave a few minutes before the end of the day. I was unable to get a few words of conversation, and no ability to improve the matter. Hearing explained by the chief, a long whispering and consulting took place as to what would be proper to give me. A goat, kola-nuts, and a few cowrie-shells, presented at intervals. The old chief expressed anxiety to know about the cause of the trouble, and to give me permission to pay him another visit on the following day. In the evening, the chief, with a few attendants, paid me a visit, and brought me a quantity of sugar etc. He is a weak-minded and vain, spirituelle old man, entirely old-fashioned, and very ignorant. He grew impatient that I should give him some medicine "to keep the country good." It was in vain that I assured him that that concept, justice, and truth were the only specifics. To the last, he would not believe that I was sincere, and that I would endeavor it, that I was restrained from going to him, and that I would return. The following day—Sunday, 18th June, 1888—I came back to this place, taking advantage of it to make observations, to collect information, and visit the town. Induced by the discouraging results of my first visit, I was not getting any good. I went forward, a route engaged my attention for some time, that would have enabled me to reach Benin; but I decided that another

In consequence of some aggression, all communication between 1/6 and 1/6a had been stopped for seven months; a king messenger, however, was appointed to conduct me and band me over to the Jheeta outposts. A youth having been with difficulty engaged as a carrier, I set out on Monday morning, the fourth of June, from 1/6 for 1/6a. Leaving Modakke, we passed through the very extensive ruins of 1/6, which are now slowly being rebuilt, where the road is entirely up and down the hills we see eastward from 1/6, which road, however, for seven years an unused one, was often invisible, and always the most fearsome and worst I had traveled over.

On leaving the district of 1 1/4, the mission ground and zone disappear; and a rich loan takes their place. Having accomplished, I estimated, E. N. E. 8' (though now, and in all these cases, the actual travel is much more), we ascended another hill, to a small village, Gamodi, and entered the district of Jambh. Much caution was observed in receiving me; but having satisfied themselves that, though unusual, my visit was honest, I was received with expressions of pleasure, and hope that my journey might be the means of reopening the communication. In the presence of the headmen there, I sent a message to the Modaknake chief, which, I hope and think, probably did aid in this matter.

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which, in spite of extreme weariness, I was quite ready for; after which I was further conducted to the quarters appointed for me, the same as occupied by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of the Yorub American Mission, on his visit some months since.

The 10th, 16th, and 17th of June, 1895, I passed at Lima which was a longer stay than I wished or intended, and I was displeased from my being almost a prisoner, as it is not permitted to a stranger to walk abroad until he has been received by some important Spaniard here. It is the largest, and by far the most important place in Peru. The city is situated upon a hill remarkable for the size and solidity of its houses, and the intricate nature of their construction; that of the chief occupies nearly two square half-miles, and is surrounded by a wall upwards of twenty feet high. The people of Lima have a wilder spirit than those of other cities, and are more given to dissipation, by an increase of negroes, who are numerous, and the habit of making dances. The women wear a sun-umbrella before the shock incurred to the left nostril. Seeking information to guide me as to my further route, I learned that a large town, Ato, lay three or four days' ride from Lima, and that I might find there what I wanted. I wanted to go. Although I could not see how I could get away, still, I am disposed to believe that this town Ato may give me some to a dream rising near it, and be the same we know lying along the X-koro, near Lida, with a similar name. Inquiries made, sugar, and food, I daily received during my stay; but it was the

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The refusal to proceed beyond was distinctly made to refer not only to this instant, but to any future occasion. I was told that the only thing that was approved of on this head was that I should return whence I came; but, after some remonstrance, it was decided that I should go to Mr. Marks and down, go home to Mr. Holla, and I had no alternative. I must therefore have been assured; it was far from an appropriate one, and I believe that my case might have been more favorably considered had I been enabled to make timely presents to the governor and an adviser or two. I was presented with a kid and two heads of sheep, and the chief having requested and been supplied with a tobacco pipe, the interview terminated. I found two instances here of Sierra Leone people, sometime residents of Lagos, coming here to revisit their homes and friends, and learned and saw afterwards that such is frequent. From Illela, I sit situated north-northerly about three days' direct journey; but by the route used is a tedious one, and I wished to follow the straighter and shorter, but was not permitted.

A 6 A. M. of Friday, 19th June, 1868, I left my quarters in Ikasha, accompanied by a chief's messenger, and travelled northwards twenty-four miles and a half over a fair but rugged road, to a small village—numerous roads branching to farms indicating the fertility of the country. During this stage, I observed no incident conflictory of the peace policy of the Government. On reaching the capital of the government in Akasha. Meeting a woman carrying a large calabash of palm wine, my messenger (by virtue of his office) at once appropriated it, to the chagrin and loss of the owner without the least remembrance from the poor woman, and myself to all who would, when she was permitted to carry the same to her home, and becoming placeful to our or her further refreshment. I made a present of it to the woman, and requested my messenger to provide no such trifling supplies whilst he was with me. A second short stage brought me to the small village but large market-place of Oboghe, where Chief's messenger left me, and rain detained me for about four or five hours, during which time I still waited patiently for about six miles, I reached the river Okongho, my party and our loads were ferried placemal in a large calash, pushed and guided by a walking, and sometimes swimming ferryman; a little above, and flows over rocks; here it takes a fine rapid brood, breast-deep, some two knots per hour. On being on the right side of the river, the road crosses several and passes over open hill-tops, and reaches the foot of the hills from the south-east, among which we had been travelling; the red loam of Ikasha disappears, and the usual sandy soil takes its place. A farther journey of about two miles brought me halting camped until 4 P. M., when I arrived at Oboghe, where I found a very comfortable inn, but rude and inefficient construction. Between Oboghe and Okongho lies a wide interval (an interval between Ikasha and Yoruba proper in this direction. A visit to the Ajale (wall of Ikhasa) soon procured me quarters for the night. On Saturday morning (19th June) I resumed my journey westward to Oshuramu.

I had a pleasant road over open cultivated land, fertile, and well watered, except where some broken ground appeared. The country was fertile, as when near Ikasha, but more so than there, and the vegetation was better. By 5 P. M. I entered the town of Oshuramu, now a mission, and an important one, which seems to have long engaged the attention of the marauding power, having been twice destroyed during the last three or four years. The Ajale being absent in consequence of his services are directly with the chief and his family, and the town is a mission station.

aspire to find in each victim of tyranny and oppression. The shattered and mangled aspect of the town, and the subdued and ghastly aspect of the citizens and the sad, gloomy gaze of the men of the office, were the result of the majority of the men being poor slaves and illiterate. I had some of them before, and saw more subsequently. The old chief entertained me with an account of many of the woes that had befallen him and his town, and, in spite of his misdeeds, he did not appear to be conscious of his guilt. He said that he had not expected to be visited by the chief of the nation, and that he was glad to see him. The chief visited me, presenting me with a goat, the head of a white man blood upon the ground at the will, if not by the hands of a white man, it was anticipated would be productive of much good to their country. I concluded with him, thanked him, and returned to the city. One goes surprised, in passing from one town to another, all victims of and oppressed by the same power, that a system of emancipation against the common past should not have been formed; but, as we know, to submit is the least element of African character.

The following morning I set out from I'abaka for the next stage of my journey to Abajo. The first difficulty the road presented was a cutting about six feet deep, too narrow for a horse to walk on, and in one place obstructed by a tree fallen across it, under which it was with difficulty my unsaddled horse could be gotten. At a small town, Ohtan, we halted and breakfasted, where I paid a visit of courtesy to the chief, who gave me a few cowries and kola nuts. There is another town of this name somewhat northward of this, through which Mr. Clarke passed; indeed, that gentleman's route from Oshogbo to I'la was throughout more northerly than mine.

Leaving Ohlan, we entered upon a very bad road, and soon down steep hills, through cuttings of gravel and loam (possible to this day's journey), over protruding masses of granite, with bushes uncut, and the road itself often terrible—torn ditches and holes, and a wretched, narrow, and very steep ascent. At Ahjo, where a mass of granite, unsuitable for houses, stopped me. I walked into the town, was conducted to the Ajlo (for here too that official was in Ibadan), and thence, after being rebuffed with palm wine, to the house of the chief, where I was well received in the midst of a very large, ornate, and crooked crowd; he was pleased with my visit, and satisfied with my purpose, and, after some conversation, assigned me quarters and gave me a goat. Ahjo, about half the size of Oshogbo, is situated on the top of a granite hill, inaccessible for a distance of a mile, and is subject to the same rain as Ajole and Ibadan in that it is rained in the middle of its houses, and all the towns I visited this side (East) of Osho, but appears to have enjoyed rain, if not entire freedom from attack, no doubt from its difficulty of approach. I rested a day (Sist Jane) here for the benefit of my attendants and my horse.

At Ibadan I heard of a great war chief, Eshin, resident in this direction; now I learned more particulars of his whereabouts—that he was at a town Eshin, three days eastward of Ibadan, and that he esteemed the most powerful chief in that quarter. A messenger was sent to him, and he came to Ibadan, and I invited him after a mission to Ibadan, to which power only he is tributary, whom I invited to visit me, anticipating some information. He came in great state, with a host of followers, and a vigorous drummer, all convivial from Holland gin. I had no present to offer this man, which it would have been judicious to do, as he was to reside with me on the journey, but I entertained him with a few bottles of my own wine, and a few bottles of my own brandy, but, as I had no money, my entertainment was not forgotten, but, I found, fully recorded of me, on my subsequent arrival at Eshin.

In these tributary towns a proportionate tax is laid on every house, which has to be paid every week, or, at least, fortnight to the king who transmits it.

I left Ahajo for I'a on the morning of the 26d of June, descended the hill on which it stands, passed over a smaller one, and then traveled north-east, still over hills, to the village Irochi, which was visited by Mr. Clark; his route and my more southern one being a few hours' journey from I'a. Irochi stands on a tall, well-wooded hill, and is surrounded by north-east, passing over another hill, and crossing a stream, a small stream running south-west. About 3 P. M. I entered I'a, now the principal town of the Igboima district, and visited the Aiele, was duly installed in lodgings.

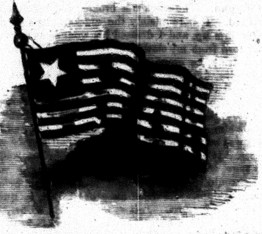
This district of Yoruba is small in extent, and rich in the production of cotton; the principal chief is was he of a town, *Adelphi*, north-eastward from this, but recently he has become a *Worshipper* by the chief of *Yia*. As I purposed continuing my tour to the northward, I called on the chief of *Yia*, and arrived with him at the chief soon after my arrival; his home I found to be simple and substantial, with the before-mentioned four columns of support, a contrast to the rest of the town, which, though extensive, is rude. I was received with much formality and decorum, in the presence of a large but quite assembly of headmen and elders, who were seated on the ground, in a red palm or velvet seat, with a mass of white sails waving in the breeze, as he sat. I told him I was on my way to *Eshon* (having been obtaining all possible information, determined on it), and he told him (as I had done on all previous occasions) of our trading establishments at the conference, and objects; the whole met with the approval of the assembly, and a ready and cheerful assent to my inquiries I had proposed, as to the nature of the country, and in my inquiry I had mentioned them as *books*, etc. I was presented with a gourd and two hands of corries, but not having expected a celebration and official reception, I was unprepared with a return in return; and on a subsequent comparison between my presents and theirs, I was surprised to find that I had been so much surprised to attend at *Yia*. Since then, I felt it would be necessary to attend at *Yia*, and I accordingly did so. At *Yia*, I observed, I have heard of it being in contemplation to take measures for the promotion of the growth and tending in cotton there; that the district plentifully produces it I can affirm, but I would differently submit that it needs examination to prove that it is so productive than neighboring districts, or at least sufficient to supply the demand of the country, and of transport to the coast, where it is consumed, and other means of transport.

I left I'a on the morning of the 294 June, after much difficulty against my loads, my poverty in presents having prevented my sufficiently celebrating the good-will of the Ajals to obviate the necessity of a guard.

We traversed on a level road, soon merging into the usual mountainous country, a narrow and snout one, passing at intervals through a dense forest of tall, straight trees, the trees very fine high, all at last emerging from the forest, we burst upon an open and unusually pretty piece of country; stretching away at my right hand, a dark mass of thick forest covering a hill, and after some range of hills; before me, and towards my left, a cluster of bright green hills, with scattered palm-trees on them; and in the distance, a low range of hills at my feet, through which a river flows all day clear down. This was a very pretty sight, which I have never elsewhere seen. Still more picturesque and charming, as afterwards traveled in the districts of Efilon and Yagba. It is informed an opinion my journeys had induced me to entertain, viz: that a belt of thick forest generally intersects Yoruba, between the parallel 7° and 8° north, and which disappears be-

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THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.
ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

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seed in the world, and the most favorable of climates, the people of Liberia ought to come into the market with large supplies. We hope they will; so demonstrating that even free colored populations can be relied on for a supply, should slavery cease. Too much importance can scarcely be attached to this matter by the Government and people of Liberia, for their own advantage, and the reflected honor upon the class of population of which they are a part.

LATE FROM LIBERIA.

As we were going to press, the Liberia mail of October, via England, came to hand, by the steamer Edinburgh, Dec. 29th. The general affairs of Liberia are prosperous. In the region of Capeburg some disturbance had arisen, and a native town, ten miles from that settlement, had been burnt in October. Two chiefs, most active in the disturbance, were held as prisoners, and the settlers were confident of their ability to defend themselves.

The Government of Liberia had received from the Government of Great Britain the assurance of the cooperation of her naval forces against the hostile threats of the Spanish Government at Fernando Po.

Pres. Benson was about to form a matrimonial alliance with Miss Paulson, one of our well-educated Brooklyn belles, who arrived in the Republic of Liberia last summer, in the bark Edward.

The brig Justice Story was spoken within two days' sail of Monrovia, by the United States man-of-war San Jacinto. The Justice Story sailed from Boston, carrying, as passengers, the family of Rev. Edward Blyden, Professor in the Liberia college, and Miss Frances Blyden, niece of Ex-Vice President Folsom, of Monrovia.

GOVERNMENTAL COLONIZATION.

The important items concerning the slave-trade and colonization contained in the Message of President Lincoln to Congress, and the prospects of it vast increase of our freed colored population, as intimated in the Report of the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, both of which we put on record in our present number of the *Journal*, present the prospects of our work in a new and most interesting aspect.

If, by uncontrollable circumstances in the progress of the contest now raging between our Government and the secessionists of the South, thousands of slaves become free, and the American people resolve to bear the burden of settling them in a community by themselves, a question of great moment will arise as to where they shall be located.

After thirty years of careful study, the advantages of Africa over all locations on this side of the Atlantic seem to us incomparable. The ever-growing volume of European emigration and their descendants leaves no room to doubt that they will preponderate over all this continent; and as little doubt remains that even as a free population, the descendants of Africa will be unable to attain equality of advantages among them. If, therefore, we would confer on them the highest benefits, Africa presents a location where they can be obtained without obstacles of race or prejudice.

If Congress will act upon the suggestion of the President, and in some method recognize Liberia's nationality, and enact a law providing for a passage and settlement at a definite *ante port* on the African coast, the work so long prosecuted in feebleness by the Colonization Society would receive an impulse, and swell to a magnitude equal to the most sanguine wishes of its friends.

EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade has been confided to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of congratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been re-echoed with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave-trade have been seized and condemned. Two were engaged in the trade, and one power in equipping a vessel as a slaver, have been convicted, and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment; and one captain, taking up a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been convicted of the highest grade of offence under our laws, the punishment of which is death.

And by virtue of the act of Congress entitled an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way. Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and the operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case, I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States, according to some mode of valuation in lieu *pro tanto* of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such States respectively; that such persons, on such acceptance by the General Government, be at once deemed free; and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes, or the one first mentioned, if the other shall not be brought into existence, at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having prestidigitated the acquisition of territory to us in no longer an open one with us.

The power was at first questioned by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object for the emigration of colored men, and leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here.

Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than on providing room for population. On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity, without which the Government cannot be perpetuated?

SECRETARY CAMERON'S REPORT.

This following is the concluding portion of Mr. Cameron's Report, as originally sent to the editors: It has become a grave question for determination, what shall be done with the slaves abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as in the Beaufort district of South Carolina. The whole white population therein

is 40,000, while the number of negroes exceeds 25,000. The panic which drove their masters in wild confusion from their homes leaves them in undisturbed possession of the soil. Shall they, armed by their masters, be placed in the field to fight against us? or shall their labor be continually employed in re-planting the cane for supporting the system of slavery? The war into which this Government has been forced by rebellious traitors is carried on for the purpose of repossessing the property violently and treacherously seized upon by its enemies of the Government, and to re-establish the authority and laws of the United States in the place where it is opposed or overthrown by armed insurrection and rebellion. Its purpose is to recover and defend what is justly its own.

War, even between independent nations, is made to subdue the enemy, and all that belongs to that enemy, by occupying the hostile country, and extending dominion over all the men and things within its territory. This being true in respect to independent nations at war with each other, it follows that rebels who are laboring by force of arms to overthrow a government must justly bring upon themselves all the consequences of war, and provoke the destructions meted by the worst of crimes. That government would be false to national trust, and would justly excite the ridicule of the civilized world, that would abstain from the use of any efficient means to preserve its own existence, or to overcome its enemies in reliance on their mercy, by sparing or protecting the property of those who are waging war against it.

The principal wealth and power of the rebel States is a peculiar species of property, consisting of the service or labor of African slaves, or the descendants of Africans. This property has been valued at estimated at the value of from \$700,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

Why should this property be exempt from the hazard and consequences of a rebellious war?

It was the boast of the leader of the rebellion, while he yet had a seat in the Senate of the United States, that the Southern States would be comparatively safe and free from the burdens of war, if it should be brought on by the contemplated rebellion; and that boast was accompanied by the savage threat that "Northern towns and cities would become the victims of rapine and military spoil," and that "Northern men should smell Southern gunpowder and feel Southern steel." No one doubts that the legal title to these slaves and their property is in the United States. The wealth of Northern towns and cities, the produce of Northern farms, Northern workshops and manufactures, would certainly be seized, destroyed, or appropriated as military spoil. No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their rapine would be defended under the laws of war. While the legal title to these slaves and their property and possessions at stake, are the insurgent rebels to carry on warfare against the Government in peace and security to their own property?

Reason and justice and self-preservation forbid that such should be the policy of this Government, but demand, on the contrary, that the slaves, being forced by traitors and rebels to the extremity of arms, all the rights of power of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy end.

Those who make war against the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege, or security derived from the Constitution and laws against which they are in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service of their slaves constitute the chief element of their wealth and property, they must share the common fate of war to which they have invited the property of loyal citizens.

While it is plain that the slave property of the South is justly subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the Government would be untrue to its trust in not employing all the rights and powers of war to bring it to a speedy close, the demand of the loyal people for some other measure must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The disposition of other property belonging to the rebels that becomes subject to our arms is governed by the circumstances of the case. The Government has no power to take the slaves from the hands of their owners, or to exact their service. It has a right, however, to use the voluntary service of slaves liberated by war from their rebel masters, like any other property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be most efficient for the defense of the Government, the prosecution of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion. It is as clearly a right of the Government to use the services of the slaves, as it is to use gunpowder taken from the rebels, or to use the expedient to do so, is purely a military question. The right is unquestionable by the laws of war. The expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, reestablishing the laws, and restoring peace to the country.

It is idle for the Government to carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against rebellion force, without employing all the rights and powers of war. As has been said, the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor is as clear and absolute as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the warehouse, or powder and munitions from the magazines, and to seize the possessions of such property as forage and cotton and military stores, and the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, equal madness to leave them in peaceful and secure possession of slave property, more valuable and efficient to them for war than forage, cotton, and military stores.

It is idle for the Government to do with this species of property a question that time and circumstance will settle, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the Government as slaves. It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war; and self-preservation, the highest duty of a government or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or employed in the most effective manner that will tend most speedily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the Government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms, and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty of the Government to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline, and command.

But in whatever manner they may be used by the Government, it is plain that, once liberated by the rebellious act of their masters, they should never again be restored to bondage. By the master's rebellious act, he forfeits all right to the labor and service of the slave; and the Government, becoming justly entitled to freedom and protection.

The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war, can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The Representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal States every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

MR. LINCOLN'S ANSWER.

The above report being satisfactory to the President, the following has been substituted in its stead as the concluding paragraph of the official document:

It is already a grave question, what shall be done by the slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort district of South Carolina? The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them back to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in introducing supplies to maintain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us; withheld from the enemy, it becomes a military resource, and withholding it has no tendency to

induce the horrors of insurrection, even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and, being such, they should not be turned over to the enemy in too plain a disguise. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The Representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.

Among the measures recommended by the President, is the recognition of the Republic of Liberia. The subject has already been brought up in Congress. Liberia is not a large nation, but is doing a good work in the cause of civilization. It is estimated that 500,000 natives are under its meliorating influence, though there are in the colony itself but 14,000 persons, and 4,000 slaves were landed there last year, many of whom were sent to the missionary establishments, and others to industrial and farming schools, where they learn English and Christian truth, and are brought up in a manner to ensure the greatest development of their physical and moral faculties. It has done so much to suppress the slave trade, and to promote the welfare of commerce, to introduce enlightened government in the midst of anarchy, and to advance the evangelization of Africa.

In all respects, the young Republic must be acknowledged to honor the land of its birth by a successful exemplification of our principles in a distant country, and through many obstacles. The recognition of Liberia, by the principal nations in Europe, there does not seem to be any ground for withholding that act of justice on our part.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BEFORE ALLEN J.

The Rose Will Case—Important Question.

CHARLES ROSE, Executor of the last will and testament of John Rose, deceased, vs. Henry Rose, the American Colonization Society, et al., for partition of the estate of the city of New-York.—This is an action brought by the executor of the will of John Rose to have legal construction of several clauses in the will of deceased. The testator, after making several bequests, gives the residue of his estate to aid in establishing in this city an association for the relief of the colored people, and two or more forms as recipients for antislavery editing, and employing or apprenticing out such poor white children as may be properly controlled therein. The testator, therefore, requests that whenever, within five years after his decease, the sum of \$800,000 is raised from other sources for these ends, that the trustees of the \$800,000 be paid over to said association. In case the sum of \$800,000 be not raised from other sources, the trust estate is to be given to the American Colonization Society, and the other half to whatever objects may be deemed most worthy of charity.

In 1860 the Legislature incorporated the Rose Beneficent Association, to carry out the provisions of the will. Doubts having subsequently arisen as to the construction of the will, this suit was brought to determine the rights of the parties. The defendant, Henry Rose, claims that the trusts and bequests above referred to are void, and that he, as one of the next of kin, is entitled to one-half of the residuary estate, after discharging the other bequests.

The American Colonization Society claim that the bequest to them is a valid one of one-half of the residuary estate, in case the trust for the founding of a Beneficent Association should be adjudged void, and that, if adjudged valid, and in case the \$800,000 is not raised from other sources, still the bequest to them is valid. The Rose Beneficent Association claim that the bequest for founding an association for the relief of certain classes of children is void.

The sum of \$800,000 named as the condition of the Rose Beneficent Association, taking the residue of the estate, has not yet been raised, but the Rose Beneficent Association allege their willingness to perform any of the acts required to entitle them to receive the bequest. The case is still on.

ROBERT W. BRADFORD for Henry Rose vs. J. B. Varnum for the American Colonization Society, William M. Evans and John A. Bryan for the Rose Beneficent Association.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—Intelligence has been received from Dr. Livingstone and Mackenzie to May 18th. All were in good spirits. They had failed in ascending the Ruwenzori, on account of the falling of the snow. The *South African Advertiser*, of September 11th, gives the following interesting details of the expedition:

"The expedition had failed in their ascent of the Ruwenzori, but only because they had attempted it too late in the season; and Dr. Livingstone writes very confidently of its importance for the future commerce of that coast with Lake Nyassa and the interior. From the Ruwenzori summit the party returned in the Pioneer to the Congo River, to take the missionaries left there on board, and thence they proceeded to the Zambesi, entered it successfully, and had got up to the Shire when the last letters fell. In a few days, they were to continue their voyage up that tributary to the Zambesi Mountain, and Dr. Livingstone was to accompany the expedition. It was an expedition of an appropriate size for the future mission. All were in excellent health. Dr. Livingstone and his colleagues speak highly of the unexplored regions of the hard-working, rough-fibered Bishop; and Bishop Mackenzie writes, in his dispatches, with equal cordiality, of the unfailing humor, sagacity, and success of his dissenting leader and protector."

—Intelligence has been received of Dr. Baikie, the missing African traveler. It will be remembered that Dr. Baikie was attached some time to the Niger expedition, and the last heard from him, until the present time, was of two years ago. Since then, the fate of himself and his assistants has been a mystery, but it was generally believed that he had either perished from the sickness and fatigue incident to his explorations, or that he had fallen a victim to some of the savage tribes of the country. For two years have he and his companion lived among the natives of the interior, and he has been very successful in his mission. The narratives of his wanderings will, no doubt, add another interesting chapter to the history of West African exploration.

ANOTHER DAHOMY MASSACRE.—Recent intelligence states that another of those diabolical massacres, which are a stigma on civilization, was about to be carried into effect at Dahomey. The cannibal king was going to have a grand "grand custom." This sacrifice was to celebrate the new year season, and the preparations were to have been of the most complete character. All the principal nobles and chiefs of the country were invited to be present to witness the ceremony of cutting off the heads of about 2000 human beings. From this it would appear that the protest lately made against such acts of barbarism by the British Government, through the late Mr. Consul Foote, has had no effect.

MR. MISTON.—Rev. J. White arrived in New-York from Sierra Leone, on 29th ult. Mr. White left the mission in ill health, and was very much afflicted by the same. He landed, however, with somewhat improved health.

GABON MENTION.—A. B. C. F. M.—Rev. Albert Bushnell and wife, arrived at Libreville, in November, from the Gabon Mission, West Africa. The immediate cause of their return was the

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held in Washington city, D. C., on Tuesday, January 21st, 1862, at the Society's new building, on Pennsylvania avenue. The peculiar relation which the Society bears to the United States Government, both in its origin and progress, as the agent of the Government for care of receptive emigrants; and the prospect of its having far more important relations hereafter, will render it as important as any meeting ever held. The managers of the New-York Society, at its meeting in December, appointed four Directors to represent it for the year 1862. They at the same time resolved to use efficient exertions to secure for Liberia the recognition of our Government, and a commercial treaty.

BANK GRAYDON FOR LIBERIA.

The firm of Yates & Porterfield fitted out this bark to leave New-York, Dec. 28th, for Liberia. The opportunity was improved by Dr. James Hall, to forward a supply of ammunition for the Liberia Government, and by the Episcopal Missionary Board to provide for the return to his field of missionary labor at Cape Palmas, of Mr. Thomas Toumy, and to send back to Liberia Mr. Simpson, who came to the United States as a nurse to an invalid missionary, Miss Miriam. By the same opportunity, the New-York State Colonization Society, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, provided for the passage of four promising emigrants, viz.: James Flanagan, thirty-two years of age; John Pendleton, fifty-two years of age; Wm. L. Page, twenty-eight years of age; Walter Colquhoun, thirty years of age. Two of these are, attested as capable engineers, and one claims to be well acquainted with the processes of sugar culture and manufacture.

JOURNEY IN YORUBA AND NUPE.

We give a large portion of our present number to the detailed report of Daniel J. May, a subordinate officer, who in 1858, while the officers and crew of the British steamer which had been wrecked in ascending the Niger river, not far above Rabba, were encamped, was a bearer of a mail across Yoruba to Abbeokuta, and then returned by a more easterly route through Yoruba to the Niger, and, crossing it, through Nupe to Rabba. It conveys a fund of valuable information about that portion of Africa.

COTTON CULTURE IN LIBERIA.

The demand for cotton will probably continue for some years, even after the present contest is closed, so that much higher prices will rule than have hitherto.

In Liberia, cotton has most favorable opportunities for reward in the cultivation of it.

At the close of the rainy season, say in October, the seed planted springs up with a growth so rapid, that in a well-attended instance, ripe bolls were gathered within six weeks after the day of planting. The yield is large, and if the plant is cared for, it bears for five or six years, and cotton is ripening nearly all the year.

We learn that besides the large supplies of cotton-seed which has from time to time been furnished from other sources, twenty barrels of the very best St. Island seed, lately forwarded to New-York from Beaufort, South Carolina, by Commodore Dupont, at the request of Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, have been forwarded to President Benson, by the bark Grayhound, which cleared from New-York, Dec. 26th, 1861. With the best

illness of Mrs. Bushnell. They spent a short time in England, hoping to be able to return to Africa from there; it was thought not wise to do so.

COMMUNION SERVICE, AFRICA.

The Rev. W. C. CUMMINS sends us the following interesting letter, dated Alongo, Corisco, July 18, 1861:

Our communion service, which was held on the seventh of July, was of much interest. It will be doubtless an important place in the history of the church in Corisco, and consequently deserves to be recorded. The preparatory services were held on Saturday, as has been the custom; and the Lord's Supper, two precious souls were united to the church's people by the profession of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Both were strangers in part—one being a member of our school, the other a female slave. A parent also presented his child, and gave her away to the Lord by his baptismal vows. The congregation was large, and continued throughout the service with great attention. It was estimated that at least forty natives sat at the table with us. The afternoon service has heretofore been conducted by the native members. The addresses are short, occupying about ten minutes, and are designed for the edification of the children of the several schools. On the present occasion, the meeting was devoted to the consideration of the cause of missions. The change in our circumstances, as demanded by our increased missionary operations. Four young men had been sent out at different times, to occupy stations on the mainland, and on the island of Lago Lobi. Others have expressed a willingness to go forth as missionaries, as soon as they are prepared. Such being the prospect of enlarged usefulness, a necessity was felt of providing for the regular visitation of these laborers when in the field. A native brother was recommended to take the oversight of the different stations, conjointly with an ordained minister. Knowing that all success comes from God, and that He will "be inquired of" for the blessings he bestows on the "people of Israel," the assembly came together to pray to the Lord for the labors of His servants.

The assembling of Christ's flock to pray for the extension of his kingdom, is a significant fact in itself. A short time ago, these same persons, who now supplicate the throne of grace in behalf of their dying countrymen, were bowing down to "fetiches," and worshipping devils.

The meeting was readily addressed by the ordained minister—showing the necessity of extending the work of missions as a church; that this church properly belonged to the natives of Corisco; and that it was not a foreign body. As God had already smiled on the efforts of his servants, by organizing his church, and calling some into the ministry, we were encouraged to trust in him for the future. The example of the Sandwich Islands was cited, as being followed to the letter, which we could do, when sustained by the grace of God; that although our church had not felt the responsibility of engaging in the missionary work, it was not so now. Christ commanded all his servants to go into all the world, and preach the Gospel. The command was as old as the time when Christ lived on the earth, and the practice of the church explained it to be obligatory in all times. The remarks of our two licentiates were so appropriate, and produced such a deep impression, that they must be known, before the spirit of the meeting can be understood. One of the licentiates had been selected by the mission to act as a superintendent of the outstations. He said he hoped the brethren would cease to pray for him, for he needed no grace to be faithful. The work was God's work; and, as he had been said by another, it was a difficult work. But God had promised to hear our prayers. He could give grace, and the difficulties might be removed. True, when we look around at the scattered tribes, and see their wretched condition and constant war, we feel cast down; but God has said that we agree in asking him for "a thing in prayer, he will grant it." If we are to carry the Gospel abroad, we must not consider the condition of our people peculiarly discouraging. It is not impossible to carry the Gospel even to them. We have fewer trials now than Paul had, but we have more abundant grace in his time. You remember, what that he did for the heathen in his time of scourging, imprisonment, peril, and shipwreck. He could say he "counted all things but loss" for Christ. God is a faithful God. Let us but pray, and we will be able also to make Christ known to the tribes around us.

The other licentiate said he had been building a house, and had removed from Engumbi, but he did not wish the heathen to suppose that he was unwilling to live wherever the mission desired him. He wanted to serve God, and it was his intention soon to go and preach on the mainland. We only wanted the spirit of Christ to qualify us for every duty. God had blessed us, and he would be with us, and we were worth relying on him.

Such is a brief abstract of the meeting and the trials of the church continued over two hours. Let the disciples on the mount of transfiguration, we felt it was good to be there; and when we parted, it was reluctantly. The blessing already bestowed on our church is more than we had faith to expect. God has so graciously exceeded our desires, that we are now praying for a great outpouring of the Spirit on the tribes where our mission is, and bring the following relation of the trials of the Church to devote themselves to the work of the Lord, in a sacred pledge that there is a blessing in store for the Church. The command, "Go ye into all the world," has its accompaniment—"And lo, I am with you always." Yours, etc.

MADAGASCAR.

We have intelligence that the queen of Madagascar is dead, and her long reign of thirty-three years has been terminated. During her long reign of thirty-three years, she had persecuted the Christians of her island kingdom, and tried to eradicate every plant and seed of Gospel truth. Her son and successor is a Christian. He is about thirty-two years of age, amiable, intelligent, and firm in his adherence to the truth. We may hope, therefore, that a bright day is about to dawn on Madagascar.

The island is one hundred and twenty miles long, and thirty miles wide, and is situated in the Indian Ocean, between the British Isles and the United States. It is one of the most fertile islands in the world, and is one of the most beautiful. Its people are olive-colored, with hair and features rather Asiatic than African. They are industrious, imitative, and fond of acquiring knowledge. They are idolaters, but are free from the grosser superstitions of their African neighbors. The London Missionary Society established a mission in Madagascar in 1820. The reigning monarch, King Radama, was the warm friend and liberal patron of the enterprise. The missionaries were successful. They organized native churches, and built chapels, which were crowded every Sabbath with thousands of attentive hearers. They established schools, and taught some thousands of the natives to read and write. They translated the New Testament, and a part of the Old, into the language of the island. For eight years they enjoyed a prosperity unexampled in the history of modern missions. In 1828 Radama died. His heir, a Christian youth, was assassinated, and one of the queens of his father obtained the throne. She soon gave a fierce and unrelenting persecution to the Christians, and ordered the burning of the Scriptures. The foreign teachers were expelled, the Bibles were burned, and scores of native Christians were put to death or sold into slavery. But the Church grew. The hunted Christians met in caves, and in the depths of the forests at midnight. In 1849, the period of the last and bloodiest persecution, there were thousands of hidden Christians, and many of the old and even the queen's only son, then about twenty years of age.

The old queen thought that her son was bewitched. She spared him, hoping that he would return to idolatry. But he

remained faithful to Christ, and is said now to be firmly seated on the throne.

There are supposed to be hundreds of Christians in the island, who have escaped the fire and sword, and have been strengthened by trial and suffering. We may expect to hear good news from Madagascar ere long.—*Harvard Recorder.*

The situation of affairs in this island is so interesting to all who are desirous of the extension of Christ's kingdom in the heathen world, that we present some additional extracts from the late Mr. Peiffer's "Last Travels." They show to what trials the native Christians have been subjected, and with what fortitude they have borne the most oppressive of the wicked queen, now gone to her last account. The date of these events is the year 1837. To these we add the recent encouraging facts in regard to the new sovereign, which we gather from our exchanges.

July 11.—Yesterday evening an old woman was denounced to the authorities as a Christian. She was seized immediately, and was immediately put to death by public execution. The torture to which the unhappy prisoner was subjected, was so cruel, that she was dragged out to the market-place, and her head-bone was sawn asunder. But a thousand horrors like these will not move the powers of Europe to come to the rescue of this unhappy people. In our civilized, refined and unrefined governments are strangely silent, both to the sufferings of the Christians, and to the humanity does not enter into their calculations.

July 13.—This morning, I am sorry to say, six Christians were seized in a hut at a village not far from this city. The soldiers had already searched the hut, and were ready to depart, when one of them heard a cough. A new search was at once begun, and it is great hope that the searchers would find with straw, the poor victims were discovered. What astonished me most in this episode was that the other inhabitants of the village, who were not Christians, did not betray the concealed ones, although they must have had intelligence of the last barbaric, and almost to the death of the Christians. I should not have thought so much generally existed among this people. Unfortunately, it met with a bad reward. The commanding officer cared nothing for the magnanimity of the action; he kept strictly to his instructions, and caused not only the six Christians, but the whole population of the village—men, women, and children—to be bound and dragged to the capital.

July 18.—This woman is said never to have been seen since this cruel and bloody day. It is said that she was confined for the last eight or ten days. That she will live, is but a mere uncertainty for the poor Christians, who the cause to be pursued with a more furious zeal than she has shown since her accession. Almost every day she is held in the banister of the city, and in those of the neighboring villages, in which she is held, or subjected to such cruel tortures. It is said that she is told the queen is certain that all the misfortunes which have befallen the country are solely attributable to this sect, and that she shall not rest until the last Christian has been exterminated. What an insupportable misery was it for these poor persecuted people, that the registers of their names fell into the hands of Prince Rakoto, who had destroyed all the Christians who there would have been destroyed without number. It is said that he hoped that, in spite of the queen's rage, and of all her commands and exhortations, not more than perhaps forty or fifty victims will be sacrificed. Many of the great men of the kingdom, and many of the royal officials, are Christians in secret, and to assist the escape of their brethren in every possible way. We are assured that the two hundred Christians who were captured some days ago, and also among the villagers who were brought yesterday to the city in a body, by far the greater number have escaped.

July 18.—With a truly heartfelt joy, I turned my back upon a place which had been the scene of so much blood and carnage all day long, and of poisonings and executions. This morning, for example, a few hours before our departure, ten Christians were put to death, with the most frightful tortures. During their passage from the prison to the market-place, the soldiers continually thrust at them with their spears; and when they arrived at the place of execution, they were ordered to lie down, and their tormentors ordered to cut off their victims' heads. I am told that the poor creatures behaved with great fortitude, and continued to sing hymns till they died.

The Paris Patrie publishes details of the death of the queen of Madagascar, which took place on the 18th of August last. The king has attempted to succeed his mother in order to gain time to proclaim the nephew as successor to the throne; but the queen's son, being informed of the plan, assembled his adherents, and as the minister and Prince Ramboasam leant the palace, the court was attacked, and the minister and prince killed, and the queen's son was immediately proclaimed king. The first measure he published to the public was to order the soldiers to take away the bodies of the queen's adherents, and to order the queen's body to be buried in a tomb. This change of policy is attributed to French influence. Since the death of the queen, and the short struggle in which her nephew was killed, the utmost tranquillity has prevailed in the island. The king, since he began to attend to public business, has received numerous deputations of Europeans, whom he addressed in the most liberal and reassuring manner.

THE NEW KING A PROTESTANT.—The Patriot, of London, says that letters and papers recently received from Mauritius, dispose of the French story of the king having embraced Catholicism, and bring the following relation of the intelligence respecting him: One of his first acts was to write letters to the Protestant missionaries at the Mauritius and the Cape, informing them that the land was once more open to the preachers of the Gospel. He has distinctly repeated his own adherence to Protestant Christianity. The Rev. Mr. Le Brun, the aged pastor of the missionary camp at Port Louis, has been invited to visit the king, and bring the following relation of the intelligence respecting him: One of his first acts was to write letters to the Protestant missionaries at the Mauritius and the Cape, informing them that the land was once more open to the preachers of the Gospel. He has distinctly repeated his own adherence to Protestant Christianity. The Rev. 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REV. J. B. PINNEY.

MESSAGE

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
To the Legislature, at the Commencement of their
Session, December, 1861.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The revolution of another year has brought us to the period when it becomes my duty to inform you of the state of the country, and to recommend for your adoption measures for its welfare. Though the year has been one of a very eventful character to us in the general as a nation, and in many instances in particular as individuals, yet we have abundant cause to recognize, with grateful hearts, the innumerable evidences of Divine favor that have been attendant upon us, by and through which we have thus far been safely led through great and many national difficulties and dangers, and are enabled to meet with this occasion under circumstances so encouragingly favorable.

PACIFICATION OF NATIVE TRIBES.

Within a fortnight after the close of your last session, the military force authorized to be employed for the adjustment of misunderstandings between the Poes and Pades, and for the punishment of the former in case of persistent obstinacy, was put on foot, consisting of between three and four hundred men, who succeeded in fully accomplishing, within five weeks from enlistment to disembarkment, all that was reasonably desired. The injured tribe received redress, and was reinstated upon its domain. The aggressive tribes were punished. A good understanding was had between the hostile tribes; intercourse opened in every direction; and the civilized portion of the inhabitants of Maryland county would have since felt more security for their lives and property, and a greater degree of assurance, by proper management, of future peace and prosperity, than at any previous period, were it not for some unwelcome occurrences which took place this year, tending greatly to revive the tribal feuds, that had been so happily allayed throughout the Republic by this Government, which I shall make known to you more fully before closing this document, and which cause alone prevent our interchange of congratulations, this day, on the country being in a state of perfect tranquility.

IMPACT WITH THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY ABOUT RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

The arrangement entered into by this Government with the American Colonization Society, which went practically into effect the first day of this year, by which the supervision, control, and etc., etc., of recaptured Africans that had been, during the previous year, and those that should be sent to and landed in Liberia by direction of the United States Government, devolved upon this Government, as also the law growing out of that arrangement, passed at the last legislative session, have operated as well as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances. There has been no material amendment to the arrangement recommended to be made to the act during this session, as experience may have suggested during the year.

SON OF DELAY IN BUILDING RECEPTACLES FOR RECAPTIVES.

I exceedingly regret that the unavoidable delay in timely placing the Government in possession of the necessary means to enable me to have the receptacles for recaptured Africans erected and completed in the several counties, and to meet other expenses connected with them, has prevented me, as yet, from inaugurating and prosecuting the system of training for them originally contemplated, and for which provision by law was made at the last legislative session.

It was not until the 22d of June that notice was received by this Government from the Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society, of an amount being in hand for which we could draw. And that amount, together with the consignments of merchandise received in December and March, was barely sufficient to pay to our citizens the amount due to them for two quarters' board and clothing, of the recaptives, to say nothing of the many other expenses incurred on their account, which had to be met. However, with what means could be spared from the public treasury, efforts were made, and are still in progress, for the consummation of that cherished object as speedily as circumstances will allow.

A contract has been entered into to erect one of the receptacles on the road leading from White Plains to Careyburg, about equidistant from each place, and on an area equaling two square miles, selected by Mr. Superintendent Paxton and Dr. King, the cost of which is to be five thousand dollars; and I have no doubt, from the very reliable and unimpeachable character of the contractor, that he is not retarded for want of means, he will soon prosecute it to completion.

The one commenced before the transfer, by the American Colonization Society's Agent, about six miles up the St. John's river, Grand Bass county, has been retarded by the same cause. It has been raised, however, and is now being aided in. It also has a fine location, and an extensive area of land in connection therewith.

Though similar directions were given to the Superintendent of Sinoe county to prosecute the work on the one designed for that county, yet he has found it impracticable to make equal progress, owing in part to a deficiency of mechanics in that county.

So soon as Government shall have sufficient means at command to justify it, mechanics will be employed and sent down for that purpose.

The foregoing circumstances, which were no doubt unavoidable in the United States as well as in Liberia, necessitated me to the June term of the Probate Court—Government continuing to tender the full amount appropriated, and other provisions made for

them by law, up to the expiration of the year from the date of landing.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to say that I have been and am, from personal observation as well as from the Commission's report, highly pleased with the humane feeling and great respect manifested generally by our people in behalf of the recaptured Africans, in which, should there be no obstacle, and I do not believe there will be, we shall most gratifyingly realize, in due time, our most cherished desire, the complete civilization and Christianizing of those people, who are and must continue to be incorporated with us in the body politic. And here it affords me a great pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the courtesy and business-like demeanor of the United States Agent for Liberated Africans, in all his official intercourse during the year with this Government. While he has unwaveringly guarded the interests of his Government in the prosecution of the duties of his office, and his integrity has been the admiration of all intelligent persons, he has at the same time every justifiable manner to render his official intercourse agreeable. A complete report, statistical and otherwise, on the recaptured Africans for the year, will be presented you by the State Department in a day or two, which, I indulge the hope, when published, will prove satisfactory to the country, and to all others concerned.

EDUCATION.

The deficiency in the revenue during the year compelled me to restrict the income of public schools to a few that were established for the special benefit of the recaptives.

COLLIER.

The causes which for the last two or three years have led to a delay in the erection of the Colliery building, have been removed the latter part of last year. That building has since, under the indefatigable supervision of its able President, been progressing, and at this time, I learn, approximating completion.

AGRICULTURE.

I am pleased to be able to say that there has been a marked advance in our agricultural interests during the year. From insignificant beginnings we have made, I am satisfied, that the sugar and coffee crops of the year are a hundred per cent. advance on those of the preceding year.

There has been progress in the quality as well as quantity of those and other articles. Domestic provisions, such during the year, have never been more cheap and abundant in Liberia. The fact that the great influx within a year of a recaptive African population equaling nearly one-third the number of our entire civilized citizens, has not raised the price of any article of domestic breadstuff; that those articles have been as abundant and cheap this year, even during the usually scarcest season of the year, as at any previous time in the history of Liberia, clearly demonstrates the progress of the country in that important branch of industry.

This feature of progress, demonstrative of the capacity of the country by the productive industry of its citizens to sustain so large a population suddenly thrown upon it, is particularly interesting at this juncture, when, from events that have been during the year, we are enabled to anticipate the number of our entire civilized citizens, has not raised the price of any article of domestic breadstuff; that those articles have been as abundant and cheap this year, even during the usually scarcest season of the year, as at any previous time in the history of Liberia, clearly demonstrates the progress of the country in that important branch of industry.

For the accommodation of our farmers, and in order to give an increased stimulus to agriculture, I have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to order from the United States a number of sugar-mills and their fixtures, which I have no doubt will arrive out in February or March.

I have assumed the responsibility of making an expenditure from the public treasury, for the purpose of collecting such useful articles, and for putting to the International Exhibition to be held at London, 1862, as I hope will secure to Liberia a respectable representation on that grand occasion. The great excitement growing out of the late attempt to revive the nefarious slave-trade within our jurisdiction, in which all the communities in Liberia have been kept for the last four months, has prevented the procuring of more than one-sixth of what would have been procured otherwise. I have, however, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you an estimate of the amount necessary for that purpose, of which I have to solicit your approval by making the necessary appropriation.

REVENUE.

You will perceive by the report of the Secretary of Treasury, which he will transmit in a day or two, that the revenue of the year has been inconsiderable, scarcely more than half of that of the preceding year. This falling off resulted in some degree from the civil war raging in the United States, but mainly from the efforts so strenuously made this year to revive the slave-trade in Liberia. This fact prevents me as yet from recommending appropriations to be made for prosecuting public enterprises some of which I regard to a very great extent as indispensable, such as fortifications and defenses, repairs and erections of public buildings, interior settlements, internal improvements, and other enterprises, which may need to be undertaken, and the best adapted measures for effectually civilizing and making profitable the hundreds of thousands of aborigines residing within the jurisdiction of this Republic, etc., etc.

I shall communicate to you in a few days on this subject, and suggest a plan by which, if seconded by the wondrous patriotism of our fellow-citizens, we may readily overcome the most formidable of those barriers, and be able to prosecute, during the next year, the most of those very important enterprises which to a great extent I regard necessary to our progressive national existence.

THE GALLINAS JURISDICTION.

The question of our right of political jurisdiction over the Gallinas and some of the adjoining points, which was raised the latter part of last year, by H. B. M. Government, and the circumstances which grew out of the same, were duly laid before the Legislature at their last session, so far as the matter had been progressed. Copies of the correspondence as has been subsequently had on that subject I herewith present for your examination, by which you will perceive that the question during the year had assumed a somewhat serious aspect.

I do not believe half a dozen persons could be found in Liberia, previous to the latter part of last year, who had the slightest apprehension of H. B. M. or any other foreign Government asserting the jurisdiction of the Gallinas and making adjacent points, extending with the exception of a small strip of the Shebar, had been acquired under such *bona fide* title as invested this Government with full sovereignty over them. The liberal donations made to this Government some ten or twelve years ago, by British and American philanthropists, for the express purpose of extinguishing the native title to those old slave

markets, especially Gallinas, and of investing this Government, by their acquisition, with the necessary sovereignty to legalize its action in the suppression of the slave-trade there; the proclamation and annual message of my predecessor, nearly eleven years ago, announcing the acquisition of that territory from the native title, by force of title, and stating the intention of the American Government to maintain the same; the views of my predecessor to England in 1852, mainly for the purpose of explaining and finally settling these and other territorial questions; the authoritative publication of the legislative enactment, passed some eight or ten years ago, fixing the present boundaries of this Republic, which enactment it is to be found in the State pamphlet containing the fundamental, constitutional, and status law of this Republic, together with other facts I forbear to mention, harmonized to remove every residue of belief from the minds of the Government and people of Liberia, that any foreign Government entertained a doubt of our possessing, and consequently having a right to exercise sovereignty over that territory.

You will perceive by the documents just presented, that Commodore Edmonstone, the Commodore and senior officer of H. B. M. ships and vessels on the west coast of Africa station, has respectfully notified me by the last mail, that Commander Douglas of H. B. M. ship *Porpoise*, has been directed to communicate with me in a few days, for the purpose of examining our title-deeds to the territory in question, which examination had been decided by Capt. Heneghan, of H. B. M. ship *Falcon*, when he visited this port in July, and communicated with me on the same subject by direction of the Commodore. And as the Commodore has most courteously promised me the pleasure and honor of a visit next year, I have no doubt that from the *bona fide* title to said territory in our possession, and the fact of which he will be able to fully satisfy himself during his visit—that the calling in question of our right of jurisdiction over that territory has been within the last twelve months productive of evils most blighting to the moral, civil, religious, and industrial interests of this young but rising Republic; that it has in one year done more to vitiate it in its moral state on Africa, and that, if persisted in, it will sap the very foundation of our national existence, he will be so impressed by these deplorable evils, under which we are now individually and nationally suffering, as to be induced to make such just and magnanimous representation to H. B. M. Government as will without delay cause this matter to be set perfectly at rest for the future, and thus allow us in our national weakness, to resume our wondrous progressive march, in faithful fulfillment of our great and responsible mission to this savage country, which mission has been solemnly imposed on us by the great and just Arbiter of nations.

WAR AMONG THE ABORIGINAL TRIBES—ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THE SLAVE-TRADE.

I now proceed, as previously intimated, to state the causes of the almost unprecedented outbreak of predatory wars this year among the aboriginal tribes within the jurisdiction of this Republic, especially in that part of this country extending from the bank of the St. Paul's river northward to and beyond Gallinas.

The opinion expressed in my last annual message, that the vigilance of the British and American cruisers in suppressing the slave-trade on the south coast would result in strenuous efforts to revive it in the other slave markets on the African coast, has been fully verified, as will appear by the following detailed statement, and the documents herewith presented:

On the 12th of May, I received a communication from R. L. Stryker, Esq., Superintendent at Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, transmitting a note from Prince Mamah, Chief of Gallinas, dated the 11th of May, in which he stated that he was conveying the intelligence of a Spanish slave being taken to Government, and that he regarded it his duty to give notice thereof to Government, according to prompt. When those notes were received, the Quail was on a cruise as low down as Cape Palmas, and would not be due at this port for eight or ten days. So soon as the vessel could be put in readiness, she proceeded to Gallinas, where she arrived on the 17th of May. The commander of the Quail, having been satisfied by testimony obtained on shore, corroborative of the information previously given this Government by Prince Mamah of the vessel being a slave, and that she had distributed cash and goods for the purpose of securing a number of slaves within a given time, seized the vessel, which was then under way, and she was taken to the bar, had been equipped with palm, as a prize, intending to bring her to this port for adjudication.

The bar and surf having meantime become unusually rough, and continued so for nearly a week, rendering communication with the shore extremely hazardous, so much so as to have resulted in the loss of several of our crew, and the vessel being driven attempting to cross Gallinas bar, and all the Quail's boats having been so far wrecked and injured by landing, or attempting to land, as to be measurably unfit for use, a prize crew of thirteen men, under an officer, was left in charge of the prize, and the Quail proceeded down to this port for boats and facilities for getting the prize out of the bar, but wind and current being strongly adverse, she did not arrive here until the 10th June (even days). On the 19th of June she was despatched with the necessary facilities, and arrived at Gallinas, via Robertsport, on the afternoon of the 13th.

B. M. ship *Torch*, Capt. Smith, Sr., officer of this division, having, for a long period, received intelligence of a slave being there, had arrived on the morning of the 13th; and, as he asserts, not having seen the *Liberian* flag flying on board the prize, and not being cognizant of her being in possession of a *Liberian* prize-crew, the captain had sent in boats in command of his lieutenant, before the Quail had reached port and anchored. The British lieutenant, on seeing the *Liberian* flag, the command was issued by Capt. Smith of the *Torch*, who ordered her to be burned, and she was thus destroyed on the 14th of June, which gave rise to the correspondence between Captains Smith and Benedict, copies of which I herewith present, by which it will be seen that the commander of the *Torch* expressed his disapproval of the *Liberian* prize-crew in taking possession of the prize after ascertaining that she was a prize to the *Liberian* Government schooner *Quail*. Though the act was, as he stated, done without his knowledge and approval, yet, it having been committed, he concluded to direct her to be destroyed as aforesaid. The motive by which he was to an extent actuated in deciding upon the latter course, he hoped the Government of Liberia would approve, as he intended thereby to relieve the Government of Liberia from any unpleasant misunderstanding with the Spanish Government, in the name of his Government, assuming the responsibility in the matter.

The officers and crew of the slave having been seized by the *Torch*, were disabled them to travel by land to Monrovia, and rendering it imprudent to risk their lives by sea, they were thought advisable by Lieutenant *Quail*, as most accorded with humanity, to allow them, about a week previously, at their own urgent request, to go to Sierra Leone by inland water route, so as to secure medical attention, etc., under the supervision of the Spanish consul at that place. On the return of the Quail

from Gallinas, and my receipt of Commander Benedict's report, I immediately transmitted to H. B. M. Government, through our Consul-General at London, a despatch, a copy of which I herewith present.

This bold attempt on the part of the Spaniards to revive the slave-trade at Gallinas, November, 1860, and May, 1861, and, as I will soon bring to your notice, the attack made on the Quail, in this harbor, on the 11th of September, by a Spanish vessel-of-war, all of which spread with greatest rapidity among the aborigines within the entire jurisdiction of this Republic, revived the hope, almost amounting to a certainty, in the old slave-dealing class, who still survive, that the slave-trade would be forcibly revived by foreigners in our jurisdiction, and they were strengthened in their belief by misjudging the policy of H. B. M. Government, misconstruing the action of Capt. Smith, of H. M. ship *Torch*, in this harbor last December, and his subsequent action with the *Liberian* prize at Gallinas in June, as amounting in effect to H. M. Government positively denying the right and authority of this Government to suppress the slave-trade at Gallinas and other points claimed as within the jurisdiction of Liberia; and those old slave-dealers, who had been checked for years by this Government from prosecuting the slave-trade, concluded that they could revive and prosecute it with impunity.

These unfavorable circumstances have led, during the year, to the revival of the old predatory wars among the tribes and clans commencing from above Gallinas, and extending down beyond the south-east bank of the St. Paul's river, a distance of over a hundred miles, and extending a considerable distance interiorward. That extent of country has been in a state of war for the last four months, creating an almost incessant course of excitement in all our settlements, and hundreds of aboriginal refugees in this country have within the last four months fled from their homes, abandoned plantations and other property, and sought in our settlements protection from captivity for the slave market. Our citizens residing in the rural districts of the St. Paul's and at Careyburg, and up the Mesurado river, have been during the year to be murdered, support, and protection of hundreds of men, women, and children from the interior, who had thus made their escape from the accused slave-dealer. Chiefs and tribes who had been for many years previously loyal, among whom the missionaries of the Cross had commenced operating encouragingly; tribes which had given a great extent last hope of escape to be murdered, support, and protection of hundreds of men, women, and children from the interior, who had thus made their escape from the accused slave-dealer. Chiefs and tribes who had been for many years previously loyal, among whom the missionaries of the Cross had commenced operating encouragingly; tribes which had given a great extent last hope of escape to be murdered, support, and protection of hundreds of men, women, and children from the interior, who had thus made their escape from the accused slave-dealer. Chiefs and tribes who had been for many years previously loyal, among whom the missionaries of the Cross had commenced operating encouragingly; tribes which had given a great extent last hope of escape to be murdered, support, and protection of hundreds of men, women, and children from the interior, who had thus made their escape from the accused slave-dealer.

OUTRAGE ON THE "QUAIL."

Immediately upon Commander Benedict's return from Gallinas, in June, and report of what had transpired, I gave directions for suitable carriage to be made, and for every citizen at Fort Norris and within the corporation of Monrovia, to be used to advantage to be mustered, support, and protection of hundreds of men, women, and children from the interior, who had thus made their escape from the accused slave-dealer. Chiefs and tribes who had been for many years previously loyal, among whom the missionaries of the Cross had commenced operating encouragingly; tribes which had given a great extent last hope of escape to be murdered, support, and protection of hundreds of men, women, and children from the interior, who had thus made their escape from the accused slave-dealer.

On the return of the Quail from Harper (Maryland county) in the month of August with the mail, I received intelligence in the shape of rumor, that a Spanish steam vessel of war was fitting up at Fernando Po, to be sent up by the Spanish authorities at that place, for the purpose of slaking or capturing the Quail, and the demanding restitution of the *Liberian* schooner at Monrovia for capturing and confiscating the cargo of a Spanish slave-ship that was bound to Fernando Po, and had from stress of weather put into the port of Monrovia.

On the evening of the 27th of August, three days after the former, I received intelligence kindly afforded unofficially by the United States Consul at Monrovia, that the report was current there, that a Spanish slave-ship was taking in cargo, and was to have left the day succeeding the departure of the American vessel from that port, under instructions from the Governor of Fernando Po to sink or capture the Quail. Though few, if any men of intelligence in Liberia, could persuade themselves, at the time, that such a high and outrageous act should be committed, would be adopted in this enlightened age, at least until the aggrieved had adopted the proper course for obtaining correct information respecting the supposed cause of grievance, and being fully satisfied of the existence of the just cause of complaint, had, in the proper manner, asked of this Government the proper redress, which would have been given with the greatest pleasure in respectfully tendering to any Government or people, whenever a clear case of aggression or wrong is made out against it, yet I thought it not amiss, upon the receipt of corroborative intelligence, to prosecute with increasing vigor the directions I had given, and the efforts that had actually commenced a couple of months previous, to place our ship with all her crew, to protect and defend to the utmost of our ability, this city and harbor from aggression. And I am pleased to be able to say, that the citizens almost generally responded most cordially by voluntarily cooperating. And I am pleased to be able further to say that our citizens residing in the several counties, upon hearing of the rumored threat, and knowing the efforts that had been already made to have upon such aborigines living in the respective counties as favored the revival of the slave-trade, turned out voluntarily in their respective townships, made carriages, mounted their unmounted guns, cleared off scores of acres of forest land contiguous to their respective townships, and made such other preparations the best they could, mainly voluntarily, for the defense of their respective townships and counties, as reflect great credit upon them.

Having been satisfied that circumstances justified it, and that our patriotic citizens who had voluntarily turned out so generally upon my requisition, and without any charge for compensation upon Government, to stand guard and perform other duty should be relieved, I placed a squad of men on actual service for that purpose, and stationed them at Fort Norris, under the immediate command of Capt. J. W. Clark, and general supervision of Lieutenant-Col. Smith, about a week before the attack was made upon the Quail in this harbor, with the intention of continuing them in service so long as it should appear necessary, the propriety of which I cannot overstate. On the afternoon of the 1st of September, a steamer was sighted by the officer in command of Fort Norris, coming up from the southward, and when abreast this cape, she bore off somewhat to the westward, and in three or four hours she was out of sight, standing up to the northward and westward. Kroomen from this place pulled off in canoes and attempted to board her.

but were prevented. They reported that the were an anagle resembling the Spanish flag.

Nothing more was seen or heard of this steamer, until on the morning of the 11th of October, when it was made her appearance, bearing the Spanish flag, came in harbor, and anchored not very far from the Quail, whose boat immediately boarded her, and ascertained her to be, as was expected, a Spanish steam vessel of war, just from Sierra Leone. I present herewith the report of Commander Benedict of what transpired on that morning, as also the deposition of the captain and mate of the American bark, Edward, then in harbor, corroborative of that report, by which you will be more accurately informed of the most shameful aggressive conduct of that Spanish steamer, whose commander had professed only an hour previously to have come on a friendly visit, and had manifested every courtesy to Lieutenant Carrey. The documents will also briefly acquaint you of the painful defence made by Commander Benedict, he having in a very short time completely repelled the aggression, by inflicting such serious damages as necessitated his speedy departure for Sierra Leone for repairs. For the very able valor displayed on that occasion, Commander Benedict and the officers and crew of the Quail have merited the high praise and admiration of the Government and people of Liberia.

From the foregoing statements, you will perceive that a crisis has been forced upon us, as serious as any in the history of Liberia. The entire matter has narrowed down to a question of life or death with us, of national and individual existence or extinction. To fold up our arms, and passively permit the slave-trade to be forced upon us, will result in our certain, irreparable ruin by battling with a power which is stronger than physical weakness, and the many other disadvantages under which we labor, yet, trusting in God, and regarding life itself but a small sacrifice, if necessary, to sustain the great principle and blessing of human freedom, we may survive the shock, and yet succeed in our cherished purpose, even to the perpetuity of this Government, and our highly prized institutions upon the firm and honorable basis of virtue.

I cannot, until I learn otherwise officially, believe that H. C. M. Government of Spain authorized or will sanction the aggressive act committed in this harbor by the Ceres, as aforesaid; and this opinion, so far as has been able to learn, generally obtains in Liberia. I have directed this unpleasant matter to be respectfully brought to the notice of H. C. M. Government with the least possible delay. And I as firmly believe, as I strongly wish, that many months will not have elapsed, before I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that the matter has a fair, honorable, and mutually satisfactory adjustment; especially as I was officially advised by the said H. C. M. Government that, in compliance with the request of this Government, kindly offered its mediation in the unpleasant affair, and had respectively requested H. C. M. Government to consent to the proposition, which I have no doubt will be readily acceded to, in case that Government should recognize the existence of a complaint against this Government that cannot be peaceably adjusted by themselves, since justice to all that should be mutually desired by the parties concerned.

I have great satisfaction in informing you that H. B. M. ship Torch, Capt. Smith, arrived in this harbor on the 17th of October, having been kindly despatched by His Excellency Governor Hill, of Sierra Leone, to obtain correct information from, and to confer with, respecting the Spanish aggression that had been committed in this harbor, and the probability of their continuance, as was currently reported. She left for Sierra Leone on the evening of the following day. On the 14th of November, H. B. M. ship Falcon, Capt. Henrage, arrived in this port under instructions from H. B. M. Government, on a similar mission, and to specially confer with this Government the sympathy and friendly assistance.

She remained in this port fifteen days, during which time her accomplished commander and officers, by their courteous intercourse, elicited the unforgotten respect and admiration of this community. These tokens of kindness and sympathy from H. B. M. Government, are but a continuation of the uniform magnanimity of this Government, which has been the beneficiary, dating from the first year of the founding of the colony of Liberia up to the present.

CONCLUSION.
Before concluding this communication to you, it is proper that I should state that there are other matters respecting our domestic affairs, such as the progress of the interior settlement, the bridges on the Careyburg road, etc., etc., which I will communicate to you in a special message. Submit it when the report, that the interior settlement is gradually progressing, and the bridges, which have been retarded until late by the heavy rains, are likely to be completed, I am informed, before the close of your session.

It only remains now for me to reassure you of my purpose cordially to co-operate with you in the development of the country, and the responsible duties of this session, which I doubt not, under Divine guidance, will be discharged beneficially to the country, and creditably to yourselves.

STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON.
Government House, Monrovia, Dec 7th, 1861.

BRITISH SYMPATHY AND PROTECTION.
On the evening of the 17th of October, H. M. steamer Torch, Commander Smith, arrived in our harbor, being despatched by the British Government, to ascertain the truth of the report from Madeira, had heard of the Spanish aggression that had been committed in this harbor, and the probability of their continuance, and the friendly feelings of H. B. M. Government. The Torch left for Sierra Leone on the evening of the 18th.

On the 14th inst., H. M. steamer Falcon, Captain Henrage, arrived in port. The steamer, bearing the cross of St. George, not only by some of our citizens, with some excitement, but the vessel was soon ascertained to be a friendly one.

Captain Henrage has manifested much interest for the welfare of Liberia, as also his officers have, and he has been authorized to assure this Government of the sympathy and friendly feelings of the British nation.

On the 10th inst., the President entertained Capt. Henrage, and several of his officers, at the Mansion, together with a number of our distinguished citizens. Toasts were drunk in honor of Her Britannic Majesty, the President of Liberia, the Captain of the Falcon, and many others.

Captain Henrage and his officers seem much pleased with their visit to Monrovia, which will have a tendency to strengthen much the friendly relations already existing between the two nations. The Falcon will remain in our harbor several days longer. —Liberia Herald, Nov. 27th, 1861.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.
The lengthy account of the Spanish affair in our paper, superadded the necessity of saying much more. Unlike Caesar of old, the Spanish man-of-war came, and saw, and red.

We have yet to believe that the Spanish man-of-war Government will sanction any such aggression on the rights of free trade. They certainly will condemn it, when they have heard of the causes which gave rise to it—the slave-trade—the curse of an enlightened age.

Notwithstanding, having truth on our side, the Spanish steamer, with her merrymen ready to land and sack our town, was before us but as a cloud before the wind; yet there are several melancholy accidents which make it much to be desired that we should have the memory of this affair; we allude to the loss of Capt. W. H. Munger, of the Quail, and one of his sailors, who were drowned, while capturing the Spanish slave, and the death of Moses A. Warner, the son of the Hon. Vice-President Warner,

who was blown from the mouth of one of the cannons at Fort Norris, on the 3d of September, by an accidental discharge. Young Warner was found some distance from this gun, down the hill, and was immediately taken home; and notwithstanding all the medical skill of the city was used in requisition, he expired two hours after, to the almost unendurable grief of his parents, and the sorrow of all who knew him.—J.R.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY, 1862.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President, REV. GARDNER SPRING, D. D.
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RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.

This topic, so often discussed in our Journal, now that President Lincoln has referred to it in his Message to Congress, and a bill has been reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorizing the appointment of diplomatic representatives to Liberia and Hayti, is attracting very extensively the attention of the press, and, we rejoice to say, with an almost unanimous approval of the measure.

At an interview held with President Lincoln by the members of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, Thursday, January 23d, this topic was introduced, and the President did not hesitate to give such a measure his hearty approval. Our commerce, our historical relations to Liberia, our a wifely-approaching need of such a friendly home for our numerous emigrants, as well as the abstract claims of right and justice, unite to justify the measure.

If petitions could do any good, they could be obtained by thousands. We cannot believe that more social objections will be allowed to defeat the proposed law. Let America follow where she should have taken the lead, and form commercial relations with Liberia, as have England, France, and many other nations.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This anniversary was held Tuesday evening, January 21, 1862, in the New Capitol at Washington. The stormy weather, and the President's leave, and a lecture in the Smithsonian Institute, combined with the deep mud of Pennsylvania avenue to prevent a large audience.

The President of the Society, Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. McLean, President of Nassau College, New Jersey. Large portions of the Society's Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. R. Gurley. The President then gave one of his earnest expositions of the Society's relations to the various interests and populations of the United States, occupying about half an hour in the delivery. Rev. Cyrus Mason, of New-York, followed by a brief address, and offering a resolution expressive of the manifold and permanent benefits of the Society's operations.

The resolution was seconded, and on invitation, J. D. Johnson, Esq., a Liberian merchant who had resided there ten years, made an address expressive of the great benefits received by those who had been settled in Liberia by the philanthropy of America, and of the earnest desire and hope of the people of Liberia that their struggling effort to sustain an independent government would be aided by the countenance of this nation. The modesty and entire propriety of manner and matter of this address gave great satisfaction, and was well calculated to reflect honor upon the young nation which he represented. On motion of Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston, the thanks of the meeting were offered to the President for his address, and a copy requested for publication.

The Society adjourned, to meet at 12 M. on Wednesday, in the new building just erected for its use, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four and a-half street, at which the annual election for officers was held, and the Society adjourned to the third Tuesday of January, 1863.

The meeting of the Board of Directors commenced on Tuesday, at 12 M., and continued through Wednesday and Thursday, during which, by arrangement, the members in a body waited on President Lincoln at the White House. They were very cordially received, and to a brief address of the Chairman, Mr. Latrobe, expressing gratification at the suggestions of the President's Message to Congress as to a recognition of Liberia, he enthusiastically declared that while he had referred the subject to Congress as a matter of principle and right, he had not a doubt of the propriety of a recognition, though, perhaps, at the present moment, there might be doubts of the policy of immediate action.

The direct operations of the Society for the year in forwarding emigrants has been limited to some fifty-seven persons, mostly from the Middle and Eastern States.

The receipts of the Society were chiefly from legacies and incomes from invested funds, and transactions with the Governments of the United States and Liberia relative to reaptured Africans rescued from slave ships.

The Society's pocket, the M. C. Stevens, was by the violent action of the authorities in Baltimore deprived of the profits of an advantageous charter, and chartered on a long voyage, not yet completed, to and from the Black Sea. She is looked for to return to the United States on an early day, to resume her regular

operations, if emigration is such — to justify the employment of so large a ship.

The beautiful building begun in 1860, and completed in 1861, for a Colonization office, furnished the Board of Directors an admirable room for its sessions, and proves a valuable investment for a portion of the McDougall legacy, which, in accordance with the spirit of his will, constitutes a permanent annual income for forty years.

The Society is by Providence shut up to wait till the passing storm is overpast, with the firm hope of future enlarged usefulness.

LATEST NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

By arrival, January 30th, of the brig Ann, Captain Alexander, from Liberia in forty days, we have dates to December 30th, 1861, from Cape Palmas, and from Monrovia to December 7th. The Ann left Liberia with four passengers—viz., Rev. H. H. Messenger and lady, of the Episcopal mission, and an aged couple named Tate, who had been liberated in their old age, and sent to Liberia from Savannah, Georgia, and finding themselves old, feeble, and unable to get along, have come to New-York in the vain hope of getting back to Georgia.

The Ann encountered the terrific storm on our coast, and within a few days of her arrival, her first officer, D. H. Leighton, fell from the mainmast overboard, and was lost; and on the day of her arrival, Mr. Messenger died from injuries received during the storm.

Captain Alexander reports the steamer Beth Grosvenor in the process of repair when he left Monrovia, under the energetic direction of Hon. D. B. Warner. Her new keel was then being fitted on, and hopes were entertained of having her soon in service. The injury to the steamer has been felt as a public inconvenience, and all will rejoice at her repair.

The sugar crop on the river St. Paul's is very promising, estimated by some as double the best, ever raised before.

The College building at Monrovia has been so far completed, that Professor Blyden had taken up his residence in it, but he regret to learn that his health was not good. Hon. B. V. R. James, of Monrovia, had taken a voyage down the coast to recruit his feeble illness. Bishop Payne, at Okavalla, had been prostrated by severe illness, but was slowly recovering.

An indignation meeting had been held at Monrovia, at which the author of an anonymous letter published in the New-York Herald in August, was by acclamation denounced in the following terms:

Resolved, That the author of the false and malicious communication sent to the United States (New-York Herald) with intent to defame the Executive and people of Liberia be branded as "the notorious libeler of Liberia."

Our readers will recollect that in the Colonization Journal of September, we attempted with the imperfect data at hand, to show the great injustice of the writer. By an editorial article from the Liberia Herald, November 20th, 1861, which we republish, it will be seen that in every allegation made by him the writer is convicted of misrepresentation. This should be a lesson to the writer, and to the New-York Herald too. But a friend informs us that the Sunday Herald, of February 2d, refers to the resolution above quoted, and in a letter from this anonymous correspondent, in which the correspondent still insists that President Benson is not a friend of the Africans. How hard for one entered upon a wrong path to return!

We regret to add to this *resumé* that by this brig, we did not receive a single letter from any one in Monrovia, or Bassa, or Sinou countries. As we cannot believe all our correspondents in Liberia neglected to write, we must attribute blame to the post-officer of the Republic. We are consoled in some small degree for disappointment, by a few copies of President Benson's Message to the Legislature in December, and No. 13 of Liberia Herald, and also several numbers of the Cavalry Messenger.

The Message we give in *extenso*. It is brief, clear, and every way creditable to President Benson. We regret that our limited space prevents copious extracts from the Messenger and Herald, which must be reserved for another issue. The Message, among other items, announces that the British authorities on the coast have given assurance of support against Spanish revenge and ambition.

LOVE OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

From the very foundation of Liberia, the slave-trade, which had been carried on for centuries by the native tribes along that coast with Spaniards and others, was the chief impediment to our Colonization work. The native kings early combined to destroy our colony at Monrovia, under apprehension that a traffic so easy, so old, and so profitable, would be destroyed by the new settlers. Repeatedly Liberia came in conflict with them subsequently on this same subject, and it was not till 1860, thirty years after the first emigrants left the United States, that by the purchase of Gallinas, the last Spanish slave-factory on a line of six hundred miles were destroyed.

The chiefs, disheartened by continual defeat, were finally acquiescing in their loss, and becoming producers of oil and camwood in yearly increasing quantities.

By the events lately occurring among the tribes, we see clearly that they are not weaned from the slave-trade, and that the conduct of the Spanish authorities in attempting to renew the trade at Gallinas, and to punish President Benson for interfering to prevent it, has been followed by an immense excitement among the native chiefs. They hailed this as a token that their old customers would come and renew the old and long loved traffics. They plunged into war with one another; they threatened to attack and destroy all the Liberian settlements; chiefs one hundred and fifty miles in the interior, beat the war-drum. Rumors spread among them that seven Spanish men-of-war were coming to destroy Monrovia, and their savage ferocity gloated over the prospects of plunder, rapine, and the slave-trade.

Perhaps no event could more forcibly illustrate the value of Liberia to the cause of humanity, than this one. It is clear that if Liberia were destroyed or removed, savage violence would again prevail; the slave would be invited to return, and find a ready welcome to fill his vessel with victims of fraud and violence. It is no small matter of congratulation to us, that as one of the incidents of Colonization in Liberia, so great a boon to humanity has resulted. For nearly seven hundred miles along the coast, peace and lawful commerce have displaced prevailing war and the cruel slave-traffic, and made a quiet home for the work of Christian missions.

We trust that President Benson will be able to restrain and

repress these manifestations of the avaricious native chiefs without too great expense of life and wealth, and above all, will not be provoked unnecessarily to wage war upon them. How important at this time that our Government should have a steamer on that coast, and for a proper representative and aid Liberia in this hour of trial!

LIBERIA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

PRESIDENT BENSON is preparing to have his countenanced at the World's Fair in England next summer. Very properly not only calls for specimens of the products of a Liberator's proper, such as sugar and coffee, but such products as shall represent the industry and arts of the numerous native tribes surrounding and within the Republic.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

The essays composing a volume advertised in another column are from the pen of one of our New-York colored men, who, after graduating at Cambridge College, England, has devoted eight years in Africa to labor as a missionary. We hope many of the friends of Liberia will secure for themselves a valuable book, and encourage Mr. Crummell by subscribing for it. Mr. Crummell is professor-elect in the Liberia College, and expects to return to Africa so soon as his work is issued.

NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

OUR MONROVIA CORRESPONDENCE.
MONROVIA, LIBERIA, NOV. 26, 1861.

DEFENSE OF PRESIDENT BENSON AND HIS CONGO POLICY.—THE WAR MOVEMENT OF SPAIN—ENGLAND AN ALLY OF THE NEGRO RACE.—HOSTILITY OF THE NATIVE TRIBES.—DEATH OF A BRIDE FROM NEW-YORK—PUBLIC WORKS AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS, ETC.

The receipt, a few days ago, of one or two copies of the Herald by the friends of the President, containing a statement in reference to the treatment of the Congos per ship Nightingale, had a very indigestible effect among the many supporters of his administration in this city. A meeting was called last night, with a view to correct what they termed misstatements; but, after indulging in a tirade of abuse against whom they were angry, the author, they seemed to lose sight of the object for which they had assembled, and contented themselves by passing defamatory resolutions against T. M. Chester, instead of vindicating the Government from the charges. The mere passing of resolutions, in these days of political inaction, will not relieve an individual or a government from an imputation where there is just cause for suspicion. No one would have been more happy than your correspondent to have retraced every word uttered against the administration of President Benson, if any of his friends had pointed out the least misrepresentation. It is a duty I owe to the public to correct any misrepresentations that may occur, as soon as convinced that injustice has been done to any one.

Nothing has been heard of Spanish hostility since last month, of which I informed you. We are hourly expecting the mail from the States, which will inform us of the progress of the war; the President is anxious to know the intentions of the Government-General towards Liberia. It is thought that as soon as England can lay the whole affair before the Government of Spain, the Governor-General will be recalled.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Falcon came here some two weeks ago, so, it is said, possibly, peacefully, the difficulties between this Government and Spain, which have been so long, might be settled here with hostile intentions, and in the event that the could not bring about an amicable adjustment, then she was to assist the Libarians.

President Benson gave a splendid dinner party to the officers of the Falcon on the 10th instant, extending his invitations to them through the commander, who attended accompanied by his first lieutenant, purser, and the captain's private secretary. Several prominent citizens were present, and the whole affair passed off with entire satisfaction to the assembled guests.

The salute tribes are still singing in warm almost joyful settlements. A very short time ago, a battle was fought more than about thirty or fifty miles from this city, in which our allies routed their enemies with great slaughter. The Ku and headmen who have been concealing their hostility against this Government are only awaiting for the Spaniards to destroy this city, and in twenty-four hours after every settlement on the coast will be attacked. Little more has just returned from the interior, and while at a town one hundred and fifty miles back, a report reached there that seven Spanish men-of-war were in this harbor, and immediately their war-drum was heard throughout the town. The story was soon contradicted.

Great effort has been made by President Benson to have his representation in the London exhibition sent May in England. Some very excellent native curiosities, such as ivory, gold, and Liberian productions, will be soon forwarded. James L. St. Riqui, who was sent by the Government, has just returned to the interior with a fine collection of native articles, which understand will be exhibited here before they are sent to Europe. With regret I must inform you of the death of Mrs. P. Downing, whose marriage about one year ago produced a great sensation in the negro population of New-York. She died here about six months ago, in the bark Edward, with her husband; and, in consequence of being *enraptured*, she had been in bad health from the time she left your city until about two weeks before she died, when she seemed to revive and give assurance of a permanent resuscitation. She gave birth to a healthy daughter, which is now doing well, and a few hours after went into a state of insensibility for four days, from which she never recovered. Mrs. Downing was a native of Providence, R. I., and is the same Clemmie Parker whose superior culture and accomplishments were the admiration of all who were fortunate enough to meet her acquaintance. She gave them.

Affairs in Liberia were never in more prosperous state. President Benson is carrying on many public improvements which will add to his great popularity both in this and other countries. He is certainly a great favorite with the people of Liberia, and already they speak of him as their next candidate for the Presidency.

Nov. 29, 1861.—Yesterday was observed throughout the Republic as a day of thanksgiving. In this city the people attended church in the morning, ate big dinners in the afternoon, and enjoyed their social intercourse in the evening. The mail arrived yesterday from the States and along the south coast.

A Spanish steamer-of-war was at Cape Palmas about two weeks ago. The natives in that vicinity, who were only waiting to hear that the Spaniards had conquered the Libarians at this point, before they would rise, hailed the arrival with much glee. They even boarded the man-of-war, and informed the commander that the Libarians were preparing one year ago produced a great offense on shore to see if he could be allowed to get water, which privilege being granted, and the natives' falsehoods exposed, the commander came on shore and informed several persons that the whole affair had been misrepresented to the Governor General of Fernando Po, and that good feelings were entertained by the people of Liberia towards the Spaniards.

Thus ends our Spanish difficulty.

The Spanish captain who fired into the Quail—so the Spanish commander informed the people at Cape Palmas—reported, on his return to Fernando Po, that he had sunk her in this harbor.

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SECOND STORY OF
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REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to CALDWELL SWAN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Corresponding Secretary.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor
REV. J. B. PINNEY.

addressed to the Editors of the New-Orleans Bulletin.

bosses. Enslavement.—In a piece wrote by me in June last, on the subject of sending away some of my black people to Africa, I published in your paper of the 24th of that month, I observed that "the act of sending those people away, in my case, of one simple honestly alone. I lay no claim, nor any in the least, to the credit of the act." I have since, and am still, meaning in the above assertion, will explain, Messrs. Editors, through your paper, should my leisure admit of it, at some future time, and the rather, as it may perhaps be of service to the slaveholders of the State, to know how one who has had much to do, for forty years past, with the treatment of slaves, has acted in this case. I then they, from my experience, that they would send that whole number of slaves to Africa, and I would send that of a colder to themselves, what master will refuse to do much good, when it will cost him nothing in the doing of it, and afford him at the same time such high gratification, in knowing that he has contributed to the making many happy ones happy! For my experience will show that, with a proper management, and the sending of their extra labor that is, labor above and above what will enable them to support themselves, and above that time say, fifteen years—will enable their masters to send them out, and purchase, in Virginia or Maryland, with the gain made from said extra labor, a gang of equal number to replace them. In addition to which, what an amount of satisfaction, and how many humane master, would be not enjoy, in knowing that he would be doing good, and that his slaves and fidelity be and his family could rely, under every possible contingency! In fulfillment, then, of said promise, I now undertake to explain the observation I then made, that "the act of sending these people away in, in my case, one of simple honesty alone," and to set forth and show the mode I adopted in sending away some of my black people, and the mode on the subject many years, in their treatment, and its results.

Before commencing, however, this long detail of treatment at its attending circumstances, I will promise those who feel interest in the subject, and will take the trouble to read this serial, that it is one of egotism throughout; it tells of what the slave said and what he did, from the beginning of the chapter to the end thereof, therefore, I will be excused; it is what I promised, and there is a full story of my life as a slave, and I am accountable. To proceed, then, and give you the plan which I made for myself, and have pursued for the last sixteen years, in the conduct and management of those I held in bondage, I have to observe that having been at all times opposed to labor on the Sabbath day except in cases of actual necessity, one of my rules for their walk and guidance in life always was, that they were never to work on holy days, or experienced as we were in so doing, the divine law, "Thou shalt not do any manner of work;" and I have often been tempted to say, "I have convinced me of the utter impossibility of carrying it out, and hence by men held in bondage, and obliged to labor for their support six full days in the week; and I saw, on reflection, much to extenuate, as to them, the offence against my rule. They were poor, and stood in need of many little necessities of life not supplied by their master, and which they could obtain in no other way than by working on the Sabbath." But I have often to shut my eyes and not see the offences, though I know well that they that lead were not obeyed; and in consequence, after long fruitless exertions, continued for many years, to obtain obedience to that injunction, I determined to allow them the one day of Saturday—say, Saturday from mid-day until night—to go for themselves under a penalty well understood by them, as punishment for disobedience, if they violated thereafter the Sabbath day, and the Lord forgive me! From the time, which was the year 1829, the Sabbath was observed. From this period, which was regularly attended, forenoon and afternoon (for some times I read them a sermon myself), and I perceived, in a very short time, a remarkable change in their manners, conduct, and

They proceeded in this way, happy, prosperous, blessed every respect by the Most High, for about three years, or 1822, when, seeing the amount of money which they gained their Saturday afternoons' labor (they in general labored for self, though they were permitted to labor for a few others), giving the preference to their labor at a whole rate, they were induced to make a new arrangement for the future. They were paid as regularly as the night came, in the long days of summer, I paid the men for their Saturday afternoons' labor at the rate of sixty-two and a half cents per day, the women at the rate of fifty cents per day; in the short days of winter, I paid the men at the rate of fifty cents per day, the women thirty-seven and a half cents per day, and the large boys and girls in proportion. I was led to believe that, if they were to be paid in money, and perseverance in well-doing, they would be enabled to purchase the remaining five and a half days of the week (seeing they had a capital of their own, in the one half of one day each week to begin the trade on), and by that means obtain freedom for themselves and their children. In this estimate and calculation I was very much misled. It could be effected in the case of fourteen to fifteen persons, at the farthest, if they were to work with me, as, "If my interest to assist them in their employment? or can I, by any means I can devise, make it to me more my interest to assist them in obtaining their freedom than that time I?" This also required reflection and calculation, and it was, in a very short time, from the clearest of my mind, and the convincing evidence of the Lord's doing, and that it was, in every point of view, in which it was surveyed,

looked at and considered; my interest, and more especially if I took into view the considerations of satisfaction, pleasantness, and happiness which I should enjoy in tending to the happiness of others, to do it.

[illegible][illegible]

I have now to observe that their surprise and astonishment at such a proposal—coming, as it did, from a master who had unlimited legal power over them and their time—expecting nothing of the kind, may be easily conceived. They gave their unwillingness to be deceived the

tained of my truth, honesty, and pure intention to do them and their children good, and their willingness and determination to be guided in all things by me, and to make my will and my interest, after the Divine will, the study and rule of their lives.

On separating, I told them to communicate my plan and proposals to their adult fellow-servants, male and female, and to let them know that they would be bound or forced to come into the same arrangement who had any objection to it; and that if they objected to accept of it, should go on under the old regulations; and I requested one and all of them to consult together through the week, and to give me their final answer and determination on the next Sabbath Church, when it should be confirmed or rejected.

I was very much surprised at the cheering them, as they raised my spirits to such satisfaction, to keep what I had said, and to avoid, by so doing, the making the slaves of other plantations unhappy or discontented in their own bosoms, and never to discuss it until after they have left the country, for fear of "disturbing the peace being on earth."

"Be content," said I to them, "with the poor lot which you are now in, and keep thy heart close to thee." They promised me they would do so, and which, I believe, they religiously did.

[illegible][illegible]

To all this, they—the whole of the adults, men and women (youth or child was present)—lent an attentive ear; and again, with eyes streaming with tears, assured me of their full

God, the happiness of their children, and the carrying out the plan I had devised for their benefit.

It now remains for me to state the results of the experiment. In less than six years, the first half day was gained and paid for by them. In about four years, the next, or second day of the week, was paid for and their own. In about two and a half years, the third day was paid for and made their own. In about fifteen months, the fourth day was paid for and made their own. In about a year, the fifth day was paid for and made their own. In about six months, the last, or sixth day, of the week, became their own, and completed the purchase—effecting their freedom in about fourteen and a half years. After that time, it took them somewhere about five months to labor, to pay for the freedom of another. In the purchase, added to what the youths, and the girls, had earned, if they had any discrepancy between the price in which they effected the purchase, and the amount they paid for themselves, it is to be accounted for in their drawing more money at one period than at another, as they frequently did towards the last, after they had accomplished the purchase of two or three days, or their freedom would have been accomplished. This took place—the effecting of the purchase of freedom, and the purchase of the next day, at which time they would have taken their departure for Liberia. It was the Abolitionists of the Northern and Eastern States of our Union had occasioned much excitement in our State, not only among the owners of slaves, but among the slave themselves. I did not consider it safe, or myself at liberty, however much I desired it, to withdraw a considerable black population in the State, and to send them to a good of their own color. I was anxious, to send them away, therefore took the precaution of giving them the cause, that they must be satisfied to remain, or if they were sent all the proper time for their departure should arrive, and which they remained satisfied. So that they effected their freedom, as above stated, in about fourteen years and a half; and my assertion I made in your gazette of the 24th of June last, that the cause of sending these people away is, in my case, the want of simple blood, and the necessity of my having received money from them, or the equivalent of money, and the feeling agreed on between us for their freedom in Liberia.

Some persons, Messrs. Editors, may now, perhaps, be disposed say, Why proceed in this roundabout way, this giving the master the keeping of accounts, this purchasing of a slave to gain, &c., &c.? It is all unnecessary, and their talking to gain is the same as the man's talking to gain. The one of the slave belongs to, and in the time of the master; that master can compel his labor, without freeing his slave, and admit the truth of the latter part of the assertion, that the man and labor of the slave belong of right to the master, but say that the first is illusory, as respects either one or the other, and that the second is true, as respects both. The man is the property of man. Without him, a certain something in the father, he to look forward and aspire to, man would be nothing. The principle of that inspiring faculty of soul, and he would live on in the dust as the brute. But say they, why not promise to be at once freed on either father's service? To this I have to answer, that the father would be obliged to give up the slave, and the slave would be obliged to leave the gift of his master, who might repeat and remark, "The slave would starve, of his promise." In the other mode, we would have gained to—have purchased and paid his master for it. Hope would be kept alive in his bosom; he would have color to view, encouraging him on to faithfulness, fidelity, and industry, and thus to do good work. The father's observations, a grateful and good man, with warm interest and affection, made to me in one of his letters some years since—when I had faintly intimated the plan I was pursuing with people, are so descriptive of their situation, feelings, and feelings, that I will give an extract from it:—
"I have been thinking of you, and how you have intimated to me, that you would like to see me, and how you have called me, calls into action a higher and nobler motive than I have ever known. It holds out a reward to the obedient and the faithful, and a motive can seldom fail. It is the impulsive cause of all good conduct. Hence we find it holding a conspicuous place in the system of government which the Almighty exercised over the world, and of which you are willing and obedient, ye shall be the good of the land." And the same motive is the foundation of praise in the Christian dispensation: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

From the foregoing summary, it will be seen that the basis of plan for their success and government was RELIGION—a desire to awaken in their bosoms the love of the Divinity. Hope trust in him, once born in their souls, would produce its own dominion, and would be the basis of their peace, economy, and good works. That such was the result, and that the principal cause of their true and faithful conduct, is shown. If we look on the interest of their master, his happiness, and their happiness, are also seen and shown. They have now sailed Liberia, the land of their fathers; and I can say with truth heartfelt satisfaction, that a more virtuous people do not exist in any community; and I pray the Most High to continue to them the blessings which he never ceased to shower down

will further observe, that from the day on which I made the
 covenant with them, notwithstanding they had, at all times
 anxious thereto, been a well-disposed and orderly people, an
 enchainment appeared to come over them. They were no longer
 ardent, the same people. A sedateness, a care, an economy,
 industry, and purpose came on them, which they seemed no
 longer to possess, but the physical strength. They were no longer
 swiftness, and seemed as though they could never effect enough
 to become temporal, moral, religious, setting an example of
 honest and unoffending lives to the world around them, which
 I soon and admired by all. The result of my experiment, in
 which I have been engaged for nearly twenty years, is the
 surprising of its features, and in this—that in a space of
 twenty years, which those people served me, I make making
 the covenant with them, they have gained for me, in addition
 to the performance more and better labor than slaves ordinarily
 perform in the usual time of laboring, a sum of money, I believe
 of more than \$100,000, which I have paid for the purchase of
 the same time, which will enable me to visit a great number
 of the islands, and purchase a gang of people of nearly double the number
 of I have sent away. This I state from an account kept
 by showing the amount and nature of their extra work and la-
 bor, which I am ready to attest to the most solemn manner, at

previous to entering into the agreement with these people, I consulted (and my estimate and calculation have been fully relied on, and more than realized to me, in the result) that their labor would be given with all the energy of heart, soul, and physical powers; that they would, in consequence, accomplish more labor in a given time, than the same number of people employed in ordinary circumstances; and that, in addition, they would labor some two, three, or four hours, morning and night, in the twenty-four hours of the day; more than other slaves were in the habit of doing, or would do. To test forth and show the truth of that estimate and filled their souls, in relation to their

With his wife suddenly bereaved, he was left with a large circle of children. The boys labored heavily upon his family and on a large circle of friends. Very pleasant and dear are the memories of his children, and behind them, very pleasant and dear are the memories of his wife and children. He was especially prized as a husband and father, and his return filled the house with gladness. Alas! he will return to earth, yet we must not be over sad. He was a professed Christian. Seven years since, he connected himself with the Twenty-first Street Reformed Dutch Church, of this city, and led a Christian life. We may confidently hope that death to him has been an angel of mercy, delivering him from a life of sin and self-denial, and translating to an unpeakable bliss. His death was caused by poison, administered by his steward in a cup of tea.—*Christian Intelligencer*.

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In relation to Baron v. d. Decker, we learn by a received letter, Zanzibar, November 15, 1861, the most interesting and important fact, that the explorer, with his companion, the geologist, has happily returned from his journey to the K. M. M. The Baron, who has been convinced of the truth of the assertion of Helmum, of the Alpine nature of these mountains. They found this mountain, by triangulation of six different trigonometrical connected stations from the coast, over 20,000 English feet high, the snow-line at 17,000; climbed it 8,000 feet, and enjoyed, during a stay of nineteen days at the foot of the mountain, the spectacle of three avalanches precipitating to the depth. Next time more.

Dr. BARTH.

measures were adopted, as soon as it was practicable to do so, have all such wanderers brought in, and the Commissioners are instructed to lose no time in ferreting out their whereabouts, bringing them into the community, and exercise such supervision over them as would best secure to them the advantages of the law. I am pleased to say that the Commissioners were eminently successful, and that many were happily reclaimed from their wanderings, and placed in the hands of responsible guardians.

ality of the British Government; and we hope, especially since

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ing Secretary.
All communications for the Journal should be made to the Editor,
Rev. J. B. FISHER.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PROPOSED EMANCIPATION.

MARCH 6.—Great interest was excited in both Houses to-day,
by the reading of the following important message:

My Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:
I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your
honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:
"Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with
any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giv-
ing to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its
discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and pri-
vate, produced by such change of system."

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet
the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end;
but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance
that the States and people immediately interested should be at
once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to
consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Govern-
ment will find its highest merit in such a measure, as one of
the most efficient means of self-preservation.

The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope
that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge
the independence of some part of the disaffected regions, and
that all the slave States north of such parts will then say, "The
Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now
choose to go with the Southern section. To deprive them of
this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of
emancipation completely deprives them of it, or to all the States
initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating
slavery would soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that
while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall
by such initiation make it more certain to the more southern
that no event would the former ever join the latter in their
proposed Confederacy, because, in my judgment, gradual, and
not sudden emancipation is better for all, in the mere financial
or pecuniary view.

Any member of Congress, with the common-sense and the
Treasury report before him can readily see for himself how very
on the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at a
valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a propo-
sition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim
of a right by the Federal authority to interfere with slavery
within State limits; for, relative to it, does the absolute control
of the subject in each case to the State and its people imme-
diately interested, it is proposed as a matter of perfectly free
choice with them.

In the annual message, last December, I thought fit to say
the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means
must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately.
There has been, and there continues to be, an indispensable means
to this end. A practical acknowledgment of the National author-
ity would render the continuance of the war unnecessary, and it
would cease.

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue,
and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may at-
tend it, and all the evils which may follow it. Such propo-
sitions may seem indispensable, or may occasionally promise great
efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come.
The proposition now being made though an offer only, I hope
it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary con-
sideration tendered would not be of more value to the States
and private persons concerned than the initiation of such propo-
sitions in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true
that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be initiatory,
and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in
the hope that it would soon lead to important results.

In the full view of the great responsibility to my God and to
my country, I cannot omit to beg the attention of Congress and the
people to the subject.

(Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GOVERNMENT COLONIZATION.

The United States Government has taken open ground in favor
of aiding free people of color to emigrate to Hayti or Liberia.
Or the present, the aid is only offered to those resident in the
District of Columbia, the appropriation being a part of the act
of emancipation, and compensation made for that territory.
The principle, however, is the same, and the National Govern-
ment may encourage and assist free colored people to obtain
higher privileges, and a fairer field for self-elevation than are
found here.

Hayti has been tried the past year by over one thousand free-
colored emigrants, who, as is stated in the daily papers, are gen-
erally disappointed and discontented, and anxious to return to
the United States. Liberia has commenced with a small number
of intelligent citizens to know to our free colored population the
advantages to be found under her institutions. American colored
men will by their intelligence easily see that a Republic with
free political and religious institutions, and having the English
language is preferable to a military despotism, destitute of free-
dom, either political or religious, and in an alien language, a
different race, and a different civilization. We may, however,
reasonably expect that the enterprising and aspiring among them
will soon decide to improve their condition by removing to
Liberia.

A question will at once arise, Are that class of colored people
now in the District, or who may enter it, to be rebel owners, in-
cluded in this provision, and can a part of the \$100,000 appro-
priated be used for their emancipation? They usually go under the
designation of "contrabands": are they free people of color
in the District of Columbia? If so, thousands might easily be
induced by the Liberia Commissioners to emigrate at once, and
thus a heavy burden and expense be taken off the hands of the
noble military commandant, General Wadsworth.

Leaving this question for solution by the proper authorities,

we observe that if the principle of extending aid to the free col-
ored population of the District is good, no valid reason appears
why it should be limited to that District. Why not, in the same
manner, offer aid to all the free people in the United States? The
idea presented is, that they will desire to go, and that we
are willing to aid. Would it not be well to render Liberia yet
more attractive by a recognition and commercial treaty, which,
while beneficial to our commerce, and just in itself, would remove
all their being molested hereafter in their new home?

As President Lincoln referred the question to the consideration
of Congress, it is to be hoped that Congress will be in its present
session decided in the affirmative.—N. Y. Observer.

RECOGNITION OF SLAVERY AND LIBERTY.

The Senate passed a bill yesterday, authorizing the President
to appoint diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Hayti
and Liberia. These representatives will not be ministers; they
will hold the rank of consul-general and commissioners. These
Republics are too small, and our present intercourse with them
too insignificant, to justify any more expensive diplomatic
rankings. The time may come when our intercourse
with one or both of these Republics will be much more consid-
erable. The great number of slaves who will be incidentally set
free by the operation of the war will give increasing interest to
the colonization question. The growing repugnance in the border
free States to a large immigration of black population will
render it necessary to make some provision for the free negroes
emigrating to Hayti or Liberia, the readiest resource that
offers, in the earlier stages of the question. If we should cele-
brate our free negroes in those countries, it would become the
duty of the Government to look after their welfare; and in that
case, the duties of our diplomatic representatives would be com-
plicated. The bill which will immediately pass the
House, is a gratifying proof of the decay of the illiberal prej-
udice which has prevented an earlier recognition of the negro
Republics.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES TO HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

The following important bill passed the Senate to-day:
That the President of the United States be authorized, by
and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint diplo-
matic representatives of the United States to the Republics of
Hayti and Liberia respectively. Each said representative so
appointed shall be accredited as consul-general and commis-
sioner, and shall receive the compensation of commissioners
provided for by the Act of Congress, approved August, 1856—
provided that the compensation of the representative at Liberia
shall not exceed four thousand dollars.

The bill recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia,
and the appointment of a diplomatic representation, was
taken up.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) said that for our Government, usually
friendly to new governments, had turned aside from these na-
tions. He thought it was time to put an end to this anomaly in
the history of this Government. Hayti was one of the most
beautiful and fertile islands in the world. It has a surface of
30,000 square miles, and a population of 1,000,000. It is a
commanding station in the Gulf, and has maintained its inde-
pendence for nearly sixty years. Liberia, stretching along the
coast of Africa, is about the same size, and seems hardly less
favored in rich fertility than Hayti, but especially Hayti excels
in the production of coffee, sugar, and palm-oil. The argument
for treating with these nations being so favorable in view of
the demands of commerce. In a list of sixty countries with
which we have commercial relations, Hayti stands twenty-seventh,
and Liberia twenty-ninth. In exports Hayti stands next to Rus-
sia, and in the number of trading-vessels Hayti is superior to
Russia. There are thirteen countries in the commercial list,
of less value than Hayti, where we have diplomatic representatives,
and eight countries where we have representatives not in any
commercial list. The Sandwich Islands have only a population of
70,000, while Hayti has 600,000 population, and her exports
amount to \$2,678,000. Yet at the Sandwich Islands we have a
commissioner and three consuls. Hayti, in the last year, took
in \$1,000,000 of goods, but we have no diplomatic representa-
tive there. Hayti, where we have diplomatic representatives, and
Porto Rico together, more than many other countries where
we have a full diplomatic representation. If any other argu-
ment is needed, it is found in the condition of things in the West
Indies and Mexico. Spain is attempting to recover a
foothold in the West Indies by the recognition of Hayti. We
must not allow that good, but we have diplomatic representa-
tives of power among these islands. Liberia has shown the bal-
ance of power among these islands. Liberty demands for recognition.
By recognizing these two nations, we only tardily follow the ex-
ample of the principal nations of the world.

Mr. Davis moved a substitute, authorizing the President to
appoint a minister to Liberia, and a consul-general to Hayti, with
power to negotiate treaties with these nations. He was opposed to
any ambassadors to these countries. If they send ministers
here, and send a full-blooded negro, he could demand to be re-
ceived on equal terms with white men. He knew that a big
negro fellow was admitted to the Court of France as minister
from Hayti, but he (Davis) wanted no such exhibition here. He
said that the Senate would be wise to send a minister to Hayti.
Mr. Sumner said the Senate would bear his witness that he
had said nothing about slavery on this bill. The senator from
Kentucky said that. The senator from Kentucky might banish
all fear of any social difficulty. He (Sumner) was sure that no
representative from Hayti would ever force himself where he
was not wanted; he would have trouble the Senator from Ken-
tucky. Mr. Sumner said the Committee had come to the con-
clusion that we should be represented by diplomatic agents in
these countries, and this was in accordance with the precedents
of this Government, and the example of other nations.

Mr. Davis' substitute was rejected; Yeas 8, Nays 30.
Mr. Sanbury (Del.) wanted the country to know that if this
bill passed, it would be a great step toward the recognition of
the floor of the Senate as a foreign minister, and take his
negro family in the diplomatic gallery.

The bill passed as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Colla-
mer, Corran, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes,
Hale, Henderson, Hoar, Howe, Lane, Lincoln, (Ind.), Lane
(Kansas), Latham, McDougall, Merrill, Pease, Sherman, Sumner,
Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson
(Mass.), Wright—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Canine, Davis, Powell, Sanbury,
Starks, and Thompson—7.

The Senate then went into executive session, after which it
adjourned.

THE SEWARD-LINCOLN TREATY RATIFIED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day, by a unanimous vote, ratified the Seward-
Lincoln treaty recently negotiated here for the suppression of the
African slave-trade. This is deemed a most important treaty,

which will probably sweep the last vestige of the piratical traffic
from the face of the sea.
It is understood that the treaty secures mutual right of search,
and provides for a speedy trial in cases of capture.—World,
April 26th.

EMANCIPATION AND COLONIZATION.

WHILE we have no sympathy with the ultras, who would
take advantage of the times to amite slavery at a blow from
the face of the country, we have as little sympathy with the men
at the other extreme, who would not touch it at all. If the con-
sequence in the one case would be a disastrous shock to our whole
civil and social system, the consequence in the other would be an
equally disastrous shock to the nation. The only real
difference would be, that in the one case the present generation,
in the other the next, or the one after, would be the one to suffer.
Experiences prove that our slave population double once in
thirty years. Therefore, if the old order of things were to con-
tinue, there are those now living who would see not less than
thirty millions of slaves on this nation—a number equal to
the entire white and black population at the present time. No
rational being can believe that our free institutions could carry
such a weight. A convulsion of some sort would inevitably en-
sue. It is folly to shut our eyes and fold our arms before this
ever-approaching catastrophe. Little as those who follow this
policy think of it, it is absolutely certain to the Republic. What
matter it whether a policy is slow or rapid, whether it does its
work now or fifty or a hundred years hence, if ruin is to come
from it. This Republic was made for centuries, we hope for
ages. To prostrate it in the height of its greatness, to style such a
disabling policy conservatism, or the action in some quagmire
two is necessary. It has no more right to the word than the
most destructive radicalism of the day. The difference between
the two is only in methods; the result in both cases would be
the same.

If our Republic is to be perpetuated, this negro question has
got to be settled, and every true patriot will give it his most cor-
dial support. We have reached the critical period, when every
people must begin to settle upon some definite purpose. Military
events speeded, and will soon bring the rebellion to its end.
Pacification in some shape will be a necessity; but, manifest as
we may, the shape that is given to it must establish some spe-
cific policy. It must be either the restoration of the condition be-
fore the war, and the letting of slavery run on its selfish course
without concern for the ultimate consequences; or the inaugura-
tion of a new treatment of the institution calculated to put an
end to it. It is with joy that we see the indications that Pres-
ident Lincoln recognizes the necessity of the occasion, and that he
is initiating a well-defined policy on the subject—one eminently
wise and effectual. It is the policy of emancipation and
colonization.

The two are inseparable. If there is one thing more certain
than another, it is that the heavy slave States will never consent
to emancipation with the prospect that the liberated blacks
shall remain a permanent part of their population. They are as
conscious of this as we are, and they are equally determined that
which should have the effect of adding two or three millions of
negroes to its people. Rather than take them, it is likely that
we should submit to slavery forever; and so will each slave
State, sooner than keep within its borders a similar proportion of
free negroes. In several of the slave States, as South Carolina,
Alabama, Mississippi, the proportion would be much larger
—answering to what five or six millions of blacks would be in
this State. The American disposition in this respect is the same
all over the land. It unalterably fixes the fact that the two races
cannot live together in large masses, unless one is subject to the
other. Whether this state of mind comes from natural in-
stinct, or hereditary habit, matters little. It is enough that
it exists, and it is unalterable. You cannot get rid of it, except
on any large scale, unless you have deportation. The sooner
our statesmen, and we will say our philanthropists too,
recognize that fact, and conform their action to its requirements,
the sooner will the terrible difficulties that have surrounded the
subject begin to disappear. Colonization is an indispensable con-
dition of emancipation. It is the only way to secure peace and
order. But there is the stereotyped objection to colonization, that it
is impracticable. Even intelligent men use it. Senator Hale, the
other day, declared from his seat that the question of getting
clear of the blacks in that way was one of "the most absurd
ideas that ever entered into the head of man or woman." He as-
sumed that the blacks, or the negroes, were the slaves, and that
necessary for the purpose; but, like all others who talk on that
side of the question, he confined himself to vague denunciation,
and kept entirely clear of figures. Now, how stands the actual
fact?

Supposing a system were instituted under which every slave
born on the 1st of January, 1850, and every slave girl born
arriving at the age of twenty-one, should be sent to Liberia.
Both sexes, at those ages, if properly trained beforehand, would
be perfectly able to take care of themselves, and proper in any
part of the world where tropical products grow. It would be
no greater hardship for them to be separated from the place of
their birth than it has been for the hundreds of thousands of
young men and young women who have emigrated to our shores
from Europe, here to commence a new career; or even for the
same classes in New-England to seek new homes thousands of
miles away in our western wilds. Well, now, how many slaves
are there in the country of these ages? We can get at it only
approximately, as the details of the census of 1850 have not yet
been published. The population of the United States in 1850 was
we find that between the ages of fifteen and twenty there
were then 176,109 males and 161,113 females. One-fifth of these
two sexes at any one intermediate date. Accordingly there were
then thirty-five thousand slave males, and some thirty-thir-
teen thousand females, or the age of eighteen and under. The
number of males at twenty-one and over was somewhat less.
We may safely say, then, that in 1850 seventy-one thousand was
the entire number of slaves of both sexes who were at the period
of life we have specified. The entire slave population having
increased about three times, those at these ages have increased
in similar ratio, so that the entire number now of male slaves
of twenty-one, and of female slaves of eighteen, must be about
ninety-five thousand.

Now, what some men can pretend that the annual deportation
of that number is an impossibility, in the face of the fact that for
years, as is shown by official tables, the annual emigration from
the United States has been over one hundred thousand! In
1854 there were 168,646, in 1855 it was 173,728, and
for the fifteen months prior to Dec. 31, 1855, it was 489,487.
The Great Eastern steamship alone, which can carry 10,000 pas-
sengers at a trip, could, with no extra effort whatever, convey
away the entire ninety-five thousand each year. What would
be the result? Plainly this: After eighteen years, when the
youngest slave females now born would reach the specified age,

there would be a rapid diminution of the number to be deported,
by reason of the fewer American births, in consequence of the re-
duction of the slave population. The necessary emigration would
diminish at the rate of three or four thousand annually. A little
reflection will show any one that twenty-five or twenty-six years,
from the time such a system was adopted, would put an end to
all slave births whatever. The children would be born in
another land, and thus, when such a plan is got into effect in
1868, before 1890 the slave race in this Republic would have been
born, and slavery itself would disappear, as those died off who,
being over the ages specified, remained in the country.

This plan would effectually conjoin colonization with the ex-
tinction of slavery; would entail no hardship upon the blacks
that whites of similar ages do not willingly incur; would give
opportunity for the slave to be thoroughly reared for their
new condition; would keep the requisite number of slave-
laborers in the land until their place could be supplied with free
labor; would be gradual in its operation, so as to give society
here no shock, and at the same time give the colonies a firm
foundation; would open the South to all the benefits of labor-
saving machines, of which it now has almost nothing; and all
the enterprise and skill of intelligent industry, thereby, in due
time, tripling the amount of its products and the value of its
lands; would rid the country forever of a curse which has been
its unceasing torment, and is pregnant with terrible calamity
in the future; would plant the blessings of Christianity through-
out tropical regions where hitherto only has been rampant hithe-
rism, and which the white man never can repress.

But it is not necessary that a colonization scheme should
assume just the shape we have given. Expediency might greatly
vary it. Indeed, it is possible that the black race might be with-
drawn by mere emigration, without any colonial system at all.
Hart has offered them homesteads and employment, and is ca-
pable of taking all the four millions without a greater density
of population than Porto Rico now has, and with a far less den-
sity than that of Barbados and many other of the West India islands.
Mexico, too, is ready to furnish homesteads to as many as will
come to her present domain, and so too would Guatemala. We
need not touch this point, and need not give any negro race a
right to land, which is chimerical in the general theory—by show-
ing that the annual deportation of less than a hundred thousand
slaves would infallibly extinguish American slavery, and that such
deportation is practicable without serious injury to any
party concerned, and to the incalculable benefit of all. We have
tried to divert the subject of the negro deluge which have
surrounded it, and to something less than clearing the way for its
calm consideration. We believe religiously that the solution of
the problem, which has staggered the wisest, and which yet
must have its solution if the Republic is to last, lies somewhere
in this direction.—World.

LETTER FROM REV. W. W. PIERCE, D. D.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1862.

Secretaries American Tract Society:

DEAR BROTHERS:—I called on Commodore Dahlgren, who
is in command of the navy-yard, with a letter from Rev. Dr.
Hart, and told him that these two printed words, "emancipation
and good to the contrabands." He gave me, and my work,
the most cordial welcome, and referred me to Lieutenant Parker
who would aid me in carrying out my wishes. He kindly
offered to have the chapel lighted, and all the contrabands not-
ified to meet me at half-past seven, P. M. I visited the women
about their rooms, and they appeared to be anxious to meet me
and learn to read. The men I was not able to see.

At the appointed hour, I found the contrabands assembled in
the chapel, and Captain Morris with them, who remained and
witnessed with great interest my service with them, to the close.
I placed before them "Lesson 1" of the tablet accompanying
the "Bible Reader," which is as follows:

God created the earth, and the God
beginning and the beginning
heaven is the beginning
and the beginning
created the heaven
and the beginning
heaven

I then asked them if they would know the picture of a
horse, dog, or cat, if they should see it; and they said yes. I
then told them that these were printed words, and words that they
were using every day. I then pointed out the word "God,"
and they repeated it after me several times. I then pointed out
"earth," "created," "and," etc., and asked them if they looked
like "God." They at once said no. I then pointed out the
other word "God," and asked them what that was. They all
said "God," and they repeated it after me several times. I then
said, "It looks exactly like it." I said, "Yes—that is the
same; it is the name of the God that made you, and you
will always know it hereafter, as surely as you would know the
picture of a horse or cow."

In this manner I proceeded with each word in the lesson,
until they could read it as well as I placed my pointer on it.
The following line completes the first lesson: "In the beginning,
God created the heaven and the earth." I pointed out each
word in order, commencing with the last, and went over it a few
times in this way. I then said, "This is the first verse in
the Bible, and you can read it." I then pointed out each word in
order, and they read, "In the beginning, God created the
heaven and the earth." It would be difficult to say which was
most excited and delighted, teacher or scholars. The whole
time occupied upon the lesson, was little, if any, over half an hour.

On Sunday, at half-past eleven A. M., according to arrange-
ment previously made with the pastor, I occupied the time
usually reserved to the session at the Bethel (colored) Church in
South Carolina, and the "Bible Reader" and the "Bible Lesson"
to take seats immediately in front of the pulpit, so that they could
see the large card, and in about the same time that I occupied with
the contrabands at the navy-yard, I taught the old women to
take the same lesson to the pulpit, among them that I thought
I should like to have read to the church, and the work of the
day.

When I had finished the lesson, I said to them, "Less than
an hour ago you did not know a word of the language you have
always spoken; now you can read the first verse in the Bible."
No language can describe their gratification. One old "aunt,"
such as I have seen on hundreds of plantations, with her face
all aglow in the light of heaven and her heart to God, wept tears
of joy, and praised God aloud that she could read every portion of
that Bible that had so long been the source of her highest joys.

At three P. M., I met the contrabands at the navy-yard, and
taught them the second Lesson of the Tablet, which is the
second verse of Genesis.

At five P. M., I met the contrabands at Capitol Hill, more
than fifteen in number, and taught them the first lesson as above
described. Only three in the company had learned to read.
At all these places they were delighted with my instructions,
and expressed the strongest desire for their continuance, that
they might learn to read.

I need hardly say that the work appears more hopeful
and promising than I had supposed.

President Gafford; and at the same time there was a notice in the paper of the sailing of two hundred black emigrants by the schooner *Brewer*, Capt. Cox, to the port of Port au Prince. To these emigrants the testimony was borne that they belonged to the most diligent and respectable part of the free colored population, and they all were possessed of a small capital, etc.

These reports, which were marvellously exaggerated by the European press, pointed to an element in the economical development of the Southern States of the Union, which must not be overlooked. This is no other than a laboring population of the superior white class, before which these emigrants of the black race retire. Labor which in former times was exclusively performed in the cities of the South by blacks—carrying loads, bales, etc.—is more recently performed in a greater measure by whites—namely, by Irish and Germans. This is the already existing germ of a reform of the economical and race relations of the now so-called Confederate States, which the practical Yankee will certainly not overlook, and which, when the struggle is finished, will probably be brought more prominently forward, whereby, according to the localities and circumstances, the white man will attain, by and by, more efficient methods to hasten this emigration.

If such a black emigration commences, or, to speak more plainly, if it is recommended in vaster proportions, the points to which it will be directed can only be Hayti or Liberia.

Under the head, "Review of the Civil Affairs of the Negro Republic of Liberia," this paper has formerly presented some intelligence about the Republic of Liberia. The following sketches of its commercial state, from the Belgian Consul, will serve as a supplement to the above-named review.

The population, which has never been exactly numbered, amounts, as to the American-Liberian emigrants, to about twelve thousand souls, while the native Africans are estimated at from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand. The country has some swampy and flat lands near the coast, while in the interior are found hills and mountains, with valleys of very rich alluvial soil, crossed by small rivers, which are of extraordinary natural fertility. It will therefore be able to nourish a population ten times greater than the present.

The native Africans understand so little how to improve this natural fertility, that their whole crop of rice seldom reaches to the next harvest.* The American-Liberians, more intelligent, cultivate sugar, coffee, and recently also cotton.

The dry season begins in the middle of November, and lasts till the end of April. The other months are reckoned as the rainy season. In January, February, and March, the heat is often very oppressive, the mercury in the shade ranging from 76° to 90° Fahrenheit, or 20° to 26° Reaumur, though the mountains in the interior have a cooler temperature—68° to 80°, or 16° to 20°.

On the coast, regular breezes moderate the heat. For the black race the climate is healthy; but Europeans are exposed, by a longer residence, and especially at the change of the seasons, to violent attacks of fever.

Concerning the mode of producing the above-named articles of cultivation in Liberia, it may be noticed that rice yields two crops, and forms the principal, or almost sole food of the natives, and grows well, both on the mountains and in the valleys; but for the want of careful treatment and cleaning, the rice is not suited for foreign markets. For sugar-cane, the soil and climate are very favorable, and almost every farmer on the St. Paul's river has a small patch of it. In 1859, there were shipped, for the first time, some tons of sugar to the United States, and met there with a ready sale. The crop of 1860 is estimated, at least greater by half than that of 1859. For coffee, the soil is so suitable that the coffee-tree of several species is growing wild in the forest. The culture of it requires, therefore, only ordinary labor and attention. The berry is of a superior quality; and the farmers have begun, in consequence of the high price which this article now commands, to give more attention to its culture: It is the general belief that coffee will in a few years become the principal article of export. The cotton culture is yet an experiment; and although some attention has been given to it by some American-Liberians, and seed has been imported from the United States, no result worth mentioning has to this time been attained. Besides these products, we meet with arrowroot, coconuts, and indigo, which are all products destined in future times to an important export. There are also several drugs and spices—such as dragonblood, pepper; several kinds of gum, etc.

The Republic has concluded treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the following powers: England, France, Belgium, and the Hanse Towns. The commerce is limited to a few articles, and of small extent; but it is in the way of progress. The states with which Liberia has commercial relations are England, United States, and Hamburg.

* This is quite an error. The native raises a large surplus of rice for sale, and seldom suffers from lack of food.—Ed. Col. Jour.

Translated from *Revue des Deux Mondes*, for the New York State Colonial Journal.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH ON THE SENEGAL.

WITHIN A FEW years, the French have extended, to a considerable extent, their influence and dominion on the Senegal, and over the countries adjacent to this river. Ten years ago, the French colony was concentrated at the mouth of the river, between the Moorish population—Arabs and Berbers—who inhabited the right bank, and between the Fula and negro kingdoms, on the left bank. The colony was compelled to purchase from her wild neighbors the right to carry on trade, by a kind of duty and tribute. Nevertheless, their covetousness, which centered beyond St. Louis in a northern and southern direction, and even toward the central part of the country, was at times in great danger. This state of things has now entirely changed. Duties have been wholly repealed, and the whole course of the river, with its affluents, is now governed by France, and guarded by a line of military establishments. A Fula chief, Al-Hadshi-Umar, who had conquered a part of the districts situated on the left or south bank of the Senegal, and had invited, in the name of Islamism, the tribes converted to this creed, against the colony, thus causing many embarrassments, has already entirely lost his influence and power; and the country is now open, to a wide extent, to the scientific excursions of the French officers, and to the French merchants. Governor Faidherbe, to whom the colony is indebted by his energetic administration for its present flourishing state, has furnished, under the co-operation of the French officers, a minute and complete topographical chart of the subdued districts, and has thereby enabled the French to reap the advantages which

the prosperous situation and the natural wealth of the country will offer hereafter.

The sources of the Senegal have now been ascertained with certainty by a French naval officer, Mr. Lambert. The river arises in the country Futa-Dialon, 10° 50' N. Lat. and 12° 40' W. Long. of the meridian of Paris. The river is formed at its origin by two arms; the right one is called Bakel, and the left one Bafing, which seem to signify white and black river. The two arms form by their junction, which happens at a place called Bahabab, just above 11° N. Lat., the Senegal. A degree farther north, the Senegal receives the very important river Foleme, and flows, after describing a great circuit through a course of more than 400 leagues—1500 miles—into the Atlantic Ocean, through a single mouth, which is obstructed by a great sand-bar, and of course very dangerous for shipping. Between Bahabab and the junction of the Senegal with the Foleme, is pushed forward the first establishment of the French, called Medina, located on the spot where the course of the river is obstructed by the entrance of Fula. The posts Boudouba and Koniaba, situated on the Foleme, secure access to the gold regions of this part of Africa. Boudouba, Medina and St. Louis, which is near the mouth of the Senegal, are the posts Babel, Misam, Pador-Dogana, and Richard Toll.

This corner of Africa is peopled by different races. The Senegal forms the boundary which separates the desert from the irrigated and fertile district of Fula. On both sides of this distinction line, the contour of the country and the products of the soil differ very much; and it is the same with the tribes who inhabit these districts. On the north live representatives of the white race, Arabs and Berbers, generally called Moors. These nomadic tribes travel across the desert, and make it unsafe by their robberies. On the south live a people of a red-colored skin, with regular features, and called black woolly hair, who are called the Fula, Fula, Fula, Fula, Fula. The principal black tribes among them are the Fula and Malinkas, mistakenly designated in Europe by the name of Mandingoes, who seek to prevent all further extension of the Fula into the rivers Senegal, Foleme, and Gambia. To this time it has proved impossible to obtain satisfactory knowledge as to the origin of these Fula, whose features are very different from those of the African blacks. They have lived for time immemorial in Africa, but it has not been ascertained when and in what way they came there. For a long time peaceful shepherds, they embraced, at the beginning of this century, Islamism, and with it they assumed the passion of conquest and religious propaganda.

The negroes of this part of Africa, the Fula and Malinkas, differ widely from the rough type of the inhabitants of Congo, and the central portions of the African continent. They are blacks of tall figure, stout body, curled hair. They are valiant, love war, and some of their tribes possess more than common talents for trade.

The Fula, the neighbors of the French on the left bank of the Senegal, are the tallest and most beautiful negroes of Africa, with curled hair, and sometimes handsome features. They are both valiant and gentle, but of little industry and caution. Temperance was one of their principal virtues; before they were acquainted with Europeans; now they stupefy themselves by drunkenness. Several of the states founded by them have been devastated by their neighbors, and almost entirely depopulated. Moors and Fulas invaded their territories, to catch slaves, and to drive away their flocks. The French have now forbidden them to overstep the boundary of the Senegal, trying at the same time to stop the devastations and conquest of the latter. The intercourse of the blacks subjected to the French has produced a very industrious and intelligent mulatto race, which willingly accepts the French habits, and will fulfill hereafter a very advantageous and benevolent intermediate role between the Europeans and the natives. In like manner the intercourse of the Fula with the negroes has produced a mixed race, denominated for a long time by the English the "two-colors," and by the French the "cou-colours," which has spread among the Fula and the negroes throughout most of the districts situated on the banks of the Senegal. France maintains with the tribes located between the mouth of the Senegal and the upper Niger more or less direct intercourse. On the right bank, in a district belonging in former times to the Fula, some Arab tribes have settled, to whom is given the name *Trasra*, because their principal chief was so called. Their Sheikh Mohammed-el-Habib reigns in a perfectly unlimited and absolute manner, and was continually at war with the French. His undertakings against them proved most unfortunate for him, as well as for his country; and at last he was compelled to take to flight, and the greatest part of his tribe sought for an asylum in the neighboring districts.

Eastward of the *Trasra*, on the same bank of the river, live the *Brakna*, a mixture of Berbers, Arabs, and negroes, who have elected out of one of the most powerful and oldest families an absolute reigning chief. The *Seagas*, of Arab and Berber descent, from whom evidently the river has obtained its name, are tributary to the above-named *Brakna*. In former times, they lived in continual war with the French, but lately have concluded a treaty, allowing the French to occupy the most important points of the river, and to take possession of *Trasra*, which is one of the most prominent central points of the gum trade, very lucrative in these districts. The *Daika*, formerly living more to the east, are a mixed race similar to the two before named. They are divided into two parties, which are continually at war. Nevertheless, they have a general disposition for trade, and export a large quantity of gum, horses, sheep, butter, etc., to the French trading-post at Babel. Their trading expeditions extend through the desert of Sahara to Morocco.

On the left bank of the river are found a whole series of states of the Fula, Fula, and Malinkas, which serve as stopping-places for the caravans going from the Senegal to Algeria, and back from Algeria to the Senegal. The most important of these states is the country of *Ualo*, now incorporated into the French possessions, which had suffered a long time from the continual hostilities and intrigues of the *Trasra*. The chief of the country assumed the title *Brak*, and was elected out of the three noble families. The succession was regulated in a curious manner. The power descended from the uncle to the nephew, and rather on the female side, on the condition that after the death of a chief, only one of the sons of his sister could get the throne. This law has been for the first time violated by the successive election of two queens *Gimbott* and *Nale Fula*. *Gimbott* married one of the most obstinate enemies of the French colony, the King of the *Trasra*, Mohammed-el-Habib, and brought, con-

sequently, by this marriage, the country of *Ualo* under the influence of the latter. After this, a series of hostilities occurred, which began in 1850, and were only terminated in 1857, by the incorporation of *Ualo* into the French colony. *Ualo* has four hundred square miles, and sixteen thousand inhabitants.

To the south of *Ualo* extends the country of *Cayor*, the most powerful of the *Ualo* states, between the French territory of St. Louis and Cape Verd. This is governed by a chief called *Damel*, a perfect despot. He is an idolater, on which account continued hostilities exist between him and a part of the tribes converted to Islamism, subjected to his realm. This *Damel* is attended by slaves called *Tidja*, who are the companions and partners of his debaucheries, and who indulge themselves in the greatest outrages against the other subjects. Although the country of *Cayor* has not shown to this time favorable sentiments toward the French, it is nevertheless hoped that it will in a short time be opened to French influence, and even be subjugated by them. To the north of these negro states, on a surface of about one hundred and fifty square miles, on the left bank of the Senegal, and on the island of *Marfil*, which is formed by two arms of this river, extends the powerful Fula state of the *Futa* from the Senegal, who have been at all times and to the present day the most obstinate enemies of the French. The country consists of two great provinces, *Dinar* and *Toro*, of which one tends to the influence of the *Trasra*, while the other seems to cherish the French influence. The *Futa* of the Senegal received, about one hundred and fifty years ago, under the Marabout *Abd-ul-Kader*, the Islam faith, whereby they became as warlike and fanatical as the before-named Fula states. *Abd-ul-Kader* had extended, during his long reign, his power over the greatest part of the neighboring tribes. One of his successors *Al-Hadshi-Umar*, tried for some time to assume the role of a conqueror, but was prevented by the French.

More on the upper part of the river spreads the country of *Gadaga*, which is inhabited by the *Boninkas* or *Sarakollas*, a race related to the *Malinkas*. The French took from them the wealthy town of *Babel*, and made it one of their trading-posts. In the corner formed by the left banks of the two rivers *Foleme* and *Senegal*, we find the country of *Khaso*, which is inhabited by a mixture of Fula and *Malinkas*. Here is situated the French fort *Medina*, which was defended, in 1857, three months, with the utmost courage, against the attacks of a Fula army, commanded by *Al-Hadshi*, in which his loss was estimated at more than one thousand warriors. The country *Karta*, inhabited by the *Banama* or *Bambars*, on the right bank of the Senegal, was conquered in 1855, as a result of hostilities and many combats with *Al-Hadshi*. Finally, we find in the corner formed by the right banks of the *Foleme* and *Senegal*, the gold region of *Bambuk*, where the French possess the town *Koniaba*, and the state of *Segu*, from which the way leads to the *Deshjolliba*, or upper Niger, and to the road to *Timbuctoo*. On a tributary of the *Deshjolliba* is situated the country of *Bureh*, the richest gold region in that part of Africa.

This is the development of the French colony on the outside, and its influence is directed in a remarkable manner to all neighboring countries. She has brought a steadiness, order, and more secure condition among these tribes, so much differing one from the other, and so unquiet to this time, and who were impelled by interest, passion, and fanaticism, to uninterrupted struggles among themselves. The products which the French get from these countries are very large, and consist of gold, ebony, wax, gum, oil, cattle, cotton, and indigo. The two last-named products are abundant especially in the districts *Gadaga* and *Bonbadi*, and form the chief elements of their trade. Mr. Faidherbe estimates the amount of the trade of the colony at thirty millions of francs.

The whole population of the colony, which was in 1854 not more than 17,466 souls, is at this time more than 35,000. The military forces of the French on the Senegal consist of five companies *Infanterie*, one company *French naval artillery*, one company *Sappers*, one squadron *French and native Spahis*, and the militia of St. Louis. Further, the colony has twelve men-of-war, of which six are steam-vessels, and three screw gunboats, which ships are manned with negroes called *Laptots*, whose warlike qualities are much esteemed by the French.

The quietness which now, after the settlement of the former struggles among the natives, prevails on this coast of Africa, and which is supported by the small military force of the colony, makes it possible to explore the country far to the central part of Africa, to study its resources, to determine with accuracy its geographical configuration, and to establish trade connections with the desert and the Sudan.

A great many expeditions have been undertaken by bold, intelligent French officers in all directions. In 1859, the Messrs. Haazen and Lambert explored the country *Deshjolliba*. The latter returned, in 1860, by the way of *Futa-Dialon*. *Midjaplan* Mago, from *Babel*, reached the oasis of *Tegant*, one of the road stations on the way to Morocco. Another naval officer, *Vincent*, has explored the whole coast of the Atlantic Ocean to the north-west of the colony, half the distance to Morocco.

From the *Liberia Herald*, February 19th, 1862.

LAW ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF LIBERIA.

A Resolution making appropriation of money with a view to develop the iron resources in the vicinity of Coneyburg:

Whereas, It is apparent that there is in the Republic of Liberia iron ore of superior quality and of great abundance; and whereas the manufacture of iron would materially increase the revenue of the Republic; and as Charles Dupette, a citizen of Coneyburg, who has for years been engaged in the manufacture of iron, has, in a petition to the Legislature, secured this body that by the appropriation of a small amount for that purpose, the Government would be able to ascertain if it could, by the employment of greater means, develop the iron resources in the vicinity of Coneyburg; and in other parts of the Republic; therefore,

It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Sec. 1. That the amount of five hundred dollars be hereby appropriated to assist Charles Dupette, of Coneyburg, to initiate the development of the iron resources in the vicinity of Coneyburg. The said amount shall be expended at the risk, and for the benefit of the Republic of Liberia.

Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to draw from the public treasury the above-mentioned sum of five hundred dollars, and is directed to have the same expended in such a judicious manner as will occasion as little risk, and as great benefit, as circumstances and the amount appropriated warrant.

Approved February 5, 1862.

An Act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to select a site in the Republic of Liberia for the Government of Liberia.

Whereas, It is highly important that the seat of Government

should be removed from its present exposed position to another site, where it will not be so much exposed to the intrusions of a foreign foe; and whereas the fate of the country will form a bulwark to invasion, whereby the archives of the country may be better secured; therefore,

It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Sec. 1. That the President is hereby authorized and requested to appoint two discreet persons from each of the several counties, Monrovia excepted, which shall have three Commissioners, to be styled, "Commissioners for the Seat of Government," one or two at least of whom, if practicable, shall be surveyed by the duty shall be to select a proper site from its natural and relative position for the seat of Government, a position strong from its distance from the sea-shore, and strong by its nature, bulwark, and as far as practicable in a central position from the most northern and southern boundaries of this Republic.

Sec. 2. Said Commissioners shall, as soon as may be, a their appointment, proceed to make said selection, and report the result of their deliberations, with the considerations that influence their choice, to the President, prior to the meeting of the Legislature, who shall lay said report before the Legislature, such suggestions as he may be pleased to make. The Commissioners shall receive a compensation of three dollars per diem while they are engaged in making the selection. The time place of the meeting shall be stated in the notification of their appointment.

Approved February 1, 1862.

An Act providing for Commissioners to visit emigrants from the United States.

Whereas, The present state of affairs in the United States is generally so unstable the condition of the colored people of that country, and to inspire them with earnest desires for some way to Liberia, and to remove them from the disabilities, social, political and educational, under which they labor; and whereas it is the conviction of the Government and people of Liberia, that the presence of suitable agents in the United States, duly commissioned and authorized by the Government, similar to those commissioned last year by the Haytian Government, to invite the colored people to Liberia, would greatly promote the emigration of intelligent and enterprising persons to this country, and otherwise largely assist the cause of Africa; and whereas it is evident that a more rapid immigration of industrious and intelligent persons of color to our various colonies is indispensable to the proper growth and prosperity of Liberia; therefore,

It is Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Sec. 1. That the President is hereby authorized and requested to appoint suitable Commissioners, citizens of Liberia to the United States, to present the cause of Liberia to the descendants of Africa in that country, and to lay before them the claims that Africa has upon their sympathies, and the paramount advantages that would accrue to them, their children and their race, by removing to Liberia.

Sec. 2. That for the furtherance of the above chartered object, the President is hereby authorized and requested to make an earnest appeal to our brethren in the United States especially, and to the exiled ones of Africa in foreign lands generally, embodying the settled policy of the Government of Liberia on the subject from its origin, and the feelings and views of the people of this Republic respecting their mission here, and their earnest wish to have their near kinsmen associated with them.

Approved February 5, 1862.

A Resolution appropriating annually, for the term of ten years, the sum of three hundred dollars to the use and benefit of St. Mark's Hospital.

Whereas, The Committee of St. Mark's Hospital, in the city of Harper, county of Maryland, have petitioned the Legislature to appropriate a small sum of money for the use and benefit of the said hospital; therefore,

It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Sec. 1. That the sum of three hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated annually for the term of ten years, to the use and for the exclusive benefit of St. Mark's Hospital, at Harper, county of Maryland; and that the President is hereby authorized and requested to draw for the said three hundred dollars annually out of any moneys in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved January 30, 1862.

An Act amendatory to an Act providing for Common-Schools.

Whereas, The method of electing the Commission, that an Act provide for, is undefined, and as it is so essential to the prosperity of said school that it should be defined; and whereas the amount appropriated for the second session of said Act annually is greatly insufficient for the purposes contemplated; therefore,

It is Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, the President of this Republic shall appoint in each county of this Republic, at least five discreet persons, who shall be the School Committee for that county. The said School Committee shall perform all the duties assigned to said Committee in the Act providing for common-schools.

Sec. 2. It is further enacted, that the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby annually appropriated, out of any moneys in the public treasury, for the support of common-schools. Two thousand dollars of this appropriation shall be used for the purpose of salaries in the county of Monrovia, and a thousand dollars in each of the other counties of this Republic.

Sec. 3. All laws or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed and abrogated.

Approved February 5, 1862.

From the *Liberia Herald*, February 10th, 1862.

The Government has recently received, from the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, in England, ten barrels of excellent cotton-wool. This institution deserves the thanks of the Government and people of Liberia, and we hereby tender thanks for their praiseworthy efforts they have so often repeated to assist us to become a cotton-producing country.

We have to acknowledge also the receipt of nineteen barrels of San Island cotton-wool, by the Grayhound, procured at or near Port Royal (U. S. A.), specially for Liberia, at the instance of the Hon. Charles Dupette, Esq., of Coneyburg. We have learned that the doctor was indebted to the characteristic kindness of Commodore Dupont, for this great benefit to Liberia; and we hereby most cordially tender the unfeigned thanks of the Government and people of Liberia to both gentlemen for the great benefit thus conferred on us. Excellent wool is making of both commodities of cotton seed; and from the yield with which many of our people and the natives are taking their share of the enterprise, there can be no doubt that gratifying results will be manifest within the year.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.—In our last, we made a brief note of the inauguration of Liberia College. The building is completed up to painting. It is of fair dimensions, and though of no extraordinary architectural pretensions, is yet symmetrical and pleasing. We have been through the building, and in common with our fellow-citizens have found the accommodations generally for the students. The Faculty consists of three persons, who are large and airy; but it does not strike us that the building, as at present arranged, is suitable for family accommodation. There is but one way for ingress and egress of all. The Professors' rooms are on the second floor, while the store-rooms are in the fourth story, immediately under the observatory. These defects, we are inclined to think, are in reality the one that a first attempt is entirely excusable. We, as other people have had to do, must learn by experience. The building remains to be furnished. The institution will

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THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

MAY 9, 1862.

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the New-York State Colonization Society was held at Irving Hall, in the city of New-York, Thursday evening, May 8th.

In the absence of the President, on account of the illness of Dr. De Witt, D.D., Vice-President, took the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John N. Wyckoff, D.D.

The abstracts of the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. B. Pinney.

The Corresponding Secretary stated that he had letters from Rev. John Seys, and from President Benson, who had been invited to be present and make address, but were unable to attend, which he would not read.

The Rev. Dr. Rice, who had been announced as a speaker, was not in the house to speak.

The President introduced the Rev. Dr. Tyng, who, after a few playful remarks about the suddenness of the call to pre-
side (Dr. Rice), addressed the audience in a most effective speech of one hour.

Long before the close of the address the large hall was well filled by an audience in full sympathy with the speaker.

Addresses were also made by Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., and Wm. Tracy. The Anniversary Meeting closed with a benediction by the Chairman, Rev. Dr. De Witt.

The Society then held a meeting for the transaction of business. Dr. De Witt in the chair. Nominations were made to fill the places made vacant by death or by removal, when, on motion, officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

On motion, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That while gratefully acknowledging the Divine goodness in the successes and favorable events of the year, we bow in silent submission to the same sovereign will which has removed from us, by death, so many of the friends and supporters of our cause, their memory shall be cherished.

Resolved, That we acknowledge our gratitude to President Lincoln, and to the Senate of the United States, for the measures already taken toward a recognition of the Republic of Liberia, and express our earnest hope that diplomatic relations will be speedily consummated.

Resolved, That the commerce between this country and Liberia, irrespective of any moral or philanthropic considerations, should induce our government at once to recognize Liberia as one of the family of nations, and to establish commercial relations with her.

Resolved, That we regard the appropriation of \$100,000, by the Act of Congress, to encourage and aid voluntary emigration of the free colored population of the District of Columbia, as an act of justice to them, and of good National policy, and that a like appropriation ought to be made in favor of the whole free colored population of this country.

Resolved, That the horrors of the African slave-trade are such as to demand the most determined efforts for its extirpation, and that the recent efficient enforcement of our laws prohibiting it piracy, and the treaty just formed with Great Britain to protect our flag from abuse, are accepted by us as gladly as pledges that it will no longer be the scourge of Africa, or a peril to the Republic of Liberia.

Resolved, That, as Christians and philanthropists, we regard with deep interest and gratification the evangelical and educational institutions which have been established in Liberia, and believe them among the agencies which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, will cause Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands to the living God.

Resolved, That to aid a thorough education among the people of Liberia, endowments of scholarships in the Liberia College are urgently needed, and this Society will thankfully receive, and faithfully apply, gifts entrusted to it for that object.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned sine die.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

MAY 8, 1862.

EMIGRATION to Liberia for the year past has been very small. The commitments of the whole country have unsettled and bewildered men as to plans for the future.

The establishment, in the city of New-York, of a Bureau of Emigration by the Haitian Government, with ample funds at command, aided by the employment of the press, and numerous traveling agents to look up emigrants, attracted the attention of many colored men to Haiti, and more than one thousand emigrated there, thus doubtless drawing some away from Liberia.

The Government of Liberia has profited by the example of Haiti, and commissioned three of her citizens to invite emigration to her rich lands.

The few emigrants of the year have taken passage in vessels engaged in the African trade, and in small companies. The total number was forty-eight for the year, in the following order:

By bark Teressa Randall, from Baltimore, July 27,.....	1
Justice Story, Boston, August 10,.....	1
brig John H. Jones, New-York Nov. 7,.....	43
bark Greyhound, Dec. 28,.....	43

Among them were several who give promise, if their lives and health are spared, of much future usefulness. A few men of the right stamp are sometimes of more value than a multitude of an inferior class. With the emigrants several Liberian citizens, who had visited the United States on business or for their health, returned.

FUNDS.

The national troubles, while always directing the public attention to the colored race among us, have so held all minds in suspense, between hope and apprehension, as in a great measure to paralyze efforts for raising funds. The calls upon the public for relief to the families of our soldiers, and for the

relief of the sick and wounded of the army; the increased burden for our Missionary and Bible and Tract Societies, cast upon the churches of the loyal States by the entire cutting off of all aid from the seceded States; the heavy tariff and other taxes for the support of the war; the general wreck of a large portion of our business firms; the prostration of business and cutting off of incomes, would readily explain a diminished income.

Enough has been received, however, to meet current expenses, and send out to Liberia all the emigrants who have been ready to go forth. By reference to the Treasurer's account, it will be seen that the total amount in the Treasury has been \$18,837.72. Of this, from donations and agencies, \$3369; church collections, \$1073.93; legacies, \$4918.14; collections by agents, \$3058.75; miscellaneous, \$968.92.

A large portion of the legacies was from the Executor of our former President, Amos G. Phelps, Sen. We have no reason to doubt but that a much larger income could have been secured, had emigrants in larger number applied for aid to settle in Liberia, or had it seemed proper under all the circumstances, to make more strenuous efforts.

The past and present afford abundant evidence that whenever, and just as fast as the descendants of Africa among us resolve to emigrate to Liberia voluntarily, there will be adequate means found to do the work. Not one will need to stay for lack of means. If private benevolence is not sufficient, a nation's purse will be opened.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

The independent existence of the Republic of Liberia, made independent in 1847, at the instance and suggestion of the American Colonization Society, which had planted the feeble colony but twenty-five years before, capped with it, of necessity, all the rights with all the responsibilities of self-control.

Hence we need not wonder that the Senate of Liberia, at its session in 1848, which was held to ratify the Articles of Agreement formed by her Commissioners with the parent societies, to settle their subsequent relations and rights, demurred to Article IV., which gave to another nation an unlimited and unconditional right to land recaptured Africans within her territory, and proposed a modification reserving to itself the right of being consulted and treated with.

When, in 1858, the recaptives from the ship Echo were landed in Liberia under an agreement between the American Colonization Society and the United States, without any consultation with the Liberia authorities, there was at once an infraction of what they deemed a contract, and held to be a right essential to their safety. It was with difficulty that legislation to prohibit the landing of any more recaptives was prevented.

When, in 1860, seven vessels were captured, and 3600 heathen slaves were landed in the same way, the patience of Liberia was exhausted, and a demand made that her sovereign rights of self-defense should be respected.

At a special meeting, held in October, 1860, by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, to consider these demands, after a full consultation, the 4th Article of the agreement made between the Commissioners of the Republic and the American Colonization Society in 1848, as modified by the Senate of Liberia, was formally ratified, and a series of resolutions passed, placing the recaptives and the funds appropriated by the United States Government in the absolute control of the Republic of Liberia.

The Commissioner, Dr. James Hall, sent out to form a contract with Liberia for this transfer, fulfilled his task without any difficulty, to the satisfaction of Liberia, and in such a way as to secure the unanimous ratification of it by the Directors of the American Colonization Society, at their meeting, January, 1862.

Under this contract the recaptives then on hand were passed over by the Agent of the American Colonization Society to the authorities of Liberia, who, having been kept destitute of funds for six months prior to the non-receipt of authority from Washington to draw for money, were not able to construct the building which they had proposed for the education of the young Africans, and were compelled to scatter them among those colonists who, just in proportion to their poverty and unfitness, were clamorous to get them in their care and receive the allowance for their board.

There has been but one slave-ship captured during the past year by the American cruisers. This was the ship Nightingale, captured by the *Saratoga*, near the Congo River April 25th, 1861, having on board 900, mostly boys. These poor victims of heartless cupidity, seem to have been in a state of extreme feebleness when they were put on the ship, and death rapidly carried them away. During the twelve days occupied in sailing to Monrovia, one hundred and forty died, and the remainder were landed scarcely alive. The mortality continued for several weeks, but a large number survived and settled in Liberia. The landing of nearly five thousand recaptives in Liberia, in twelve months, and their comfortable support, without causing a serious or increased rivalry for the native grown food, is not only satisfactory in itself, but especially so as demonstrating the capacity of that country to receive emigrants by thousands, as rapidly as America may be able to furnish them.

The plan of President Benson for the care and education of the large number of recaptives taken from slave-ships, was to erect in every county, on a farm of five hundred acres, the useful large buildings to accommodate several hundred in each, and have them under a system of self-support, kept for several years, with instructors to teach them to read and learn their trades and agriculture.

Not receiving any funds from the United States Government, or the American Colonization Society, or any authority to draw for funds, until June 22d, 1861, and then only for enough to defray expenses already incurred, the President found himself unable to carry his plan into execution, and under the necessity of apprenticing them for a year after they were landed, among the farmers and citizens.

It is very gratifying to learn that these apprentices have shown great aptitude for civilization, and are being incorporated into the community as most useful laborers.

An anonymous correspondent of a New-York paper, made some vague and improbable allegations of neglect on the part of President Benson, to care for the recaptives landed from the ship Nightingale, but a public meeting was convened at Monrovia, to offer said correspondent an opportunity to jus-

tify his course, and he was silent, while the immense majority present pronounced him the calumniator of Liberia, and in September the Rev. John Seys, United States Agent, certified, in a public document, that the contract for their care had been faithfully fulfilled.

We have reason in this matter, as on so many other occasions, to rejoice at the success with which the people and government of Liberia acquit themselves in difficult positions. When tried, they are not found wanting.

The decided measures now taken to stop the slave-trade by a treaty between the United States and England, for mutual search, the dreadful fate of Captain Gordon, executed for piracy committed in that illegal traffic, and the growing indignation of the world at this continued outrage on humanity, render it improbable that many more will be captured and added to the Liberian population, so that apprehension of danger from their excessive numbers may be banished.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The education of any community is the test of its advancement in civilization, and the index of its future progress. To subject any people to receive their education in a community, and from teachers and books, ever making them feel their inferiority, must depress and discourage. To leave any community destitute of men of thorough mental training, adequate to write its history, form and mold its books of instruction, so as to meet its special mental and moral wants, is, of necessity, to make it weakly and dependent in matters pertaining to its most essential interests. Had England been without its Oxford and Cambridge, or Scotland without its Edinburgh, or Massachusetts without its Harvard, or Connecticut without its Yale, how different their history!

It is, therefore, with no ordinary pleasure that we announce the inauguration of a college, in Liberia, during the year now in review.

All impediments being removed, the buildings, previously well advanced, were pressed forward urgently through the year 1861, to completion.

The Trustees selected as Professors, three citizens of Liberia, thoroughly acclimated, in the vigor of life, and with special adaptation to their positions.

Hon. Joseph Jenkins Roberts, formerly President of Liberia, was appointed President of the College, and Professor of International Law.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Principal of the Alexander High School, at Monrovia, was appointed Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, in which his attainments are remarkable; and Rev. Alexander Crummell, for years an efficient missionary in Liberia, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was chosen Professor of Literature.

On the 23d of January, 1862, according to previous announcement, the College was organized, and Professors Roberts and Blyden were inaugurated. Professor Crummell has been occupied in efforts, in the United States, to secure a library for the College.

The Manager of the New-York State Colonization Society did not hesitate to assume the care of providing for one of the Professors, enabled to do so by the endowment so generously provided by Joseph Fulton, Esq., late of Vienna, Ontario county.

The transference of Professor Blyden from the Alexander High School to the College, enabled the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society to relieve itself temporarily of that drain upon its resources, somewhat straitened by the disturbed condition of our country, by giving up the school. While this is much to be regretted, it enables the Board of Managers of this Society to place some young men, seeking a collegiate education, on the endowments held by us from the Bloomfield Estate, and thus meet, to some extent, what will be an imperative need in a community like that of Liberia, composed chiefly of new settlers, in a new country, without accumulated wealth.

The opening of this College marks a new era in the progress of the Colonization Society's benign work. It is, however, but begun, and will need the fostering care and support of the friends of African enlightenment for its increased usefulness.

Perhaps in no more certain way can perennial blessings be assured to the race in Africa, than by the adequate endowment of Professorships and Scholarships in this College. It is understood that, for reasons deemed adequate, the actual working of the College classes has been deferred for another year, and that the Professors, meantime, in the United States and England, will exert their influence to render its machinery and resources more perfect.

The semi-annual dividends from the Bloomfield and Fulton invested funds, for education, have been received regularly.

The Alexander High School, in which several young men were aided from our education funds, continued its courses of studies, (during the temporary visit of its Principal, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, to this country for his health,) under a young man formerly a pupil in it, aided by us.

When Mr. Blyden accepted the professorship in the Liberia College, it became a question whether the Presbyterian Missionary Board would longer continue the Alexander High School, and as several of the scholars, supported from the Bloomfield Fund, were prepared to enter the College as Freshmen, the Board of Managers passed a resolution to continue aid to such as should commence a college course. We rejoice to know that the Alexander High School will probably be removed to some interior location, and continued, and thus the noble work so well begun, and whose fruits so abundantly appear, may be extended and perpetuated.

On the part of some there has always been an objection to the present location of the College, on the rocky site at Cape Mesurado. Especially was it felt to be unwise, as forbidding profitable labor on the part of young men destitute of money, and who yet desired to get a college education. For this purpose an interior elevation, with a farm of one or two hundred acres, it seemed to them would meet their needs much better than the one now occupied.

This being now impossible, the question will be forced on us, How shall the poor young men of Liberia be supported while pursuing a college course? Not by the Government; they have no field; not by the help of parents, for few are yet able to bear the expense; not by education societies formed in Liberia for their aid, for the community is yet too feeble for such an effort. To the friends of education in the United States and Great Britain only can we look for the adequate means. This conclusion justifies us in an urgent appeal to the

wealthy, to endow scholarships, for a permanent income for this purpose.

Such an appeal we would now make. The precious influences of the fund, left as for this purpose, by our former benefactor, Mr. John Bloomfield, as seen in a large class of the most refined, best educated, and most prominent young men of Liberia, are conclusive of the inestimable advantage of such funds. By successive classes of youth thus aided, the benefit will flow on from generation to generation, causing thanksgiving to God for the generosity of the donors, and blessing all Africa.

Twenty scholarships, founded this year, would do much to insure permanence and freedom to the future population of Liberia, while their prosperity would attract thousands of our aspiring colored population to become participants by emigrating thither.

LIBERIA.

The people of Liberia have, in the exercise of their political franchise under their constitution, held their eighth presidential biennial election.

President Benson was easily re-elected for his fourth term, which will make a period of eight years of service by him, just as long as that of his predecessor.

In his last inaugural address, President Benson announces his determination to retire at the expiration of his term, and leave the people free to exalt some other of her citizens to this eminent position.

It is most gratifying to see this exhibition of order and peace under a free and elective government, in tropical Africa, by a people so little trained by any actual use of this high privilege, and it speaks volumes for the future of Africa and the race.

Her pledge to suppress the slave-trade has been again put to the test, and nobly vindicated during the past year.

In 1851 Liberia completed her purchase, at a fair price, of all the seacoast on her north-west border, from Cape Mount to the bay, including the Gallinas River and territory.

So little have the world regarded her progress, that this fact seems not to have been noticed. Hence, in 1858, when the Regina Caeli visited Liberia, France assumed to be surprised at her capture by the Liberian authorities, and violently took her away.

A vain attempt was made by the officers of the Regina Caeli, and the friends of the slave-trade, to implicate the Liberian authorities. A plain statement of the facts produced universal conviction of her innocence and probity.

Early in the last summer, a Spanish slave-trader entered the same river, and found himself soon laid hold of by the Liberian authorities. Before the vessel could be got out of the river by the captors, the commander of an English vessel, in ignorance, real or feigned, of the title of Liberia to that coast, took the vessel from the Liberian officers, and burned her. Here were two nations outraged; the Liberian flag. President Benson at once remonstrated with the British Government, and we are glad to say that a disposition to hear the truth was manifested, and an officer sent to get copies of the treaties of cession, made in 1850.

The Spanish authorities were less just, and sent a vessel to Monrovia to revenge a fancied wrong. Fortunately their power was not equal to their disposition, and Liberia nobly asserted her rights of self-defense and her honor.

The evils she had to meet did not end here, for the savage chiefs in the interior, and up the coast, delighted with the prospect of again having a market for slaves under Spanish protection, at once beat their war-drums, and began the work of devastation. To such an extent did this proceed, that they even threatened to destroy the Liberian interior settlements, and reduce the poor recaptives again to slavery.

Amid all these dangers and threats, Liberia did hold her attitude of generous right and power, and at once began the work of compelling the tribes to lay aside their weapons and become quiet.

Having, for twelve years, in vain offered and conferred on American merchants all the privileges and exemptions granted to nations which re-

the Seth, but it is now too late; and what shall be her ultimate fate, I know not."

We regret to say that, though we have letters to date of April 11, the number of the *Liberia Herald* referred to by Mr. Warner has been withheld from us, and we have no particulars but as above.

This is a heavy loss, both pecuniarily and of the public convenience, and one so seriously coercive of the recklessness which would risk so much for a second time on the same danger. A vessel that could enter the Rivers Gallinas, Cape Mount, St. Paul, St. John, Grand Sesters, the Cavalla, and into the harbor of Cape Palmas, was ruined by the needless attempt to pass over a rocky ledge at Sinou river, when it had a safe anchorage outside, and of easy access for loading and unloading by lighters from Bluepoint Point. We do not know when another boat will be built. We yet hope that the Seth can be repaired.

FOR LIBERIA.

As we go to press, the bark Ocean Eagle is loading for Liberia in New-York, and a bark chartered by Dr. James Hall in Baltimore.

By the latter, the American Colonization Society provides a stevedore passage for some twenty or thirty emigrants from Kentucky, chiefly emancipated; and a dozen or more from New-York, Pennsylvania, etc.

We learn, also, that it was intended to send, if suitable ones can be purchased, twelve small sugar-mills to be held for sale in the public stores.

By the Ocean Eagle, Miss Moore, formerly a missionary among the Cherokee Indians, takes a passage, on her own account, to devote her life to teaching among the youth of Liberia.

Two young men of color take passage in the second cabin, to become residents in Liberia.

We learn that the Ocean Eagle is nearly half filled by orders from citizens of Liberia, among whom we note Messrs. R. J. Roy, McGill & Co., Chavers, G. Moore, W. W. Peacher, etc.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MESSAGE ON DAY TO STATE EMANCIPATION, MARCH, 1862.

"We gave this important document a place in our columns last month, as an index of the probable future enlargement of Colonization.

The relations of a dominant and subject population, so distinctly and indelibly marked as of diverse origin, forbids us to hope that under democratic institutions they will be able to dwell together in very large and equal numbers peacefully. The prejudices of one class, and the aspirations and ambition of the other, would threaten perpetual strife and feud. The true peacemaker will, therefore, for the benefit of both classes, encourage the weaker to look out for an asylum freed from such perils, and not only cheerfully aid any State engaged in emancipation, but enable every freedman to emigrate to some home like Liberia, which offers every political, civil, and social privilege, without a prejudice or a drawback.

We add, historically, that the recommendation of President Lincoln was cheerfully adopted by Congress, and a resolution passed, offering to aid any State which should adopt a plan of compensated emancipation.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF LIBERIA.

In the *Liberia Herald* of March 5, is an able and elaborate report presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. N. H. Lynch, to the Legislature at its last session. Mr. Lynch is a young man, and his document gives signs of promise in the future. His mother took him out from Lynchburg, Virginia, when an infant, about eighteen years ago. Mr. Lynch is a graduate of the Alexander High School.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, April 11, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—It is hard to determine what I should settle down upon. I should prefer coffee-growing. Owing to the newness of our country, and the small population, it becomes necessary for each individual to engage in various callings at the same time. . . . Soap, sugar, shoes, coffee, hedges, boards, and various other productions of art sufficiently good for the present age of the country, can be and should be manufactured on the spot here. We are by far less independent than are our native population, as may be seen by the articles of native manufacture sent to the World's Fair in England, for present year.

Should coffee-raising with us continue to obey the momentum given it, and which is now driving it with a degree of speed pleasing and effective, in a few years more bills of lading for a cargo of it will be received in New-York. I was much gratified to read in your letter: "Mr. . . . one of the principal dealers in coffee in New-York, to whom I gave a couple of pounds of Liberian coffee for trial, said it was the best coffee he had ever used." If, then, you remember that this same best coffee is growing wild through almost every part of Liberia, you cannot but be astonished at the richness of the country, and at the criminal indifference of its better informed inhabitants.

LIBERIA THE BEST COUNTRY.

We find the subjoined tract on our table, without date or authorship. The discussion is so frank and lucid that it is transferred to our columns, with only a trifling change of figures:

Where shall We Go?

1. There is no question which has so engrossed the attention of the free people of color of this year, as that of emigration. It is often said that this class of the American people are both hopelessly and unanimously opposed to any colonization from this country; but this is a great error. They have shown, recently, a very deep interest in this subject. First, they have been discussing it in pamphlets and journals. Second, they have held, during the last ten years, several large Conventions to consider it. Third, these Conventions have commissioned superior colored men to visit various foreign fields, to make inquiries in their behalf; and these agents have gone abroad, one to South Africa, another to Jamaica, two others to Abbeokuta, in Canella Africa; several have gone on a mission of inquiry to Hayti; and several more have visited, for the same purpose, the Republic of Liberia. Fourth, Large numbers of these people have, after a careful inquiry and calm investigation, left the United States, crossed the wide ocean, and settled themselves and children in distant countries.

2. The presumed indifference of the colored population of this country to the subject of emigration is a mistake. They think

about it; they talk about it; they debate the subject; they hold conventions upon it. It is not to be doubted, whether the subject of emigration be considered among them than this subject of emigration. The aspirations which are kindled by improved education among them; the activity of those springs of action which are now beginning to create a thirst among them for service; and especially the strong parental instincts which make either safety or ambition a most prominent topic in the bosoms and the councils of the people, through all the land. There is not a town, village, or city; a club, society, or church among them; a magazine or newspaper; but what has this subject, more or less, under consideration and discussion.

3. The most distinctive feature connected with this subject of emigration is, namely, which is the most desirable field. And without doubt it is a matter of vital importance to every man to get as much assurance as possible, that the new home to which he is about taking his family, is one which will secure higher advantages and a nobler liberty, than the one he leaves. The colored people of this country, especially, owe it to themselves to ascertain that they can emigrate hence, to some foreign land, they make a final exit from their servitude and degrading condition, and reach a land where, for themselves and children, they may be able to enter the noble pathways which lead to honor, superiority, and advantage.

4. The emigration of the colored people, in the course of the last few years, has been five different emigration schemes have more or less influenced and moved the black population of this country. Emigrants have taken place to Sierra Leone, to Hayti, to Trinidad, to Canada, and to Liberia. These movements have been carrying on in these several places since the commencement of the year 1847. Nearly two thousand colored Americans were taken, by the British, to Sierra Leone. About twelve thousand have emigrated to Liberia; ten thousand more have gone to Hayti; eight thousand have settled in Canada, and some five thousand have removed to Trinidad. As these several schemes have been in operation from twenty to thirty years, it may be said that the sufficient time has elapsed to form, at least, a partial judgment upon their workings and results.

5. What are the teachings, then, that they afford us? What are the inferences which come to us from experience? We will look at each of these experiments respectively:

(a) The movement to Sierra Leone took place in 1787. At that time the war with Great Britain was in progress, and thousands of runaway slaves remained with the British army. They were first settled in Nova Scotia. The climate proving too severe for them, they were taken to Sierra Leone, and formed the first nucleus of civilization in that colony. What has become of them? Why, the stranger visiting Sierra Leone looks in vain for any sign of their influence and energy. And in fact, the most striking fact concerning that, as a few families can be discovered of those who first settled the colony; and these, unfortunately, are among the humbler and more obscure inhabitants. Sixty families of them could not be found in Sierra Leone in a population of 80,000 people.

(b) The Haytian emigration commenced in 1824; and in a few years a large number of the colored people of the United States, and of the Southern States, emigrated to that island. But the scheme soon found to be impracticable and disastrous: the American blacks were kept in a low social position; they were not allowed full citizenship; the avenues to preferment were closed against them; an incompatibility was soon seen, in habits and manners, between black American republicans and monarchical Haytians; and the scheme fell through at once; hundreds returned to the States; and in less than five years the project was given up. And now it is quite impossible to find in Hayti any distinctive traces of the impress and power of the immigration of 1824-29.

(c) The emigration to Trinidad has been recently reconsidered; but the constant revolutions on the island; and the sad reports from many returned emigrants; the unpopularity of the colored people in that island, and her threatening aspect with respect to the colored people, have caused by Haytian leaders the third of the island—serve to discourage the colored people of this country from this particular emigrating scheme.

(d) Next came the exodus of runaway slaves to Canada, where they were received, organized in small communities, some thirty thousand black Americans. But they themselves are complaining of the force of prejudice; of the hindrance to preferment; of the cold of caste; of the coldness of the climate; while many of their leading men are contemplating schemes of emigration to other lands, and several hundreds, during the last two years, have left the country for foreign homes.

(e) Next came the colored people with these other emigrating projects, look for a moment at the Republic of Liberia. There, on the West Coast of Africa, is a young nation of seventeen thousand black Americans, whose parents, and in fact most of themselves, were emancipated slaves; who have established there a republican government; who have been received into the friendly bosom of the colored nation; who are the best treated by ten of the leading nations of Europe; who have swept the slave-trade from seven hundred miles of the African coast—their own territory; who have interdicted a participation in that traffic of the chiefs and kings of some forty native tribes, and thus have led them, too, to the processes of legitimate trade; who have brought into the Christian faith, by baptism, several hundreds of their neighboring heathen; have built upwards of fifty different towns and settlements, with brick, stone, and frame buildings; who have cleared thousands of acres of land, and are exporting, as the produce thereof, sugar and coffee to foreign lands; whose merchants are the owners of upwards of forty vessels, engaged in commerce, and who have established, in either Law, Medicine, Commerce, or Government, twenty-two learned men; who have some sixty common schools in their midst, also High Schools and a College, for the education of both natives and American children; and whose Government—namely, President, Vice-President, Cabinet officers, Legislature, Judges, Army and Naval officers—are all men of the negro race!

And, then, these men, without doubt, highly suggestive for, first, and last, the fact that demands notice is, that emigrations of the black population of this country have gone to some four different places abroad, besides Liberia; and they have all proven failures; that in none of these places—Sierra Leone, Hayti, Trinidad, Canada—can one single black American emigrant be pointed out who has risen to distinction, in either Law, Legislature, Commerce, or Government. We second, then, the other hand, men who in their childhood were slaves in this country, carried to Liberia, have become wealthy Merchants and Planters, Legislators, Judges, Army and Navy Officers, Cabinet Ministers, Diplomats or Agents to foreign Governments, and Chief Magistrates of their country!

But, when these contrasting results before them, no colored man in the United States can doubt for a moment which is the true and proper field for black men to emigrate to! No one can question that Liberia is the only spot where they can secure, for themselves and children, the advantages of good and stable government, republican institutions, unmolested freedom to worship God, large temporal advantages for wealth, and a noble destiny!

It should be remembered, moreover, that emigrants to Liberia go among no new people; they meet no strange customs; they will hear no foreign speech. It will be to them like going from New-York to Philadelphia, or from Philadelphia to Balti-

more. The Liberians are their own people; have the same religion, government, customs, habits. Doubtless most of emigrants who go there will find some of their own relatives, friends, or former schoolmates and neighbors among the citizens of Liberia.

—Julius Gerard, the Non-Resident, is forming, under government patronage, a society for exploring the coast to the south of the River Senegal, in Algeria, and establishing communications between that country and Senegal, either directly by the Adrar or Timbuctoo.

From the *Liberia Herald*, March, 1860.

LIBERIA SUGAR.

We were going to press, on the receipt of the following from Mr. Daley, but, gladly arrange to have it appear in this issue. We are free to confess that we value our paper and contribute more when they in the least degree impart any thing looking to the encouragement of the views of our country—its agricultural interest—than at any other time. We would prefer, for this day, to be engaged exclusively in editing a "Farmer's Journal," "Magazine," or "Gazette," or any name you may please so that it would really have the effect to promote the agricultural interest of Liberia, by expressing himself so fully and so completely in the words of the world's gossip which circumstances require of us:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERIA HERALD.

SIR:—While on a recent visit to Sierra Leone, I sent a sample of sugar of Liberian production to a gentleman residing at that place, who has had great practical experience in the culture of the sugar-cane in the island of Antigua. In a subsequent conversation with him, he expressed himself so greatly gratified by the superior manufacture of sugar in Liberia—especially as the result of Africa-American energy and enterprise—that I kindly requested him to commit his observations to writing. Having courteously complied therewith, I beg to submit the foregoing statement to you, as also the communication alluded to, for publication in the *Liberia Herald*, which I deem a course likely to be beneficial to the sugar-planters on the banks of the St. Paul's river and its vicinity.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. R. DALEY.

March 20, 1862.

WALPOLE STREET, 4th March, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—Accept my thanks for the sample of Liberian sugar you kindly sent me, and with which I am quite pleased. It is a fair sample of sugar that would range in the English market from 28s. to 30s. If it were cleaner, and the crystals a little larger, it would be considered a superior article, as it possesses quite as much saccharine matter as any sugar I have seen. These little defects may very readily be removed if more care be taken in the early stages of boiling—observed that the sugar was not stirred down to the first boiler from the receiver; and a great point to be observed is not to allow the heat under the receiver to be more than would cause a gentle ebullition—no violent boiling; and, above all, the proper temperature of the liquor before it is sent down. So peculiar is indeed the art of the sugar-boiler, that the sugar, at the point, that they are so proud to be the best, is made in a manner, and in a way, and known as "lumper line." It costs a mere trifle, and is invaluable in the production of a fine large-grained article.

With these little difficulties overcome, your sugar, in my humble opinion, will range with the best descriptions of that commodity.

Yours truly, W. M. SERRINGTON.

J. R. DALEY, Esq.

—We learn that H. B. M. ship Flying-Fish, direct from Plymouth, has arrived on the coast of Liberia, at the mouth of the St. Paul's river, carrying eight or ten guns of heavy metal. She is a fine ship, carrying eight or ten guns of heavy metal.

A few days since, the Flying Fish exercised in target-shooting off Grand Cape Mount. Though well to sea, the fish and report of the guns were distinctly seen and heard by the settlers at Monrovia, and the fact was generally known. This report reached us long before the true one.

It is probable that the Flying-Fish will visit Monrovia soon.

SIERRA LEONE.—Recent intelligence indicates that the people of this place are carrying on a war with the aboriginal tribes adjacent to and northward of the colony, not altogether agreeable to the arms of the colony. In a late attack, the loss of the Sierra Leone soldiers seems to have been considerable—Major Hill, son of the Governor, was wounded; up one of the rivers to the northward of the colony, seven men, from H. B. M. ship Falcon, and several from the Torch, were killed in attempting a landing. Monrovia, gratefully remembering the Falcon and her gallant officers, will be grieved to learn that among the seven killed from her was her First Lieutenant, a gentleman whose personal acquaintance we made during the stay of his ship in our port, and found him much devoted to the interest of our cause.

—The Government having now the steamer Seth Grovernor to convey Government freight, the mails, etc., the Quail will cease to receive passengers, and the business of guarding our coast and revenue operations. Our citizens resident among the aborigines along the coast, as factors, may receive assurance that their interest will be fully attended to. We have not been inessential to the great desideratum there has been in this respect by the Quail's not more frequently visiting them, but urgent demands on this vessel, as well as her home only coast for Government and local service, have been so doing as frequently as may have been occasionally necessary.

Death.

By the last mail from Palmas we had the saddening intelligence of the demise of Thomas S. Dent, Esq., County Treasurer. On Mr. Dent the Cavalry Messenger makes the following comment:

"Died at Cape Palmas, on Monday, February 24th, THOMAS S. DENT.

"His illness was short, and his death sudden. He was attending to his business on Saturday, and on Monday morning he died. The best medical attendance was at hand, but it was ineffectual. He had lived in the colony for twenty years, and had won the esteem and confidence of the people as a worthy and honest man. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss."

Court of Quarter Session and Common Pleas—March Term.

BEFORE JUDGE WILSON.

G. N. Smith vs. Edward J. Roy. Injunction to restrain Roy from execution sold out in previous court. Plaintiff not appearing. H. W. Johnson, for defendant, obtained dissolution of injunction.

Diver Whitfield vs. Lucinda, his wife, action of divorce. Plaintiff consented to a decree for divorce.

Commonwealth vs. John Tobo (brother) for grand larceny. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay \$200; one half to the Plaintiff, and the other to the Republic. And on failure of payment, to be imprisoned and put to labor for the space of three years; and to receive thirty-nine lashes at the commencement of his imprisonment, and the same number of lashes at the expiration of the term.

Commonwealth vs. Jolly Oilly and Tardjany (natives) for carrying war on the settlement of Millburg. Verdict, not guilty.

William Wallace vs. Mary Wallace. Action for divorce. Divorce granted, plaintiff to pay the cost. H. W. Johnson for plaintiff; G. N. Smith for defendant.

W. F. Burns and G. W. Moore for plaintiff. A Miller and H. W. Johnson for the defence. Verdict for plaintiff.

Commonwealth vs. Tom Bass (native) for grand larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Richard Strong, for non support of his

wife. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 and costs.

Miss A. Palm vs. James F. Cooper, for breach of promise of marriage. G. W. Moore for plaintiff. J. W. Hillon, James H. Moore, and W. M. Davis for defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff, with eight hundred dollars damages, and costs.

From the *Cavalry Messenger*, April, 1862.

SIR JOHN PAYNE'S VISIT TO THE WINDWARD SETTLEMENTS.

MODE OF COVETANCE.

The little steamer Seth Grovernor is a great convenience to travelers in Liberia. Leaving Monrovia generally about the 10th of each month, she stops at Mass, Sinou, and arrives at Cape Palmas about the 18th, so as to be in time for the English mail steamer on the 16th. Leaving Cape Palmas on the following day, 17th, she calls at the intervening points, and arrives at Monrovia about the 21st.

"The Seth" is too small for a sea, being properly a river boat. Her deck is only about a foot above the water, and the waves must be kept well except in the cabin and the part near the bows. Some comforts might be added at very little expense—for example, curtains for the berths, where there are no state-rooms; as it would involve little expense, so it would seem to be a matter of most obvious necessity, where the berth and the state-rooms are so close together. But, as it is, the little steamer, making regular trips, is certainly a great accommodation to persons traveling up and down the coast.

We were glad, therefore, to embark on Monday, February 17th, to make a visit, hitherto provisionally delayed, for the Windward Settlements. We arrived at Sinou early on Wednesday morning.

Our congregation here has been without a minister since the death of Rev. Mr. Greene, and the steamer was only to remain a few hours. It was under great disadvantages, therefore, that a service was held at 10 o'clock P. M. Still, a small congregation came together, which we endeavored to encourage and strengthen. Little change seems to have taken place in Sinou since our last visit. The only accession to the population has been that of recaptive Africans, who, though desired to be a real source of strength to this and other countries, have been too short a time in the country to benefit it much, as yet.

We were happy to learn that the recaptives, under the supervision of a Librarian, had commenced a settlement some fifteen miles up the river, where the land is good. This was necessary to the prosperity of the settlement, since the land about Greenville is sandy and poor.

BASSA COVE.—We reached this place on Friday, February 21st. Rev. Mr. Thomson, our missionary here, and his family, were glad to find well.

They were, however, for the time, without a place of worship, the place of the Court-House, heretofore used, having fallen in. The congregation, with a prayer-worship, are engaged in erecting a small building to answer for a schoolhouse and chapel, which it is hoped will be ready for use in a few weeks. Both minister and people seem to be zealous and hopeful here. We were sorry to be unable to remain, but the steamer was too much dispersed to be got together in so short a time. We hope to make a visit under more favorable circumstances, are very long.

The long-contemplated settlement on the side of the Dja Mountain (Mt. St. John, of the maps) has actually been begun. It is destined, we doubt not, to be the most healthy and prosperous of the coast, in due time.

MONROVIA.—We anchored in Monrovia Bay, guided by the Light House, at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and in a few hours we were at Rev. Mr. Gibson's. Next morning, I preached in St. Paul's Church (Rev. Mr. Sticks', Trinity being not yet quite fit for use. On Wednesday afternoon following, I held a Confirmation in the same place, administering this rite to three persons.

On Thursday, I proceeded up the St. Paul's river. Stopping at Rev. Mr. Russell's, late in the evening, with Rev. Mr. Gibson, I reached the hospitable abode of Mr. Harrison, of the Presbyterian mission. At the evening service here, we were pleased to meet a number of recaptives, who were undergoing training. It was pleasing to hear them repeating the Creed, at the opening exercises of worship in the morning.

After breakfast on Friday, I crossed over the river to Millburg, the new Lutheran Station, opened here within the past two years. Only one missionary brother and his wife are here now. But they have done a great work. Not two years have passed since the station was opened; yet they have cleared some twenty acres of land, on which are planted eddoes, plantains, cassava, etc., in sufficient quantity to furnish food for about forty Congo children and youth, who are at once scholars and laborers.

These children work five hours, and go to school two hours on each day. They are, we think, with the missionary, a good plan. Leaving our kind friends at Millburg on Saturday morning, we returned down the river as far as Caldwell, where we spent the night and following day. We noticed great improvements on the river in agriculture since our visit to this neighborhood five years ago, especially in making sugar.

CONGREGATION OF A CHURCH.—On Sunday, March 2d, I preached the sermon of consecration at a chapel in Caldwell. This has been erected at an expense of about \$350, by the congregation and friends of Trinity Church, Monrovia. Very remarkably, it is built in the very neighborhood where the Rev. Mr. Caesar (a colored Episcopal minister) commenced his labor some thirty years ago, and, in a fit of insanity, drowned himself.

Visit continued closed with a sermon in St. Paul's, Monrovia, on Sunday, 9th inst.

A pleasant episode in this visitation was a dinner by President Benson, given chiefly to Rev. John Sorey, who came to this country twenty-eight years ago, as superintendent of the Methodist missions in Liberia. On this occasion, we took great pleasure in the conversation, in response to the very kind sentiments always entertained and now expressed by his Excellency towards the missionaries and their important services.

The Black Mission on the Gold Coast.

ABOKOBI.—Outstations: Dampa, Saabli, Olyrikompo. European residents: Rev. J. Stanger, President of the station, pastor of the congregation, and house-father of the Girls' Boarding School for the District; Mrs. Stanger, house-mother; Rev. J. McKim, in charge of outstations; and the Boys' Day-School, by Mr. Heck. Miss W. Maurer, teacher of the Girls' Boarding-School; Mrs. Stanger and Mrs. Heck assisting her.

Native assistants: Mr. N. Halm, teacher of the Boys' School; Miss S. Koko, teacher of the Girls' School. Mr. G. Hanson, catechist at Dampa. W. Hesse, catechist at Saabli, has also a small day-school.

On 18th inst., Christiansburg was destroyed, and the mission-house much injured by English gun, Rev. J. Zimmerman and late Rev. H. Reinhardt went to Abokobi, a small hamlet, where they, under great difficulties, commenced a new station. Its site is yet on the plain, but fifteen miles interior, and only one mile from the chain of the Abokobi mountains. A part of the Christiansburg congregation followed them. Two temporary houses were built (of clay), which were soon occupied by a native merchant, agent to Mr. Rottman.

There are two large substantial houses for the missionaries, built by Mr. H. Laisle, a German.

The one is built of sun-dried bricks (and partly mud) and is shaded by other (of clay). The Girls' Institution, built of bricks, and covered with shingles; it has four v

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Rev. J. B. FIDLEY.

THE LIBERIAN COMMISSION.

THE Commissioners from Liberia are actively engaged in diffusing information relative to their young Republic. We find in exchanges frequent notices of their movements and addresses, and the favor with which they are received. Some of these notices we append, and give the whole of Rev. Professor Blyden's address at Portland, late in June:

From the Baltimore Sun.

LIBERIAN COMMISSIONERS.—The Liberian Government have adopted the policy of making a direct appeal for emigrants to the colored population of this country, and President Benson has appointed Rev. Alexander Crummell, of New York, and Rev. E. W. Blyden, as Commissioners to present "the claims and advantages of Liberia, and to invite them to come over and 'build up' a negro nationality." Two of the Commissioners attended the recent session, in Washington city, of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and were introduced by Bishop Payne; when the following resolutions, offered by Rev. J. M. Brown, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have been most happily addressed by our friends and brethren, Hon. J. D. Johnson, and Rev. Alexander Crummell, of Africa, about that country and our duty to it, and have been most deeply impressed by their able addresses; therefore,

Resolved, That we will do our duty to fatherland as soon and as fast as God in his Providence shall give us our means.

Resolved, That we hereby return our thanks to the gentlemen who have so eloquently addressed us, presenting so many facts about the civil and religious condition of Liberia.

Resolved, That in the noble act of the United States Senate, in passing a law recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia, we see the hand of God in a movement which we regard as auspicious of good to our race.

From the National Intelligencer.

Early in May, Rev. Mr. Crummell, Mr. Johnson, of Liberia, and others, addressed the contrabands at Duff Green's Row, Washington city, on the subject of Liberian emigration. At the close of the address, a vote was taken to ascertain how many desired to go to Liberia, and nearly all gave a hearty affirmative vote.

From the New York Observer, June 5, 1862.

AFRICA AND THE AFRICANS.

We listened with great interest, on Sunday evening last, to a discourse delivered in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Garnett's, the largest colored church in the city), by Rev. Mr. Blyden, professor of the Latin and Greek Languages in the College of Monrovia. Mr. Blyden is a colored man, and one object of his mission to Africa is to secure the education of our colored population to Africa as their natural home, and as the only field on which they can achieve real independence and prosperity as a race.

Mr. Blyden took for his text Deut. i. 21: "Behold, the Lord thy God hath set the land before thee; go up and possess it; for the Lord thy God hath said unto thee, fear not, neither be discouraged." He said that no nation on the face of the earth ceased to look with interest on their ancestral home, however long they may have been exiled from it, but that the descendants of Africa seemed to have less of this attachment than any other. He presented many cogent reasons why, for their own sake as well as for the sake of their brethren in the benighted land, the descendants of Africa now in this country should turn their thoughts to the land of their fathers. Referring to his text (which he used on account of the analogy between this people and the children of Israel in Egypt), he said that God was now calling upon the colored people in the United States to go up and possess the continent of Africa, to civilize and Christianize it, and on that continent to secure for themselves a national existence, and to organize for themselves a power by which their influence might be felt among the nations of the earth. He did not pretend that God was sending an angel with a special message, or a second Moses to lead the people forth from this land of bondage, but that God was calling them by his providence very plain. He then enumerated some of the providences by which this call is made. First, in taking the children of Africa, by means of the slave-trade, out of barbarous and savage tribes, and sending them to this country to become enlightened men and Christians; in keeping them here for centuries, and notwithstanding the oppression and hardships which they had suffered, in multiplying them all the more, like the children of Israel, who, "the more they were afflicted, the more they multiplied and grew;" in continuing the rigor and hardships of their condition, so as to make them long and sigh in anguish, like the children of Israel, for some deliverance which they do not, and apparently cannot, experience; here, and finally, in presenting their own land for them to possess and to elevate. While nearly every other part of the world has been the subject of conquest and occupation by foreign powers, Africa is still waiting to be occupied by her own sons, and in a great measure to be explored by them. He said it was most manifestly the mission of the black man to do this, since the climate, which was so deadly to the white, was no more dangerous to him than that of any new country.

Mr. Blyden took up many of the reasons which are urged by the blacks, and for them, against emigrating to Africa, and answered them with a clearness and force of argument which made the conclusion of his discourse—the duty of the people of color in this country to effect, or at least attempt, the occupation and redemption of Africa—perfectly irresistible; and coming from a colored man, a native of this country, who has spent a part of his life in Africa, the arguments which he presented were exceedingly impressive. He spoke particularly of the objection which is made to emigrating to Africa, that the colored people have a mission to accomplish, a work to perform in this land. He said it was perfectly and painfully evident that this mission is. He had witnessed it with tears in our hotels and saloons, and on our steamboats, wherever they were employed. They were more valiant, servile, when it stood by itself in the open air and sunshine, it might become a mighty one. This being the case, the part dictated by common sense was for the African to seek a home for himself in the land of his fathers. To such an exodus from this country to Africa the providence of God was plainly calling him. He spoke from his own observation of the great attractions which Africa presented to her own sons; of its climate, its store of wealth, of which all travelers have spoken; and of its great fertility, declaring that he had seen nothing in Europe or this country to compare with it.

He listened to this discourse with very deep interest, on account of the clear common-sense view which it expressed, and of the ability and great force of language and of argument with which they were presented, and we were happy to hear them fully endorsed, at the close, by the highly-attentive pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Garnett. They are the same views which we have ever entertained and often expressed, and which, in our opinion, have been maintained at the present time that can scarcely be over-estimated. We only see but one solution to the great problem of the present day. What is to be the future of the African race now in this country? It is that they shall be restored to the land from which they were taken "by wicked hands," and that they are to become the instruments, in the hands of God, of redeeming and regenerating that land. No interpretation of events seems to us more simple or more clear than that, in the merciful providence of God, that the great evil which is now being done by the "wicked hands" of gully men were used in bringing about the great event by which the redemption of the world was effected—this people have been brought to this country, and have been kept here, to be prepared for this grand purpose. We look confidently for this exodus of Africans to Africa, believing that it will surely come, and that when it does come, it will be fraught with blessings inalienable to both continents. We do not so much as many regard the obstacles in the way. The great thing, is to have the minds of the colored people turned with desire toward their fatherland; and when this is the case, and the tide once sets in that direction, a way will be provided.

We are glad to know that Mr. Blyden, who has just arrived, is to spend some time in this country, and that he will present the subject extensively to his own people. We commend his views also to all who are interested in the elevation and future prosperity of a race which has a claim of immeasurable weight upon our own people. The events of the past year continue to make that claim more and more manifest, and to open up before them some future, would be no blessing, but a curse. That future, we believe, is in Africa alone; but we trust that it will be one of prosperity and honor to themselves, and of blessing to that vast continent.

Main State Colonization Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the High Street Church on Thursday evening, June 25. At half-past seven o'clock, the President, Hon. Phineas Barnes, took the chair. The house was thoroughly filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience. Prayer was offered and the Scriptures were read by Dr. Wright, missionary of the American Baptist Society to Africa.

Dr. John O. Fiske, of Bath, read the Annual Report. We have space only for an abstract.

During the last year we have enjoyed the useful occasional labors of Rev. Franklin Butler; while his correspondence and addresses have contributed to the interests of our cause. Our receipts have been a little more than \$500, which have been rendered to the parent Society.

The report names favorable ones for this Society—the establishment of diplomatic relations; the increasing products of the country; the opening of an endowed college, of which our brother, Rev. Mr. Blyden, who is to address us to-night, is a professor; new efforts to suppress the slave-trade; the accession of religious Africans to the education; the progress of the colony is all substantial qualities. The favorable opinions of good men, gone to their rest, are quoted, and the hope expressed that all their hopes may be realized.

The President, after a felicitous and able address, introduced the Rev. Mr. Blyden.

Of this meeting and the address of Rev. Edward W. Blyden, we find the following notice in the Portland Evening Courier:

Interesting Occasion.

The High Street Church was crowded last evening, to listen to a brief address by Rev. Edward W. Blyden, of Liberia, on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Maine State Colonization Society. The Rev. Mr. Fiske, of Bath, Corresponding Secretary, in his report spoke in an encouraging tone and spirit of the present and future of the Society. The Rev. Mr. Blyden in his address adverted to the crude and imperfect view which the mass of mankind entertain of Africa. Himself, a native of one of the Danish West India Islands, had entertained those erroneous impressions, until he set his foot upon that continent, when the illusion was dispelled. Instead of a low, level, arid waste, peopled with hideous reptiles, and filled with pestilence and repulsive prospects, he found a lovely domain, rich in soil and vegetation, and a country admirably adapted by Providence to be the home of the black man. He referred with deep feeling to the crushed condition of the negroes in America. They were, by the education and customs of the people in this country, the lower class, and such they must inevitably remain. There is no door of escape save by African colonization. There is a negro nationality, and there is a proud level, to which they could never aspire here. His review of the black man's position in the United States was the most caustic and truthful statement of the real position of the black man among the Anglo-Saxons, to which we remember to have listened in expressive and eloquent language, worthy of a scholar and the observing traveler. His remarks were listened to with deep interest, and warmly applauded at the close. A vote of thanks was heartily tendered by the vast audience.

Address.

DELIVERED BY REV. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAINE STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, HELD IN THE HIGH STREET CHURCH, PORTLAND, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—When, a few days ago, I received the invitation from the Secretary of this Society to appear before you this evening, I was a great way from here—in the city of Baltimore—performing the duties of my mission to this country, and pressed with a number of engagements to be fulfilled between that time and this morning, when I arrived in your city. I have not had time, therefore, to condense the matter which I desire to lay before you.

It is not my intention to address you on the details of Liberian life and customs. I could tell you nothing of that Republic which you do not already know. Many of you—excepting in the single point of personal experience—are as thoroughly acquainted with that country as I am, if not more so. I have come to-night to bear, in general terms, my testimony to the great good which the Society of which you are an auxiliary branch, has done, and is now doing. My residence in Liberia of eleven years convinces me that you are engaged in a very great and a very important work—a work which, if it were thoroughly understood by all the white and black men of this land, could not fail to command their deepest attention, and enlist their warmest interest. It may seem to some that the progress of Liberia has been very slow. Numerically speaking, its progress has been slow; but in real, substantial, and solid ground—in all those elements which are necessary in laying the foundation of empire—in building up a nationality—its growth has been remarkably encouraging.

These results in the moral as in the physical world, which are of great and permanent utility, are generally of tardy development. Ignoring this principle, the opponents of Colonization have made themselves merry over the fact that the results, according to their estimation, of the Colonization enterprise, have not been commensurate with the labors of its supporters. While Colonizationists have been earnestly laboring to do a great and permanent work for Africa and the African, because what some men call important results have not been immediately apparent, the odium of hostility to the interests of the blacks has been fastened upon them, and the credit of great sympathy with that injured class has been carried off by another set of men, who are only partial and temporary in their benevolence.

The founders of Liberia looked upon the negro as a man, needing, for his healthful growth, all the encouragement of social and political equality. They provided for him, therefore, a home in Africa, his own fatherland. And while a partial and narrow sympathy was pouring out its complaints and issuing its invectives against their operations, they were sowing the seeds of African nationality, and rearing on those barbarous shores the spectacle we now behold of a thriving, well-conditioned, and independent negro State.

Many of the strong advocates for the abolition of slavery manifest no special desire to see negroes form themselves into an independent community. In fact, many of them do not believe that the negro is fit for any other than a subordinate position. They expect that after slavery is abolished, and the country receded from that foul blot on its character, the negro will find his position among the free laborers of the land. They never think of assigning him any other part than that of the Gibeonite. He is to be, through force, always the object of pity and patronage, to be assisted and held up, never to stand alone. They do not conceive how nationality and independence can be at all objects to us. They suppose that after they have given us meat for food, house for shelter, and raiment to cover us, there is nothing else that we desire, or are fit to enjoy. These men do not know us, or they would understand that we have souls as well as they. They would know that our hearts are made of the same material with theirs; that we can feel as well as they; and that the words nationality and independence possess as much charm and meaning for us as for them.

The upholders of this Society show a true appreciation of us, in siding us to deliver ourselves from all this overshadowing and dowering patronage, and to enjoy a field of action where we have the whole battle to wage for ourselves, and where thousands this day feel themselves happier in the resources of their own individual industry—limited as those resources may be—than they could possibly have felt in all the provisions which could have been made for them, if they had remained in this country.

The superior advantages which our position in Liberia gives us have never been fully set forth in all the eulogiums of Colonization papers. They can never be expressed. As soon as the black man of soul lands in Liberia, and finds himself surrounded by his own people, taking the lead in every social, political, educational, and industrial enterprise, he feels himself a different man. He feels that he is placed in the high attitude of an actor, that his words and deeds will now be felt by those around him. A consciousness of individual importance, which he never experienced before, comes over him. The share which he is obliged to take in the affairs of the country brings him information of various kinds, and has an expanding effect upon his mind. His soul grows lustier. He becomes a more cultivated and intellectual being than formerly. His character resolves a higher tone. Every sentiment which his new position inspires is on the side of independence and manliness. In a word, he becomes a full man—a distinction to which he can never arrive in this country.

When I say that the negro can never attain in this country to the distinction of true manhood, I say so deliberately and from a heartfelt conviction. I am aware that there are many who are enduring their disabilities in this land with great fortitude, in view of the future. Their tranquil hearts, drilled into a most undisciplined contentment, are cherishing a better prospect, and

reposing on the sure anticipation of happier days in this land of their shroud. They hope that the growth of free institutions and the progress of Christian sentiment will eradicate the intolerant prejudices against them. Such advance and progress may have that effect, but by that time the negro will have passed away, victimized and absorbed by the Caucasian.

This feeling of prejudice seems to be intensifying, instead of decreasing. It pervades the whole national mind. And so strongly has it laid hold upon the hearts of the people, that grave and venerable legislators, in the national councils, are not ashamed to acknowledge themselves under its influence. And there is every thing to produce the conviction that it is destined to be permanent. There is every thing, both in the condition of the negro, and in the lessons which the European daily imbibes, to perpetuate it. The condition of the negro in this country is one of universal degradation, and of course with the characteristics inseparable from such a condition. I say this with a full knowledge of the few very honorable exceptions here and there. The occupations to which he is driven for a livelihood are of such a character as to keep him low and groveling in his aims and aspirations. He is almost universally the servant of the white man; so that, as soon as a negro is seen, the presumption at once is that he is a menial. His color at once associates him with that class of persons, and the general feeling is to treat him as such.

I do not wish to be understood as despairing any employment by which a man honestly makes his living.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

But I am just speaking in accordance with what is the general experience, that where one man is a servant and the other is master—where one class of persons, as a class, are menial and subservient, and another class, as a class, are in power and authority—it matters not how well the menial class perform their part, or how ill the ruling class perform theirs—the honor, in the world's estimation, is almost sure to be given to the superior. Now, as I have said, and as is everywhere evident, the negro's condition is a menial one. In consequence of the steady stream of European immigration pouring into the country, his help in the higher departments of labor is rendered unnecessary. He is confined to sordid employments. And as this immigration increases, his sphere, even in those menial occupations, is getting lower and narrower. How—I appeal to common sense—on what ground can the negro, driven every day to the wall by a superior force, hope to counteract these things, and elevate himself in this land? And then, as I have said, the lessons every day taught the rising generation of whites are far from favorable to the counteraction of this prejudice. Wherever the little child-dread turn, there is every thing to cause them to look upon the negro as an inferior being, to be pitied by kind hearts, to be employed and hired, but never to be respected or honored. They learn these lessons at home, and they are impressed upon them abroad. In the public vehicles, in the hotels, on the steamboats, they see the black man always subordinate. They see this inferiority represented in pictures by the way; they read it in newspapers and books; they hear it pointed out in the great Congress of the nation. In all the cities which I have visited, I see the negro caricatured at the corners of the streets. He is held up constantly before the people in every possible light that can excite ridicule and contempt. Every impression which the child or the foreigner receives is unfavorable to the black man.

So generally it is taken for granted that the colored people are the servants in this country, that Miss Leslie, in her excellent "Behavior Book," evidently written for white people, recommends that in getting up balls, it is always advisable to secure the services of a "respectable colored man," as caterer; and in all her references and allusions to colored people in that book, they are represented as servants. Now, what is to prevent white children, who never come into contact with the better class of colored people, from imbibing ideas of distance from them—from conceiving that every colored man whom they meet of respectable appearance is an expert and skillful waiter? Do those learned colored gentlemen who are so ready to oppose to emigration, suppose that when met by white people to whom they are not known, they are taken for any thing more than good-looking servants?

And then, among the blacks themselves, on account of this general condition of subordination, there is no mutual respect. As a rule, every black man looks upon another as like himself—a servant—engaged in business, as a free-looking colored gentleman said to me the other day, "at the Entaw House." (Engaged in business at such and such a place, is the new euphemism for the employment in which colored men are engaged at the hotels.) Whenever a black gentleman comes from abroad to travel in this country, he experiences as many annoyances from the insults and slights of his own brethren in complexion, as he does from the vulgar whites. All black men, except in the limited circle where they are individually known, are on a level, both in the opinion of whites and blacks. If the President of Liberia were to present himself at the door of one of the city cars in Philadelphia, he would be told, perhaps politely and perhaps abruptly, to ride on the front platform. And if he wished to sail up the Hudson on a steamboat having on board servants of his own complexion, it is extremely probable that the maraud "white trash" would receive more attention than he. The reason of this is obvious: as a friend of mine expresses it, "Man goes where the glory goes." The glory in this country is all on the side of the white man, and all creation—both man, and beast, and creeping things—lick the dust before him.

Such, then, is the state of things with the colored people of this country. They are pressed to the earth by the whites and by each other. And the most effect of these things upon the masses is, that they give up all hope, and abandon themselves to the groveling influences of their condition. They see no possible chance of rising above their circumstances, and emerging into

DEBARK, HAYTI, AND CHIRIQUE.

It will be seen by several articles in our paper, that other countries besides Liberia are inviting our free colored population to remove to their borders. All that the friends of Liberia ask is, that the shall not be excluded from advantage granted to others. We learn that in the House of Representatives Liberia was purposely excluded from the privilege of treating for the reception of the contrabands, while Central America (Chirique) and Hayti, etc., were granted that right. This to us appears both unjust and impolitic. What has Liberia done? Why may not President Lincoln be allowed to treat with her for the reception and settlement of all who become free? We do not wonder that the Senate laid aside a bill which had so much the air of speculation for particular interests.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

We acknowledge with pleasure the reception of several speeches of members of Congress, delivered while the bill establishing diplomatic relations with Liberia was under consideration. They set forth a degree of prosperity and commercial wealth of which the best friends of the Republic were scarcely cognizant before. The addresses of Messrs. McKnight and Kelly were especially replete with valuable statistics. Of course, the bill passed.

THE HAND OF GOD WITH THE BLACK RACE.—A discourse delivered before the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, by Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., has been sent to us, in pamphlet form. It is marked with all that ripe scholarship and force which one might expect from its able author. In many of its passages we were reminded of some of the most eloquent addresses from that champion of Colonization, Rev. Robert B. Reid, D. D. We had marked it for insertion, but our columns are full.

PRESIDENT BENSON.

We notice in another place the attention paid to President Benson in England. From the *Liberia Herald* we extract notices of his reception at Sierra Leone. It is manifest, that if attention and respect shown to its chief magistrate can win confidence and good feeling, Liberia is to be made captive by the English. How one sighs to reflect, that not one sign of welcome or friendly greeting has gone to meet him from the authorities of the United States, to this commercial metropolis.

Here we have the arrival at Sierra Leone:

Respecting the reception of President Benson at Sierra Leone, our correspondent gives the following:
Friday 21st.—At noon the Governor, Hill, sent off an army officer with his card, to wait on President Benson, and to inform him that the Governor would send off his gig specially for the President at 3 P. M., and that he would have the President to dine with him at 6 P. M. At that time the gig, a most splendid boat, was alongside. The President and Secretary Johnson landed. On reaching the wharf, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, a fine zouave dressed company of soldiers was in attendance as an escort, and the Governor's horse and chair ready. President Benson, with his usual urbanity of manners and high-toned politeness, declined this latter honor, riding, and preferred stepping it off to the sweet strains of the music, and this he did in first-rate style. The streets were thronged by gazers on.

Not mentioning nor the exceedingly kind, honorable, and courteous reception given to the President by his Excellency Gov. Hill, of Sierra Leone, we have to state that everywhere in that place and other parts he was likewise honored and almost adored. Foremost among these extenders of courtesies to the President, we have to mention the name of Charles Heddle, Esq., the well known wealthy citizen of Sierra Leone.

Of the President's interview with Mr. Heddle, our correspondent says: "Mr. Heddle, who says that he has not seen President Benson before for eighteen years was ready to embrace him, and almost did. He seemed overjoyed. During the interview, Mr. Heddle spoke in the highest terms of Liberia." Ex-President Roberts accompanied the President, and was in fine health.

President Benson himself, we opine, cannot and does not look upon his very kind and friendly reception by the people of Sierra Leone in any other way than as exhibiting the strong friendly feeling of that people for this Government. The Liberian Government has ever manifested the most friendly feelings for the people of Sierra Leone, nor have any other than friendly feelings been manifested by the people of Sierra Leone, as a whole, for this nation. May this friendly feeling now existing between this and the people of Sierra Leone, and the people of Liberia, be maintained and increased. His Excellency Governor Hill merits the unfeigned grateful acknowledgment of the people of Liberia for the high distinction he has shown their first citizens. True to his character as a generous, noble, and true-hearted Englishman, Gov. Hill was truly loyal in his tokens of respect to President Benson.

As a token, moreover, of the generosity with which President Benson is likely to meet on his tour, we interpret this act of one of England's possessions as no ill omen.—*Lib. Herald, May 2.*

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, April 11, 1862.

REV. MR. PINNEY.—Dear Sir:—It is cheering to learn that the Government has to its credit, in the hands of the Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society, between \$50,000 and \$65,000; but up to this date the Secretary of the Treasury here has not received any account current from Mr. McLain; and, therefore, cannot report any funds in America for which the Government can draw. This is somewhat embarrassing to us, as it greatly retards several operations of Government now in prosecution. The Government, at various times, having signified to the Government of the United States a wish to obtain from it a formal recognition of its independence, and to enter into friendly and commercial relations with the United States, and having as often been refused a compliance with its wish, it was thought by some of the prominent men of this Government, among whom was myself, the wish should not be again renewed until such time as that Government should, if it ever intended to do so, by some encouraging intimations given to us, be willing to entertain favorably our further solicitations on the subject. And happy indeed are the Government and people of Liberia that the time for so auspicious an event has come, and that there are now bright and cheering prospects of the subject receiving proper attention in your Congress, and of its being speedily concluded in a right direction.

Your suggestions, embodying a hope that the Government will endeavor to keep the native chiefs quiet without war, are, permit me to say, quite in harmony with our feelings on that subject, and in strict accordance with the spirit of our mission to this country. For, though we overcome and subdue these people by our superior weaponry of war, at the same time we alienate their affections from us, and in this state they are ever seek-

ing an opportunity to overtake themselves upon us. War with some of these tribes, however, seems at times inevitable; in such cases the natives themselves have a consciousness of the justice of the war, if indeed there be any justice in fighting a war, and their bitterness against us in some cases terminates with the war. Included in our primary object for immigrating to this country, was a strong desire to benefit them by our enlightened fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, by elevating them through and by the means of the Gospel, coupled with the moralizing influence of the habits and arts of civilization; nor do I think that our responsibilities in this particular are a whit less now than they were when the first company of emigrants first set foot on Bushrod Island in 1821.

As far as lies in the power of Government, to do, the slave-trade shall be kept disabled within its jurisdiction; and it is hoped it is receiving its "coup de grace" in the United States. It would be the better policy just now, and for some years yet to come, for the Government to confine its hostilities against the slave-trade to the chief of the country. If they can be made to relinquish the nefarious traffic in human beings, the Spaniards cannot prosecute it. With sentiments of regard, I am your obedient servant.

D. B. WALKER.

34 N. BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 10th April 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I had the pleasure two days ago to receive your esteemed favor of 8th inst., for which I thank you. It is wrong for any one to charge you with having influenced the Government of Liberia to appoint Messrs. Crosswell and Rhyden to the mission in the United States of America. The appointment of those gentlemen was under consideration before your letter was received. But I was particularly in informing the President and Trustees of Liberia College that if such appointment would be of service to their plans and purpose of conducting the College this year, he would cause a breach of faith on the part of those gentlemen in fulfilling any of their engagements, if the President and Trustees of the College would express an objection to their appointment, I would dissent. They having expressed no objection, I appointed them. They are not prepared as yet, nor will they be before early next year, to commence operations in the College. So they all say.

I thank you for the pecuniary information afforded me. We had been waiting some time, and have been very anxious to have reported what was in the hands of the Gen. Secretary, so as to be presently guided in the establishment of a common school in each of our twenty-five or twenty-six settlements, mainly for the benefit of the natives landed in Liberia in 1860 and 1861.

I am, with respect, as ever, yours faithfully,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

MONROVIA, Jan. 18, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I pen these few lines to inform you of my present circumstances. I have been taking care of Anderson's farm whilst he was in the United States. I have had no practice yet at the bar, because I was up the river.

My books from Worcester, Massachusetts, reached me in safety, for which I feel thankful; for I began to fear that they were lost. I am, sir, yours truly,

W. M. DAVIS.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, March 8, 1862.

MR. PINNEY.—Dear Sir:—This will be handed to you by Mr. Henry R. W. Johnson. I enclose to you two most drafts—one on the Colonization Society, for \$43 93; one on the Presbyterian Mission, for \$26 40—for collection. You will please take out of it the amount I owe you, and hold the balance until further instructions. I am truly sorry that I have not been able to remit to you before now; but various causes have prevented me. I have for you a bag of coffee and a barrel of sugar; which I will ship to you by the first opportunity. My crop this year is good, and I have not shipped, as yet, for want of opportunity. I am making it into sugar, and selling it the best I can. My effort is to raise an amount sufficient to purchase an engine, etc., to take off my next crop, as I am now enlarging my crop considerably. I remain, yours respectfully, JAMES SHARP.

A LETTER just received in this city, from a Liberian, says: "The captain of the slave captured by the Quail, last year, has been again at the Gallinas, to collect, as Prince Manna says, the debt he owes him for last year's cargo; but his errand was evidently to procure slaves, if possible. Some measures have been adopted by the authorities to prevent the exportation of any slaves."

GENERAL SYNOD OF REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH Resolutions on Colonization.

This action of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, at its recent meeting at Syracuse, on the subject of Colonization, was important and unanimous. We give the resolutions that were passed, and an address of Rev. Mr. Rockwell, whose position as chaplain in the navy enabled him, some years ago, to become well acquainted with Liberia by personal examination:

Elder Talmage, of Brooklyn, offered the following resolutions: Whereas, The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of North America have, in common with some other evangelical denominations of the country, felt a deep and abiding interest in the subject of providing a suitable and efficient way and means whereby each nation of the colored population of the several States, as should attain their freedom by emancipation or otherwise, and who are willing and desirous of returning to their fatherland; and who are encouraged and aided in their emigration thither; and whereas many of our most distinguished statesmen, philanthropists, and Christians have for many years been engaged in the benevolent work of colonizing the free colored population of this country in the Republic of Liberia in Africa, which Republic is said to be in a healthy and prosperous condition; and whereas the leading nations of Europe have long since recognized the Republic of Liberia as a nation extant, and the Government of the United States of America are now about to do the same; therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the philanthropy of the past, and the necessity of greater and more extensive Christian efforts for the future, for the protection of this class of our population, arising from the prospect of the immediate emancipation of many thousands, this Synod commend the interest of the American Colonization Society to the sympathy and cordial support of all the churches under their care, and to all other Christians, philanthropists, and statesmen.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective churches under the care of this Synod to take up a collection for and in behalf of the American Colonization Society during the year, and, if practicable, about the 10th of July.

In support of the resolutions above, the Rev. Mr. Rockwell, of Ossipee, spoke in substance as follows:

"I rise, sir, rather as a witness, than to make a speech. Hav-

ing, some years since, while acting as a chaplain in the navy, spent a month in visiting the colony of Liberia. I am prepared to testify to the efficiency and success of the efforts that have been made to provide a home and fall for emigrants from this country. The amount of labor performed in filling the great farms of the forest, massive and lofty, above which the towering palm waves in graceful beauty, flamed by tropical breezes; the labor that has been performed by the colonists, in tilling their fertile and productive lands, and in erecting their substantial dwellings, show a degree of industry, energy, and efficiency in effort, which is a strong and full assurance of final and complete success in installing on the soil of Africa a numerous and powerful community. Not only is the soil extremely fertile, so that the industrious and industrious natives have for centuries raised on the uplands of Africa enough of rice (which is the main food of the natives of the West Indies) only to sustain themselves, but also to supply the neighboring slave-ships, with their freight of living wheat and corn, and on their passage to the West Indies. There are also numerous and valuable articles of commerce which grow spontaneously, or are easily produced, such as sugar, cotton, oil, ginger, nutmeg, and so on. From much reading and study in connection with Africa, as connected with what I saw there, I have been deeply impressed with the conviction and belief that the fertile belt of some six hundred miles in breadth, north and south, and reaching across the broadest part of the continent east and west, is to be made most fertile in the human race, and the world to be made a better place, and only has it been driven by these colonies from several hundred miles of the western coast of Africa, but as asylum has also been opened for many receptive Africans (taken from the slave-ships on the coast), where they could have had care and protection, and Christian instruction and training, cured to them. Multitudes of the natives, too, in the region adjoining the colonies, have by the colonists been induced to discontinue all connection with the slave-trade, and to aid in suppressing it, and have also come under the laws and the civilizing and Christianizing influences of the African river. Near the colonies, also, passing up the river, the natives, who were formerly slaves of the white people, have been freed, and have been driven by the banks of all their villages having the day before been hurried away into slavery; while on the opposite bank, the natives were safe under the protection of the colony.

In the present condition of our country, every desirable avenue for the voluntary emigration of the colored race should be opened to them, whether in our own country, in the West Indies, in Africa, or elsewhere. So also should the free paid labor of the blacks exist extensively at the South, as I hope it may. There will yet be those who so deeply feel the crushing, withering effects of prejudice and caste, that they will much prefer going where there is no other race above them, to remaining in this country. A planter in the South, years ago, offered his slaves the privilege of going to Liberia, and would have sold them. About one-half of their number, which was large, decided to go. Of these, one was very valuable and useful to his master, who offered him his liberty and \$5000 to remain with him. The reply to this was: "If you say that you cannot spare me, and that I must stay with you, I will stay, but all the State of North Carolina would not hire me to do so," and he was in Liberia when I was there. A colored woman of fine personal appearance, the favorite maid of her mistress, and kindly treated by her, went to Africa; and though her husband did not follow her, as she had expected, one of her children did, and she was poor, yet she has been able to return to the United States, for she has been able to bear the thought that her children should be sold into slavery.

"As bearing upon paid colored labor at the South, I know that black slaveholders there would long since have freed, and thus employed their slaves, had the laws permitted it. I once visited the West Indies, and saw the colored population of that vast frontier, mainly through the labor, active and unremunerated of slaves, whose stimulus to effort was, that by their extra hours of toil they might, in some fourteen years, purchase their liberty, and go to Liberia, as many of them did. In view, then, of the fact that the colored population of the South, who are in the voluntary emigration of the colored race to Africa and elsewhere, together with their employment as free laborers at the South, looking forward, as we do with joyful hope, to the time when slavery, as a cause of national discord, contention, and strife, and a great social, civil, moral, political, and religious abomination and curse, shall have come to a full and final end."

Resolution of the General Assembly.

Dr. Jenkins read a resolution on the subject of the American Colonization Society, which was passed, and is as follows: Resolved, That the American Colonization Society, and all others having in view the accomplishment of the same benevolent object—viz., the removal of free people of color from this country, with their own consent, and their settlement, as citizens of Liberia, in the land of their fathers' sepulchres, or elsewhere, and they are hereby recommended to the liberal support of our members throughout our churches.

HOW ABOUT JAMAICA?

It is agreed that emancipation has failed in Jamaica, if anywhere. In Trinidad, Antigua, and the smaller British West Indies, its success is no longer disputed. Jamaica— Isle of the filibuster and the smuggler to the Spanish main—was ruined before emancipation, and is claimed to have gone from bad to worse since. Let us inquire into the facts.

A clergyman who has spent the last eighteen years in Jamaica as a missionary, writes to the *Moravian* (Bethlehem, Pa.) as follows:

The subject of emancipation had for many years been before the British Parliament, and was often the theme of conversation at the dinner-table of the Jamaica planter. The servants in attendance (of whom there were usually a number) were eager to listen to the remarks made, and of the exciting discussions upon the subject, and communicated what they overheard to their masters. The servants, however, were not to be trusted, and among them that Government had already freed them, but that the boon was withheld by their masters. They determined to secure the supposed gift, and this attempt resulted in the insurrection which took place at the close of 1832 and the beginning of 1833. This insurrection was the means of expediting measures for emancipation, and it was then that an act passed Parliament, whereby the slaves of the four years were to be freed, full emancipation the latter to take place on Aug. 1, 1838. During the period of the apprenticeship, the slave was required to labor four days, of ten hours each, per week, for his master, and the remaining part of the time he could, by task-work or otherwise, devote to his own advantage. This was, upon the whole, a wise and humane arrangement, but it was not without its drawbacks. Much of the labor of the negroes was withdrawn from the larger properties and plantations, and bestowed by them upon their own small freeholds; and thus the exports of the staple produce of the island suffered for a time. We are glad to observe that there is a gradual improvement in this respect, and we cherish the hope that, in a few years hence, the

exports from Jamaica will compare favorably with those of former years.

It is a fact, not generally known, that a very considerable portion of the present exports are raised by the negroes upon the plantations. These main parts of the coffee, and nearly all the ginger, and the considerable quantity of sugar, are produced by them, and disposed of to the storekeepers through the island. They find themselves better remunerated for their labor in this way, than if they expended it upon the properties of others, at the low rate of wages (about twenty-five cents per day) had to resort to the immediate payment of their wages, and not the asserted indolence of the negroes. The latter have, for the most part, removed from the estates or plantations, and live upon their own lands; the majority owning from five to ten acres, and some of them as much as thirty to fifty acres of land. It is pleasing to observe the improvement in the condition of the negroes, when compared to the wretched hovel furnished them in the days of slavery, or the miserable accommodations of the present day offered to the coolie.

We are bold to assert that the peasantry of Jamaica, considering the short period of their existence as a free people, will compare favorably with the peasantry of other nations. We are ready to admit that there is yet much room for progress, and that we find habits and practices still prevailing bearing traces of their former degraded condition when slaves; but it cannot be reasonably expected that one generation should suffice to raise the level of the laboring classes of degradation to the highest point in civilization. All things considered, we have every reason to thank God and take courage.

By the act of Emancipation, all the rights and privileges of a British subject were bestowed, without any reservation, upon the emancipated negro. The fears entertained by some, that such privileges would be abused, have proved groundless; on the contrary, they have had the effect of stimulating him to exertion, to improve himself, and to approve himself worthy of them. I can speak from personal observation, and attest that our negroes in Jamaica show all deference to the white man; and continue to regard his superiority over themselves, wherever the white man has maintained the integrity of his character and position as such.

We have at the present time, in Jamaica, colored men filling honorable and responsible situations. We have men holding commissions as Justices of the Peace, Vestrymen, as members of the House of Assembly, the legislative body of the island. The present Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Hon. Edward Williams, Esq., is a colored man (of fair complexion), and he is likewise Mayor of Kingston. The present Attorney-General for Jamaica is also a colored man, and a man of high standing and profession of minor reputation. One of the chief medical practitioners in Jamaica is a colored man. We also have a number of colored men filling the sacred office of ministers of the Gospel, employed by various denominations of the Christian Church. These facts alone should be sufficient to show that the colored weight in the mind of every prejudiced person, and should have the colored race possesses the natural ability to attain an honorable position in the family of mankind.

Much abuse has been heaped upon the negro race; and even the want of natural affection for their offspring has been laid to their charge. Thus, for instance, it was continually asserted that the colored population of Jamaica were yearly decreasing since the time of emancipation, because of the alleged indifference on the part of parents to the health of their children. The census of 1861 clearly proved the falsehood of this assertion. The former census was taken in 1844, and after an interval of sixteen years, the result was as follows: Total population in 1844, 377,438.

According to the census of 1861: Whites, 18,316; colored (or mulattoes), 81,005; blacks, 246,283. Total population, 445,604.

63,288 above shows a clear increase in seventeen years of 63,288. This increase would have been yet greater, but for the extraordinary mortality caused by the ravages of the cholera and small-pox, within the period of the two censuses; the former being a sweeping epidemic, which swept off 114,000 of the population in 1849, and the latter a milder epidemic, which swept off 1,000 of the population between the ages of two and ten years. Of the entire population, it was ascertained that 90,794 are able to read, and 50,798 able to read and write. In this connection it must be remembered that about one-half of the present population were born in the time of slavery, and had not the facilities for education afforded them which the present rising generation enjoys. The state of religion in Jamaica we consider satisfactory; as the following statistics will show:

The Church of England employs 1 bishop, 3 archdeacons, 22 rectors, 90 curates, and 10 assistant-curates. The number of communicants not ascertained.

Baptist—Churches, 30; communicants, 30,000. Wesleyan Methodist—Churches, 40; preachers, 31; communicants, 23,000. Presbyterians—Churches, 21; preachers, 18; communicants, 7000. Moravians—Churches, 13; preachers, 18; communicants, 6000. London Missionary Society—Churches, 13; preachers, 11; communicants, 2000. Wesleyan Association—Churches, 5; preachers, 5; communicants, 2000. Congregationalists—Churches, 1; preachers, 1; communicants, 400. Roman Catholic—Churches, 10; preachers, 7; communicants, 2000. Total—Churches, 182; preachers, 121; communicants, 71,000.

The above shows the number of communicant members only, exclusive of those of the Church of England. Beside these, there are other churches in the colony, but they have not yet attained to the class of communicants. Thus, for instance, the Moravian Church appears with but 6000 as communicants, while the total number of persons in union with that body in Jamaica is 14,000, and the other churches in like proportion.

We need no longer regard these churches as composed of heathens. They have risen to the position, and may justly claim the character of Christian people, who value the Gospel, and for the most part support the ministry thereof themselves. And not only so, but they also contribute materially to the maintenance of the Gospel among heathen nations. Thus one of the thirteen Moravian churches, that at New-Carmel, contributed in cash payments during the year 1860 the sum of \$1480 50 for the support of the Church, and \$658 in aid of the Good Samaritan hospital; also \$67 50 in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and \$297 for Educational purposes—making a total contribution of \$2449 for one year.

The late census also showed an attendance of 35,851 children at the various day-schools in operation throughout the island.

I hope the foregoing statement, corroborated by facts, may be the means of removing the erroneous impression, and may have our representations, which occasionally appear in the public prints; and that it may convince the mind of the impartial, that emancipation has not been a failure in Jamaica, but a decided success, upon which the blessing of God has descended, and will continue to rest.

May 19, 1862. A. LICHTENTHALER.

The King of Dahomey had attacked and burnt the town of Labage, about sixteen miles had of Abbeokuta. It is said to have been needed about 1000 of the Abbeokuta militia, but the Abbeokuta (about 4000) prisoners, including a native missionary agent. The large town of Ijaye, five days' journey in the interior, had been destroyed by the Ibadans.

In the beginning of April, a large screw steamer, under French colors, entered Wythebay harbor, within a cable's length from the beach, accompanied by a cargo of 16000 slaves, and proceeded to see without interruption.

J. A. Gray, Printer, 16 & 18 Jacob street, N. Y.

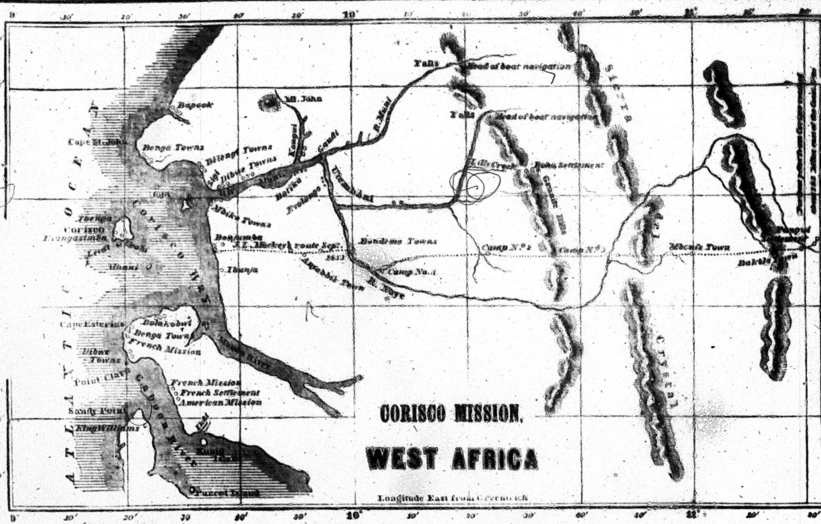
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MISSIONS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA.—Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. B. V. R. James, scribe of the English School; Rev. Edward Bylden, scribe of the Alexander High School; Rev. Edwin T. Williams, in this country.

KENTUCKY.—Rev. H. W. Erskine; Mr. James Evans.

HARRISBURG.—Simon Harrison, licentiate preacher; F. A. Jelville, teacher in native boarding-school.

MOUNT COFFEE.—Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. James Evans.

SINO.—Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. Mary Parsons, teacher.

SETTRA KRU.—Washington McDonough, teacher.

NITPA.—Rev. Thomas H. Amos; Rev. James R. Amos.

MONROVIA.—Mr. Williams' health has not permitted his return to Liberia, though it has somewhat improved. Although his connection with the Board is still continued, he is at no expense to it. His former labors in Africa were greatly blessed, and his anxious desire is to return and resume them.

The church reports no addition for the last year—the number of members still continuing at fifty-four. The Sabbath-school has forty scholars, a part of whom are the recaptured Africans.

The English school, taught by Mr. James, contains sixty pupils, and is reported as in good operation, and the scholars making respectable progress.

The Alexander High School has been conducted with the usual efficiency. As mentioned in the last annual report, Mr. Bylden was allowed a few months' vacation, during which he visited England, Scotland, and the United States. The school, in the meantime, was under the care of M. M. Witherspoon, a former pupil of the school—a good classical scholar, with a fair knowledge of the different branches of mathematics. The various studies have been pursued with the usual success, the number of scholars varying from twelve to fifteen. No young man in any institution of learning perhaps can be more diligent in their studies and in their desire to obtain a thorough education. The difficulty of obtaining scholarships induces those who are so privileged to make the best use of their advantages. The Rev. Edward W. Bylden, after several years' service as principal of the Alexander High School, resigned his connection with the Board, and accepted the appointment of Professor of Languages in the Liberia College—an institution located in Monrovia, under the direction of an incorporated society in Boston. The establishment of this institution in Monrovia made it doubtful whether the high school should be continued in the same place. When first established, Monrovia was the most suitable place for it; but the advance of the population and the increase of the settlements on the rich lands of the St. Paul's river, make a change of place desirable.

In view of procuring a more suitable location for the institution, and especially in view of the uncertainty as to the funds of the Board being sufficient to meet the current expenses of the different missions, early in last summer it was decided to suspend the operations of the school after the 31st of December. It is now believed that the funds of the Board will justify the continuance of this important agency; and early in April it was decided to open the school as heretofore. In the meantime, measures will be taken, as the way may open, for carrying out the contemplated changes. This will cause no loss of property to the Board. The large school-house in Monrovia, for a number of years past, has been occupied by the English school, for which it was well suited, a smaller building being found sufficient for the high school.

This institution, though struggling with many difficulties, has already been a great blessing to Liberia. Some of these difficulties will not again occur; for qualified teachers can now be obtained, as they have been for some years past, from its former pupils. This school has already furnished some of the best of officers of the civil government. Two of its pupils are in the military, and others are preparing for the same important office. It has furnished qualified and Christian teachers for our own schools, and to some extent, for the schools of other denominations.

KENTUCKY.—Mr. Erskine has three places of preaching: City Ashland, Caldwell, and Congo town. The native villages reach of his labors are also frequently visited. No additions to the church are reported. At City Ashland there was seriousness, two applications for church privileges, and a general attendance. At the communion season, large numbers of the recaptured Africans were present at nearly all the meetings. A great many inquiries were made by them as to the meaning of the sacrament, which, of course, was explained to them. These recipients are reported as fast acquiring the habits and customs of civilized life. They are seen in the churches and Sabbath-

schools, well-dressed, and intent on acquiring a knowledge of letters.

The school was taught the first half of the year by George M. Erskine, a pupil of the Alexander High School. He received a free scholarship in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. The school is now taught by James Eden, also a pupil of the High School. It is reported to be full, although the number of scholars is not stated. The good behavior and progress of the scholars are noticed with approbation, both by Mr. Erskine and Mr. James.

HARRISBURG.—There is a small church here, to which Mr. Harrison preaches steadily, and with which is connected a large Sabbath-school, taught by Mr. Harrison and F. A. Jelville, a former pupil of the high school. The boarding-school, consisting of twenty boys from the native villages, and twelve boys of the recaptured Africans, has been continued through the year. Mr. Jelville has the entire instruction of these boys. Having a new language to learn, their progress in education cannot be rapid at first; but they form an interesting class of boys, and are well-behaved and obedient. The African races are noted for the facility with which they learn the English language. A few years of such training and instruction as they receive will give each of them a plain education and habits of industry, which will fit them for the privileges in store for them as citizens of a free and civilized community.

SINO.—This is one of the principal settlements of Liberia. It is about one hundred miles south-east from Monrovia, contains from four to five hundred inhabitants, with a large native and friendly population.

The church is reported as neither increasing nor diminishing through the attendance is regular, and the Sabbath-school well kept up in numbers and attendance.

Mr. Parsons' school is larger than usual, on account of some other schools being suspended. It numbers forty-nine, including two girls of the recaptured Africans.

SETTRA KRU.—The small native boarding-school at this station is still kept up, though often with much embarrassment, on account of the difficulty of reaching it with the usual and necessary supplies. It lies between Sino and Cape Palmas, and is settled mostly by the Kru; hence, few ships stop at this point on the coast, and the native trade is small. These natives have a right regard for Mr. McDonough. They claim him as their judge to settle the disputes among themselves, and to aid them should they be oppressed by others. The school, at the last account, had fourteen children, four of whom were Congo. Feble as the agency has been at this station, it has not been without fruit. The habits of the people are partially civilized, and there has been much knowledge of Gospel truth made known to both the young and the old.

MOUNT COFFEE.—This station is about fifty miles east of Monrovia. The situation is deemed the best for health of any in Liberia. Mr. Miller, with much labor, has finished the buildings, and his family is now residing at the station. The buildings are well adapted for the work of the mission; and although they cost more than was expected, the improvements will be needed in carrying forward the necessary work. Mr. Mackey, and Mr. James, who visited the station, report the location as being most suitable. A number of villages of the Gola tribe are in the immediate vicinity. They are pleased with the prospect of having their children educated.

Four of the recaptured Africans are in Mr. Miller's family receiving instruction. Ten orphan children, whose parents were, either one or both, American born, are extremely anxious to come to the mission-school. Also sixteen from native families are equally desirous to be received. The impression prevailed that a manual labor school was to be established, and all these expressed their willingness to work on the farm for their support. When the farm is opened, there is no doubt but an efficient boarding-school could be sustained at a comparatively small expense. Mr. Miller has regular service in English, on the Sabbath forenoon, at the mission station, at which a number of the natives attend, although their attendance is not very regular. In the afternoon he visits some of the adjacent villages, and preaches through an interpreter. The attendance is various, and generally the attention is very good.

NITPA.—The commencement of this station, situated halfway between Sino and Cape Palmas, was mentioned in the last annual report. At first, the attendance of the natives at religious service on the Sabbath was good, between two and three hundred being usually present. In January, 1861, a boarding-school, with twenty-four scholars, was commenced. In March, the school was reported as containing twenty scholars, and the aspect of the field is still hopeful. In April, it was found to be very difficult to keep the boys in the school, the religious services

were not well attended, the headmen were unwilling to protect the property of the mission, and no robes could be obtained for articles stolen.

In July, these brethren made a tour into the interior. They found the country very populous, the inhabitants lived to them, but most profoundly ignorant of divine things. It was their opinion, that for a hundred miles inland, if these tribes could be reached, the field of missionary labor would be far more encouraging than among the tribes on the coast.

On their return, they found their prospects still more discouraging and embarrassing. They describe the natives as envious, thieves, and robbers—fanatics, perfidious, and avaricious; and that even the traders cannot live among them, and seldom call at the settlement. Later accounts stated that not a single headman was friendly to them or to their work, and that the children of Mr. Thomas Amos from the school; that the health of Mr. James Amos had for months been suffering with fever, and the health of Mr. Thomas Amos was suffering also; that, in this state of things, they had come to the conclusion that it was not expedient any further effort at that station for the space of two years.

In these circumstances, the Committee authorized the return of Mr. James Amos, on account of his health. They advised that a further trial be made of the mission under the charge of Mr. Thomas Amos, assisted by a native teacher from Monrovia, one of the former scholars of the Alexander High School.

CORISCO MISSION.

RYANABEMBA.—Rev. James L. Mackey and Mrs. Mackey; Charles L. Loomis, M. D., licentiate preacher; Rev. Robert H. Nassau, M. D., Miss Mary O. Latta, and Mrs. G. McQueen, widow of the Rev. George McQueen, Jr., formerly of this mission.

UGOV.—Rev. Cornelius De Heer.

ALONGO.—Rev. William Clemens; Mrs. Clemens, in this country.

OU-STATIONS.—Cape Esteria—Andeak Inji, licentiate preacher; Ilo-Ilo Ilo, licentiate preacher; Komo—Belavi, Bible-reader; Mavica—Native teacher; Utembana—Native teacher.

Some changes have taken place in the force of this mission during the past year. On the 19th of May, the Rev. Thomas B. Ogden was removed by death, and his wife and child some months afterwards returned to this country. On the 20th of August, Mrs. E. H. Loomis was also removed by death, and her husband, the Rev. Charles L. Loomis, M. D., returned to the country in November. On the 1st of January, Miss Maria M. Jackson was united in marriage to the Rev. Walter H. Clarke, of the Gaboon mission of the American Board. Mr. Clarke has since been appointed a missionary of the Board at Corisco. Mr. Clarke, on account of the want of health, returned to the country in November. On the 29th of July, the Rev. James L. Mackey, Mr. Mackey, the Rev. Robert H. Nassau, and Mrs. G. McQueen sailed for Corisco, where they arrived on the 1st of September.

RYANABEMBA.—As stated in the last report, there is but one church organization on the island, and the communion is celebrated at this station. At the other stations religious services are maintained, but here the missionaries and native Christians, from all the stations, meet together once in three months for commemorating the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and other religious exercises, and at these seasons the attendance is large, filling to overflowing the largest chapel.

Embracing all the stations, nineteen adults have been received into the church on profession of their faith and baptism. Two have been restored who were under suspension. Three infants have been baptized. Two persons have been excommunicated, and ten have been charged with M. D. privileges. What number of church members, adults, eighty-eight, of whom seventy-five are natives; infants, nine. Sabbath-school, one hundred and sixty. Sums contributed to the Boards of the Church, \$160; and to miscellaneous objects, \$48. The general attendance of the inhabitants is not so large, nor is there the same evidence of an active work of grace as at other stations. Still there is much that is deeply interesting at the different stations, and much to encourage the laborers in their missionary work.

At this station there has been preaching twice on the Sabbath, and generally once during the week, besides daily morning and evening services at the two dwellings of the missionaries, accompanied by families exhortation of the Scriptures in these services well attended by the neighboring people. The native converts hold a weekly prayer-meeting by themselves. The candidates for the ministry, and sometimes others collect the people together on the Sabbath for exhortation and prayer. The Sabbath-school, with the exception of three Sabbaths, has been regularly sustained, the number of scholars varying from thirty to fifty, ages from six years to sixty. Two Bible-classes have been formed of those who can read. A class of inquirers meet at the close of the Sabbath-school. Two candidates for the ministry, and three native assistants for the mainland, besides a few other promising youth, receive special instructions from one of the missionaries.

The female boarding-school contains twenty-four pupils. It is justly regarded as one of the most important agencies of the mission. There has always been much difficulty in obtaining female pupils, though the difficulty is less now than formerly. All the habits, prejudices, and superstitions of the people were against any instruction being given to females. The religious training of the pupils, as in all the mission-schools, is of course carefully attended to. Besides the common-school lessons, they are taught sewing and other domestic duties. Mr. Nassau has now the general superintendence of the school. Miss Latta has labored with much patience and ability in their instruction, and with much success. Mrs. McQueen has the general charge of the indoor work, and assists in the care of the girls who out of

The labors of Dr. Loomis as a physician, in the absence of Mr. Mackey, were found to be most important. Among the people there was an unusual amount of suffering. Malignities of a malignant type have prevailed. Their frequent wars have fur-

nished many gunshot wounds, and severe wounds by knives. Besides, there were thirty-two cases of intermittent fever, remittent fever, malignant fever, two of which proved fatal. These were the devoted and beloved members of the mission, Mr. Ogden and Mrs. Loomis.

UGOV.—This station is on the south side of the island, and is under the care of Mr. De Heer. It includes a chapel for regular preaching, a Sabbath-school, and a boarding-school for boys. Religious services have been held twice every Sabbath. The attendance has not equaled that of former years, the average number being about half the number reported last year as the usual attendance. Three meetings for prayer and instruction are held during the week, and a female prayer-meeting. The Sabbath-school is attended by forty-seven scholars, old and young. After the Sabbath-school, a meeting is held for a class of inquirers, composed of eight members. During the year no signs of dissent to the privileges of the church, showing the number of members at this station eighteen. Mr. De Heer bears full testimony to the good standing and careful conduct of the native converts, although they were exposed to many temptations. They give evidence of their growing in grace, and in the knowledge of the Savior, and are regular and pious in their attendance on all the religious meetings.

The boarding-school numbers twenty-seven, and there are beside a few day-scholars. Their studies are the same as stated in the last annual report. Their progress in learning, and their good behavior are specially noticed. Two of the oldest scholars are members of the church. One of these has been employed as an interpreter, and the other as a teacher; and both are exerting a good influence on the other scholars.

ALONGO.—This station is on the north side of the island, under the care of Mr. Clemens and Mr. Clarke. Their missionary labors are substantially similar to those of the other stations—preaching the Gospel to the people around them, and conducting a boarding-school for boys belonging to the tribes on the mainland, with the view of raising up a native ministry for the benighted regions from which the scholars of the school are received.

Regular preaching of the Gospel has been maintained through the year. The congregations have very much diminished, compared with the attendance of last year. There are between thirty and forty living at the station, including the scholars of the school. These are regular in their attendance. Of those living outside of the station, sometimes as many as forty attend, but often a less number. The Sabbath-school is composed almost exclusively of those at the station.

Without the agency of a native ministry, no means seemed to be practicable to reach the tribes on the mainland. Hence the plan was adopted of having a school on Corisco composed of children and youth from those tribes. From infancy, the school has grown to be a centre of interest to those around the mission. While the tribes on the mainland have now no signs of distrust the missionaries, to whom they have committed their children for instruction, the people on the island have never withdrawn their protection. This is the more remarkable, as they have several times been at war with tribes whose children were in the school.

The school proper contains twenty-five scholars. Of these students have been two years in the school, and nine have been four years. There have also been six irregulars, making in all thirty-one under instruction, from six different tribes, including the Benga. The first class of sixteen have advanced in the elementary branches to the English Readers, and the English New Testament, and in Benga to the Gospel by Matthew and the Shorter Catechism. A part of this class memorize a verse daily in the English Testament, and several are taking their first lessons in penmanship. Two of this class are members of the church.

Of the second class, who have been five years in the school, three have been employed as assistant teachers, one as a candidate for the ministry under the care of the presbytery, and three are assisting in instruction. The secular studies of the class have been philosophy, astronomy, and composition. Seven are members of the church, three of whom were received during the year.

The six irregulars are young men who designed to devote themselves to the work of the Lord as Bible-readers. Two have been dismissed to the Gospel by Matthew and the Shorter Catechism. Two of the others are from the Komo tribe, and one from the Benga. These are educated in the vernacular merely. The two from the Komo tribe have already spent six months on the main river—one among the Mlikwa, forty-five miles, and the other near the mountains, eighty-five miles distant from Corisco. Africa is the land of their birth, and they are now preparing to return to their kindred. The two who were mentioned as preparing to return to their respective fields, to give themselves permanently to their work.

OU-STATIONS.—The island of Ilo-Ilo is near the mainland, in the bay of Corisco. The labors of this have been continued during the year, and he has retained the full confidence of the people of this island. Cape Esteria is on the mainland south of Corisco. The inhabitants there have given a cordial invitation to Andeak to labor among them, and the church of Corisco have engaged to furnish his support as their missionary. The work on the mainland at these out-stations is exceedingly interesting, and full of promise to these dark and benighted regions. In October last, Mr. Clemens wrote: "Our work has greatly enlarged among the natives living on the mainland. This is a part of the work which greatly rejoices our hearts—not so much for what has been steadily accomplished, as for the prospect of the yield in the future." One licentiate of our presbytery now resides permanently on the island of Ilo-Ilo, and breaks the bread of life to his countrymen. He has spent some time in building a house, on ground purchased by the mission, at a cost of \$146. One precious soul has already been gathered from his labors. He has been steadily living in the Komo tribe, north of Corisco. His aim is to reach and explain the sacred page according to his humble ability. The Lord has graciously been present with him, though none have yet been received into the church, he being too far separated to attend with his candidates at the church on Corisco. He has likewise completed a bamboo house, at the small expense of \$115 \$5, sufficiently large to hold his congregation. There are others who are ready to be sent out to gather souls to the kingdom of God. These young laborers take up their cross for Christ's sake, for there are perils among the heathen; yet, with the love of Christ sustaining them, they are willing to give themselves to the work. As a mission, we are endeavoring to place these laborers at suitable intervals among the tribes. There must be one on the mainland, and another on the island. The country, with its unhealthy climate, still spreads out before the heralds of the Cross. But the glorious Gospel of the Son of God shall triumph; for the oath of the everliving God stands pledged for its fulfillment: "And in thy and shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." As late as December last, Mr.

The very same morning, a boat, which extends at fifty miles from the interior, and is lined, like all tropic mouths of rivers in the swampy places, with mangrove swamps. On the dry land, given like waste, keep back every other vegetation, and only some of figs, acacia, and ligum-tim trees escape the annually repeated green fire. Near to the coast, surrounded by woods, grows wild cotton from seed accidentally strewn, and gives fibrous of the length of an inch, and of better quality than the Egyptian. The country would therefore be extraordinarily adapted for this shrub plant; but the poisonous fever hinders all culture, and at the present time only some escaped slaves from the Portuguese wander about the delta of the Zambesi. The marsh land is of

country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. And he is further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have been residing in the

exciting rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute process, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.

The *Times* has recently published a series of interesting articles on the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, which we consider worth preserving. The series consists of four, the first of which we subjoin :

Emancipation of the Serfs in Russia.

It is now nearly eighteen years since the nobles of the ancient Polish and Lithuanian provinces in the west of Russia were called upon to give an account of the quantity of land allotted to the peasants on each of their estates, and of the amount of labor and produce required from them by the proprietor. Committees,

composed of landed proprietors and government officials, were formed, and to them were presented so-called "inventories," which were to be the basis for reassigning the peasant-land on each domain, and the obligation to pay the redemption money. The basis of this proceeding was to bind the nobility of the western provinces to the local traditional custom, which fixed the proprietor's dues (as a general rule) at a third of the produce of the land owned by him to his peasants; and its alleged motive was a suspicion that the Polish and Lithuanian nobles might be inclined to visit upon their serfs the wrath they felt at not having been able to obtain the land in their attempt to extend the Warsaw insurrection of 1830-31 to the provinces of the Kingdom of Poland and the Russian Empire. Nevertheless, it was not until 1844, when all the leading proprietors of the western provinces (such as the Czartoryskis and the Sapiehas) — mention two well-known historical names out of a large number) had had their estates confiscated, for the last dozen years, that the Russian Government came forward as the peasant's friend, and imposed

The "system of inventories" was established provisionally in most of the western Governments for six years, from 1846 to 1852, and, on the expiration of the term, it was decided to prolong it, and, at the same time, to extend the system to those of the western provinces where it had not yet been introduced. Nevertheless, the experiment had not been successful. It had placed both the proprietor and the peasant in an anomalous position, while the State, which had no right to interfere, was therefore unable fully to profit by them. The Committees were reassembled, said, being constituted as to the possible modification of the Government measure, answered with one accord, that the real difficulty could only be met by the abolition of serfdom. This was at the end of 1854, a few months before the death of the Emperor Nicholas, and in May 1857, nine months after the coronation of Alexander II, the nobility of the three Lithuanian provinces, Kovno, Vilna, and Grodno, was invited to meet in assembly to consider the question of the abolition of serfdom. The solution proposed prominently by them was, that the peasants should be emancipated personally, and that the proprietorship of

the estates should be guaranteed to the nobles; that is to say, that the peasant should be permitted to dispose freely of his time and labor, and that the noble or proprietor, having no longer any right of disposal over the peasant, should be obliged to no longer called upon to allow him any portion of land. This solution (which, by the way, had been proposed twenty years before by the very intelligent proprietors of the rich-sold province of Toula, and promptly rejected by the Emperor Nicholas) was, indeed, to have found favor in the eyes of the nobility of Russia. It will be seen, however, that the nobles of the latter afterwards held up to general censure as determined opponents of serf-emanipation, and as though serfdom were an "institution" which they really desired to preserve. But though they may have been ungenerous in not wishing to give up a large portion of their land, they were not ungenerous, on conditions which the latter were not likely to fulfill, yet that they were not ungenerous of the question usually attributed to them, and all personal rights over serfs were voluntarily resigned by the nobility in all the provinces of the empire, without any pressure on the part of the Government being needed.

The emancipation of the serf, without land, would just have suited the more intelligent proprietors of Toula, and, indeed, of Russia generally; it did not at all accord with the policy of the Government; and Russians of all classes seem now agreed, that so far from contesting the peasant, it would, in all probability, have driven him to desperation. Political economists, however, have not been able to see that the peasant is not to be given to the peasant, and that it is better for him to be prosperous farmer than a small proprietor, without sufficient capital to cultivate his land according to the most approved methods. To convince 22,000,000 Russian peasants, however, of this great truth—22,000,000 peasants who care nothing for agriculture as such, but who are only interested in the fact that they may and their ancestors have had for centuries—this might be most difficult. M. de Molinari, in one of his interesting letters on the subject, published last year in the *Economiste Belge*, proves that the Russian peasant is ignorant of the first principles of economical science, and (as if to punish him for it) declares that he has not the least notion of the value of his own labor. The Government attached him to the soil. Let Alexander II. detach him, therefore, and the emancipation question is settled. This would be emancipation certainly, but accompanied by what the peasant would regard as confiscation.

It is worth looking about it," the economist replies. "If I think of my portion of land, and believe that when he has once ceased to work for it, he makes mistakes. The Gov-

The object, however, of the Imperial scheme for "ameliorating the condition of the peasants" was to ameliorate their condition in such a way that they would be able to pay more. Obnoxious to them, not to benefit them so strongly that they themselves should not know of it. M. Visier Porochin, formerly Professor of Political Economy at the University of St. Petersburg, thinks, with M. de Molain, that, in the abstract, the liberated serf has no right to any portion of the proprietor's land, but considers it a "necessary act of expropriation" to make over to him his cultivable hitherto-garden, and other such things. M. de Molain, St. Petersburg, and Mr. V. P. Benfeshoff (who must not be confounded with Mr. N. Benfeshoff, the obstinate defender of solitary prisoners in the Moscow and St. Petersburg Assemblies) and M. Kellnowski (who read a paper on the subject of the emancipation last year at the *Société des Economistes* in Paris), go much further than M. Porochin, and hold that the peasant has absolutely a claim on a portion of the proprietor's land, inasmuch as he is a slave and has been sold.

for a foreigner. He confessed that his position was a rather embarrassing one, but he tried to meet it by affecting that the complaints for which he was called upon to return thanks had been paid to him, as well as to the other visitors, in his official capacity; and he stood before them as the representative of Liberia—a part of Africa, which he was happy to say, had excited the deepest interest both in her Majesty's Government and in her Majesty's subjects. (Applause.) The cordiality with which he had received that evening was a sufficient proof of this; not to mention innumerable circumstances which had happened to him since his stay in this country, all of which had served to convince him of the sincere interest that Englishmen felt in the civilization and Christianization of Liberia. (Loud cheers.) This was the land of his ancestors; it was the land for whose welfare he had ever struggled, and with whose interests he was closely identified; and he felt no shame in standing before them that evening with the open avowal of his connection with the "nigger" race. His noble proved that he was allied to it by birth, and it had been the labor of his life to contribute to the progress and advancement, in every way, of the people of Liberia. He could not boast of having done much towards the accomplishment of this great end; but he hoped that something had been accomplished through their means; and so that the civilization of Africa continued to progress, it mattered little by what agency the result was brought about. (Loud cheers.) He could speak of this subject with the authority that forty years' intimate acquaintance with the people of the country could give him, and he would say that he had never met with any such encouraging circumstance in the course of all that period of time as the reception he had met with, and the interest which had been taken in the case since his arrival in England. When he returned to Liberia, the hearts of his people would be animated afresh upon hearing that the noble and generous English sympathized with them in their efforts for the spread of civilization and Christianity through Liberia and Africa, and he trusted that when next they heard from that distant country, they would hear that greater efforts had been made and greater success achieved in the cause which he believed might save the people of Liberia and the people of England had equally shared. (Loud applause.)

The health of the noble champion was proposed by Mr. Sheriff Cockerell, and briefly acknowledged by his lordship. The Secretary then read the list of subscriptions, amounting to over £1000; and after a number of complimentary toasts, the proceedings ended.

A VOYAGE TO BONNY, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The Bonny river is one of the tributaries of the great and mysterious Niger, which discharges by numerous mouths into the Gulf of Guinea, and the delta of which serves as a barrier for the Gulfs of Benin and Biafra.

The Bonny has at its origin a south-western course, but twelve miles from its mouth it makes a sharp curve, and flows to the south. The large volume of water which it rolls down hinders the formation of sandbanks, so dangerous to most of the several African ports. Yet the background on both banks of the channel, excavated by its stream in the sea, is gradually elevated from year to year, and after the swellings of the winter-season, the danger for shipping increases. The English have lessened the difficulties of landing on this river by the construction of beacons of iron plate in the channel. Although we were already out of the Gulf of Benin, where the sky, in consequence of the immense quantity of evaporated water, is always cloudy, the horizon was nevertheless flat and foggy. The sun could scarcely penetrate the dense atmosphere, and could only throw pale yellow rays, by which objects at a certain distance could be recognized only very indistinctly. At noon, the continued elevation of the background compelled the captain to anchor the Cleopatra, a mail steamer, on the west coast of Africa. Every passenger furnished himself with a spyglass, in order to take a view of the country. The weather was calm, and scarcely any sea was stirring. Long waves coming from the sea elevated the ship slowly, and kept it in a regular motion. About five o'clock P. M., the sun came fully out, and allowed us to see the profile of the country, and the first beacon. The Cleopatra began to move, and at six o'clock we anchored in the midst of sixteen large English ships, all palm-oil traders. At the place where we anchored, the river has a width of five hundred meters (846.8 fathoms). To our left we saw the village of Bonny, surrounded by a circle of big trees; and to the right were numerous small islands, between which were narrow channels, covered by the canoes of the natives.

On the following day, early in the morning, canoes, coming from all directions, surrounded the ship. They were served by young slaves, who were either captured or bought of the tribes in the interior. Like all other Africans, the masters of these canoes were dressed in aprons of bright cloth, extending to the feet, and hindering them from easy walking. They spoke English. One of them, Tom Jacob, was detained to breakfast. He used with facility the European table-utensils, and answered with intelligence questions put to him about the trade and the manners of the country.

We accepted the invitation of Mr. Ellis, the Captain of the Princess Royal, to accompany him on board his ship, to show us the arrangements of a trading-vessel, and to take us to the village of Bonny, where he was well acquainted, from his long residence in the river. The Princess Royal, like all English vessels constructed as floating stores, has only her lower masts. The deck is provided with a roof, covered with palm leaves. The utmost possible comfort is to be found. To live comfortably in the most of the most essential conditions in this country, where the fever, dysentery, inflammation of the liver, and disease of the skin are always ready to weaken those who take no care of themselves.

The magazines are stowed in the steerage. There you find all things methodically arranged, to tempt the covetousness of the blacks, be it in clothes, tools, or in those thousand small things which they long to possess. The remaining part of the vessel is used for the storage of the punchbowl. There is a bench on the fore-cabin, for the purpose of trying or cleaning the palm-oil, if it contains too much water or other heterogeneous materials. As it seems, desiring below to trade, and in this respect the blacks are not behind the civilized nations. The oil is adulterated with Bonny with great ability, so that the Europeans have to exert the greatest attention, if they would not be defrauded. The captain of the store-ships remain at least three years long in the river. They prepare the cargoes for the ships, the arrival of which is announced to them. In general, they employ native brokers. Those who, from want of experience, try to go themselves up the river, or to its tributaries, soon fall sick and die, which, for the most part, is the consequence of the hardships or the foolish attempt to rival the native merchants. Only

these latter are able to resist the dangerous exhalations of Bonny. They exchange, through great distances, the merchandise confided to them, for palm-oil, and sometimes they deliver it with the privilege of on the crop. At the appointed time for repayment, the traders return to the river, or to the village. The mode of trade cannot, without doubt, pretty long delays, but the natives have generally kept their promise.

The quantity of oil annually exported from Bonny may be estimated at twenty thousand tons. The current price per ton is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred francs (80 to 400), payable in merchandise, with a profit of at least one hundred per cent. Bonny is also the central point for the ivory and gold dust, brought here from the delta and the spacious trapezoid between the Moors Mountains and the Cameroons. The English, who regard only their own personal interests, instigated for some years a revolution against King Lope, who would not, or could not pay his contracted debts. This flag was removed from the throne, sent to England, and till the full age of his son, five regents were substituted, who divided among themselves the different offices of the state, and the produce of the duties and incomes. Under the guidance of Capt. Ellis, we were going down to the village, situated on the north bank of a small peninsula formed by the alluvium of the river. It may contain about five thousand inhabitants. The huts, constructed of clay, are covered with palm-leaves, and form an unvarnished mass, where we wandered around as in a labyrinth. The huts of the regents and the principal merchants form a block of about fifteen or twenty buildings, connected by different passages one with another. Scarcely any light can come in. To reach the room of the master, a chain is formed, by joining hands one with another. This room is ventilated by air-holes made in the roof. It is adorned with pictures, or rather with painted sheets of paper in gold frames, fine chairs, cloaks, looking-glasses, and a multitude of other furniture, producing almost the impression of a bazaar.

Wherever we related, palm wine was offered to us, which the connoisseurs declared the best on the coast. It was contained in tumblers of colored glass, and served in very fine cut wine-glasses. The continued intercourse of these blacks with the Europeans has developed their taste for luxury, and their wives are dressed in fine silk and velvet clothes.

As the water of the river is at every season unhealthy, the natives use only palm wine for drink. In the small streets of the village is sold an inferior quality, which very soon intoxicates any one who is not accustomed to it. I saw many blacks purchasing this wine, which they paid for with an iron coin as a security. This coin is manufactured at Bonny, in small forges, the bellows of which consist of a cylinder of burned clay. English merchants tried to import at Bonny some tons of this coin made in England, but their enterprise was not crowned with profit, as the natives very soon recognized it as bogus coin.

Captain Ellis led us into the war-but, where were shown to us more than twenty thousand skulls of prisoners who have been killed and eaten by the Bonnyans. It is more spacious than the surrounding hut, and a guard is placed inside. The interior is paved with polished skulls. The others are piled from the door to the roof. How mad must the human heart feel at such a spectacle!

Originally, cannibalism was a general habit at Bonny; but the trade of this place with the Europeans has changed the manners of the higher classes, and the chief traders abstain from this dreadful custom. Nevertheless, they allow the people to sacrifice the prisoners, and make a feast of them, if they do not prefer to retain them for slaves. By doing so, they expect to immortalize the warlike traditions of the tribe, and to make it terrible to its foes. A black with sharpened teeth told us that human flesh is excellent, and that he relishes it with a true delight. While he spoke to us, his face showed terrible expression of sensuality.

The Bonnyans worship the iguana, the crocodile, and idols which have a great likeness to the Lingam of the Hindus. These latter objects are always located at the entrance of the huts. Concerning the crocodiles, they multiply in the river, and play around the canoes. The iguana—a loathsome lizard—is the honored guest in every hut. Our fellow-travelers threw stones at them, without these animals taking to flight; their animated looks seemed to say that if we hurt them, we should commit a crime. The chief of this singular creed is called Dohwo-dohwo. He exercises a great influence, and his decisions are definitive. For to enforce his regulations, he beheads himself to poison. Poison is very much used at Bonny. The natives use it on all occasions when it may serve their interests. The chief owner of the slaves of a wealthy trader fell in love with the chief wife of his master; he poisoned him, married the accomplice, and became master himself.

This is very much like the custom of the New-Orleans merchants with the cotton and sugar-planter, nearly all of whom, from year to year, furnish the goods of their plantations on the credit of the next crop.—*See Our Journal.*

THE COLONIZATION CAUSE.

The Colony of Liberia has opened to our colored brethren fields of enterprise, from which, but for it, they would have been excluded. It enabled them to prove to the world their capacity for self-government. It has afforded a home to thousands of refugees from the slave-trade, and has given a new life to the captured Africans—no less than 4000 having been taken within the last two years. The Colony has long had common schools, and more recently the College of Liberia has been founded.

In a word, it is an independent Christian community, having all the appliances of religion and civilization, and therefore fitted to exert a mighty influence, for good, on the dark regions of Central Africa. But it is, as yet, in its infancy, and calls upon us for help. Rev. Mr. Connely, Assistant Secretary of the New-York State Colonization Society, proposes to lay the claims of Liberia before the people of Middle-town in a day or two, and all who feel interested in the subject would do well to attend his lecture. Except the suppression of the rebellion, there is no topic of greater interest now before the American people than this.—*Whig Press, Middle-town.*

CONFIRMATIONS AT SIERRA LEONE.—The Episcopal Bishop of Sierra Leone gives a most encouraging account of the completion of his visitation of the diocese. "On the 30th of October," he writes, "I preached twice at Kait, and confirmed fifty-three candidates, and addressed them. On the 31st, we went to York, where I confirmed forty-four, and preached and addressed the candidates. On the 32d, I confirmed forty at Banana, and preached. The reopening of Regent Church, Freetown, took place on November 8th, when I gave the Communion to four hundred and forty-four persons, and addressed the congregation. Last Sunday I preached at Wellington, and gave the Communion to two hundred and seventy-one." The Bishop expresses his deep interest in the care of his diocese, and adds: "Although it has its trials, yet

and great, yet it is a precious work; and I certainly experience great comfort and delight in it."

WHO WILL THINK OF AFRICA?

"Millions rejoice in the distinguishing favors of Providence which our national anniversary commemorates, and all hearts are full of thoughts of America in her trouble. Never have all felt more deeply than now the priceless value of the civil and religious institutions of our country. Prayer, treasure, and blood are freely laid on the altar of God and our land for their preservation, and open hearts and swift hands are ready to aid in this time of national peril—of joy and sorrow—amid the peal of bells, the shouts of victory, and the horrors of the battle-field, will remember Africa—that poor benighted Queen of the Tropics—mother of captives—now lifting up her bleeding hands for the restoration of the children that have been wrested from her by the army of avarice and cruelty. These children and their descendants are, if the provisions of God's covenant of fierce strife and contention, of great anxiety and distress. Their depressed and unhappy condition in every part of our country excites the pity of every philanthropic mind. Some of the most intelligent of them are turning their eyes to the Redeemer of all men, where colored men, and the highest education and happiness are professed under the institution of civilized and Christian life, on the continent of their forefathers. Will American patriots and Christians help them in their endeavors to reach that 'land of promise'?" Can any charitable deed for the negro be more acceptable to God and beneficial to our country, than that which, while it aids a voluntary emigration of the colored people to the land of their fathers, and Christianize Africa, and elevate the black race? Surely, Africa should have some of our thoughts and charities in these times. Long has she been 'the last' and 'the least' in these respects—but starting events admonish us that this has not been pleasing to God! Let 'works meet for repentance,' concerning Africa, hereafter characterize American Christians.

From the Home and Foreign Record for August.

THE ASHmun INSTITUTE.

The importance of the Ashmun Institute, in connection with the colored population of our country, and with the future of Africa, can scarcely be overrated. We hope that the day is at hand when our churches, over the length and breadth of the land, shall be awakened to a practical recognition of the value of this Seminary. The leading minds in Liberia, who appreciate the necessity for education in their young and flourishing Republic, look with intense anxiety to this rising survey for the ministers, lawyers, and legislators who are, with us, called on, to mould the destinies of a rising nation. The following report on the state of the college will be read with interest:

"During the past year, this college has pursued the even tenor of its way, educating in theology and general literature, a portion of the Ethiopian race. "As a college, it has had little preparatory training. The Principal has paid special attention to the elementary department. Every student is carefully instructed in English grammar, including composition; in sacred, ecclesiastical, and general history; in the Holy Scriptures and the Shorter Catechism. Such as seem qualified, pursue their studies in science, languages, sermoneering, etc. Most of the students are poor boys, and these have made respectable progress. There has been manifest improvement in general conduct, especially in punctuality, regularity, temper, and good order. In these respects, as also in health and cheerfulness, we believe that there has been as fair a proportion of improvement as in any other college in the country.

"The financial pressure has obliged some to leave, and the few that remain—only nine—endure privations. But they have borne such trials with a fortitude deserving to their commendation.

"Of the students that left during the year, two have become teachers, one in a neighboring State, another in Africa; two went to the United States to study, and one to the city of Washington; and another to pursue his studies at a New-England Presbyterian seminary. For the places thus left, many of our noble brethren have eagerly sought, but our poverty has obliged us to exclude all additional candidates, except two.

"Communications from the church of our Institute, especially from the three churches, have been most encouraging, and we thank God, and take courage. The good health which God has graciously granted them, while so many white missionaries have suffered severely, confirms the principle that God has adapted the African constitution to the African climate. Of course, Christians should labor to qualify many of them for evangelizing and educating their people. This has long been taught in our Church, as appears from the minutes of our General and subordinate conferences since before the era of National Independence. Our college is an exponent of the sentiments expressed by our fathers in 1787 and 1774. The whole utterance of 1787, as recorded in Baird's Digest, pp. 806, 807, deserves marked attention at this time, especially the Overture, that the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia should endeavor to send out annually, to every mission of their body, and to all the churches and families under their care, to do everything in their power consistent with the rights of civil society, to promote the abolition of slavery, and the instruction of negroes, whether bond or free." In active, judicious, and enlightened efforts to elevate the sons of Ham, our Church has long been in advance of some other bodies, which more prominently than these have neglected the colored people, and these have done of Hamilton, here and elsewhere, whose call to come over and help them we distinctly acknowledge, and in leaving that college so poorly supported, are we not verily guilty concerning our brethren? We have seen the anguish of their souls; we have mourned for the distress brought upon us and our country; for the wrongs inflicted upon them, and upon us, by their ignorance and degradation. Flout, philanthropy, and piety are our concerns. 'Edoate, educate, educate!' Unquestionably, they are neither fit for being citizens at home nor colonists abroad. From being a perpetuity and a curse, they may be elevated into another golden age, blessed, and diffusing light over the world; by the grace of the Lord Jesus attending a high Christian education. We aid in this effort, the Ashmun Institute invites the friends of America, of Africa, and of men.

"J. W. MARTIN, Principal."

From the Liberia Herald.

EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH PROTECTORSHIP NEAR US.

We dip the following from an English paper of February, which will give our readers an idea of the fact that Great Britain is quietly extending her territorial jurisdiction toward our north-east.

THE SHERRARD COURTNEY.

The following particulars by an American eye-witness are interesting: Governor Hill, of Sierra Leone, sent another of Bando, in the Sherrard, on the 7th November. Next day the ship, from a great extent of country, commenced assembling in a large harbor erected for the purpose. On Saturday evening the Governor came on shore, and the meeting was opened. The first business was to establish a peace, the preliminaries of which had been previously arranged. Governor Hill made a short opening speech, and asked them if they had found the Sherrard, Sherrard and Manillah, then came forward, and their hands were placed in each other's by Mr. Thomas Cumber, chief of Sherrard, and they were declared friends and brothers. The other chief then came forward, and there was a general shaking of hands and rejoicing. Then the Governor made a speech, the purport of which was, that he rejoiced in the peace of the country,

and that he would be a friend to all those who kept the peace and an enemy to any man who broke it. He then stated that the British Government had accepted the cession of the 'Bendoo and Empery country,' not for the sake of the land, but in order to secure peace in the country, and that if the chief of the Bando, who was now in the country, was ready to hear it, he was ready to hear it. A proposal of this kind, it is not to be said, and still longer they had desired the protection of the English, and that they were all agreed to the cession. A deed of cession to the English Crown, already prepared, was then brought forward and signed by all the chiefs. "The same question was made to the chief of the Sherrard and Manillah, and to the chief of the Bando, and they all agreed to the cession. A deed was then prepared, which they signed. The Bendoo country, embracing both sides of the Jong, as far up as Ramah, has been accepted by the Government, and the Governor has no doubt of the acceptance of the territory ceded. Sherrard and Manillah's labors will be to the benefit of the British Empire, and the Governor of Sierra Leone will take the responsibility of establishing English law in all such places inhabited by civilized people. We cannot but believe that this will be for good. We learn, too, that the Church Missionary Society will at once establish a mission at Bendoo, and that an English missionary will come out by the December mail.

From the Liberia Herald of July, 1860.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—We have been informed that Edward Jones, a resident of the settlement of Virginia, in an encounter with one of his apprentices, in which he, Jones, seems to have been getting the worst, deliberately shot the boy in the head, by discharging a musket at him. Jones was remonstrated with by his wife not to shoot the boy, who had already run to elude his pursuit; but, maddened, as doubt, desperately with the idea that he could not let the wrong go off with such advantage, he resolved to check his headway by firing at his wife. The boy, however, we have been able to learn, was not mortally injured by this shot, and is rapidly recovering from the injury.

The arm of public law and authority, when it lays hold on crime, sets to work to punish those who do it in such manner as to show such an impression will be made as will deter others from the commission of crime and wickedness.

—Rice has grown to be an article of demand and high price in consequence of its scarcity. Every now and then, we hear one murmuring that rice is so scarce and so high. Look out, farmers; see that you have a good lot of cassads and potatoes (very substantial things, you know), to carry you through, and supply the outside demand the present rainy season. We do not pretend to exact severely, but to the rice origin; for, if this, we hope, will be the emergency, but it is well worth to prepare, for we can't tell what emergency awaits us. "A hint to the wise is sufficient."

A treaty between the United States and England, for the final and complete suppression of the slave-trade, as now vigorously prosecuted under cover of the American flag, has been ratified by these two Governments. We cannot but hope that this long-desired measure, on the part of the U. S. Government so long deferred, will be attended with the most productive results for good, in the thorough suppression and extinction of the nefarious slave-trade. Under the cooperative arrangement of the two Governments, for the annihilation of the abominable evil, may not a vintage remain.

—Four prominent chiefs, in the Vey country, whose names we have not been able to ascertain, died recently; in consequence of which dissensions among the natives in that section of country are likely to occur, and disagreements, and, perhaps, war, as it is who share the ascendancy in government. The position of affairs in the Vey country is such as to excite the fears of the description we have named arise, and arrange them.

—Wetzel, on the return of the mail from Palmas, to learn of the death of Mrs. J. M. Gibson, wife of the worthy Superintendent of Maryland county.

Bereft of an admirable companion, and an amiable and affectionate wife, Mr. Gibson will feel most acutely this loss; and the children, of whom there are nine, who have had the kindly admonition and training of a devoted mother, will also feel the loss of her presence.

We had the pleasure, while on a visit to Cape Palmas last August, of forming an interesting acquaintance with Mrs. Gibson, and found combined in her those rare virtues and accomplishments with which we often meet in those of her sex. A consistent Christian, an amiable and affectionate wife, a devoted and loving mother, and kind and generous friend, she was adorned with all the graces which a well-known lady was adorned with.

The husband and family whom she has left here our sincerest sympathy in this visitation of Providence.

—E. B. M. S. R. Flying-Fish, Commander Anderson, arrived in our harbor on the afternoon of the 21st, towing with her the Randall, which she met at sea, off Little Cape Mount, disabled. The Randall had encountered some severe weather, in which she lost her cabin, rudder, and two anchors.

—The Quail, at last accounts, was at Sinoe, on her way to Cape Palmas. She had been actively engaged at various points on the leeward coast, in the settlement of many differences between Liberian Americans and the natives, and between the natives themselves. The natives have been somewhat restless, and the Liberian Americans have been somewhat restless, and in all probability heretofore difficulties of a serious nature are not likely to occur again. The Secretary, Mr. Lynch, while thus engaged, as well as all on board the Quail, were in good health and lively spirits.

—The steamer Beth Grovermore is in a bad condition, leaking at a miserable rate. Her return a few days ago from Palmas, with the mail, was attended with some precautions. Buoys and tubs were put into active use. Her trip to Sierra Leone for repairs, and to have her hull, and from all of which, she will leave again, in a few days, for that place, to be more thoroughly repaired.

THE NEW REFORMED CHURCH.—This fine building, situated on Broad street, was opened for divine service three Sabbath ago, by its pastor, Rev. G. W. Gibson. This church, it will be recollected, is the magnificent donation of the Sabbath-school of Dr. Tyng's church in New-York, United States; and though the amount given seems to have been insufficient to thoroughly finish the building on the plan desired, the members of the congregation have gone to the work of edification, and, with a hearty will at their own expense, and relying upon their own efforts. This is an instructive lesson, and should be learnt all over Liberia. The building is yet unfinished, and needs a deal to be done before it reaches completion. Through the indefatigable exertions of its rectors, we have reason to believe that soon this building will be finished.

—The Presbyterian Sabbath-school at Sinoe, through its teachers, Rev. James M. Price, desires that we tender to Mr. Alexander Duncan thanks for the liberal donation of books he so kindly gave them.

MURDER CASE.—The trial of Otto Sim, of Careyburg, at the June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, for the willful murder of his apprentice boy, Lewis, admitted considerable interest during its progress. Sentence of death was passed as follows: "That the prisoner, Otto Sim, be returned to the prison by the High Sheriff, and there remain in the custody of the High Sheriff, until the 10th day of July, 1860."

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor, Rev. J. B. FINNEY.

COLONIZATION.

Letter from the President of the American Colonization Society.

To the ————, *My Dear Sir*—You ask me whether the plan of the President for the removal of the free people of color of the United States, will be the best for the Colonization of America, is, in any manner, the antagonist of the purpose of the American Colonization Society; and I reply, unhesitatingly, that it is not.

Africa was originally selected by this Society as the most desirable of all the localities which had been, at any time, suggested for the purpose of the removal of the free people of color of a most deliberate policy. But the locality was not, necessarily, connected with the object of the Colonization Society, which is the preparation of a home to which the colored people may, under circumstances beyond all human control, and entirely unobscured, shall deprive them of all freedom of choice whether to go or stay; and leave them no alternative of removal.

The great merit of Colonizationists, since the organization of the Society, in 1816, has been, that, foregoing these circumstances, they have steadily persisted, through good and evil, in endeavoring to provide for them. The President admits that their endeavors have not failed, when he concedes, as he has lately done, that Liberia is a success. Now, if, in addition to the outlet which has been provided in Africa, another shall be opened in Central America, another in Hayti, and others in yet unthought of places, so much the better will it be for the colored people, who will then have the opportunity of emigrating to the place of their choice, and, if they do not, will be left to go or stay, and leave them no alternative of removal.

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It would be otherwise were it the object of the American Colonization Society to build up settlements to which settlements elsewhere would be rivals for a given trade. Then the President might be said to be antagonistic to our. But our object being to provide a refuge against coming storm, for the sake of the parties exposed to it, those who provide safety, and not so multiply we means of safety, are our fellow-laborers, and not our opponents. To suppose otherwise, would be as idle as imagining that bolts which had half a dozen safety-valves were better to a boiler, than had but one. Indeed, the American Colonization Society should rejoice to see the President's plan tried. The Society was too poor to make the experiments in 1816, nor has it since been in a condition to attempt them, even had it felt disposed.

Africa was selected, not because the constitution of the Society required it, but as a matter of judgment, and the selection has turned out to happily that no settlements have been attempted since in other regions. Still, it is within the range of possibility that it may not have been the best. The President, with means at his command which our Society never possessed, is going to test the question. If Central America is found to be a better place for the colored people, than Africa, the emigrants from the United States, every friend of the colored race will thank the President for his persistence.

The overriding success of Central America will still leave Liberia one of the great missionary agencies of the world; and if the American Colonization Society shall not have provided a home for the colored people, it will, at least, have done enough to entitle itself to the thanks and blessings of the Christian world.

I might stop now, with the reply thus given to your question, but I desire to say a few words in regard to considerations lying at the root of this matter, and in vindication of those who selected Africa for their earliest efforts.

The circumstances which make the emigration of the free people of color a necessity hereafter, have already been generally referred to. They are embraced in the simple statement that, while the arable land of the United States is a fixed quantity, very little of which, comparatively, remains to be taken up, the population of the United States has increased from twenty-three millions, in 1850, to thirty-three millions, in 1860; and will, at the same rate, be one hundred millions at the end of the century, and two hundred millions in 1950, allowing even for the deductions to be made growing out of the present war. The effect of this rapid increase is already most apparent in the exclusion of white men, of the free blacks from very many of the best lands in the country. The pressure now felt is not going to diminish. On the contrary, it must increase, until a strife for bread takes place, in which the weaker of the two races, even now looking on each other as antagonists, must go to the wall—in other words, must emigrate or starve.

There is but one thing that can obviate this result—universal emigration, and amalgamation, and the destruction of the distinctions of caste, and make of the two races a mongrel, but homogeneous people.

On these grounds rests the whole theory of colonization, using the word here to express the purpose of the American Colonization Society—the fixed quantity of land, the rapid increase of population, and the impracticability of general amalgamation. No one denies the first two of these propositions. It is the last only which is disputed. It is not necessary to discuss it here. Those who believe that the two races of white and black can be amalgamated into one; who would be willing that we should become mongrels, were amalgamation practical, or who fancy that in a reluctant population of distinct races, the white man will divide the land already to his fellow, with the black man, cannot be affected by any argument that could be now made. At any rate, colonization assumes such an amalgamation to be impracticable.

With regard, next, to the wisdom of selecting Africa as the future home of the free colored people of the United States. It is the first place Africa was the home of their forefathers, and its climate one which, hostile to the white race, was congenial to the black.

Again, although distant, yet distance had not prevented the importation of the race into America, and the length of the

voyage, after all, in 1816, was less than the voyage which brought the Pilgrims to this country, and whose length interrupted so difficultly in the way of emigration to the early settlements in America. Even now it is far shorter than the voyages which are peopling California and Australia with emigrants whose motives for removal are far less cogent than those which operate now, and will speedily be lessened with irresistible force, upon our free colored population.

Again, Africa was a home for the free blacks, to which the white man could not follow them, to revive in the Old World the contests of the New. In Africa, climate stands in place of arid soil and fortifications, and this was a consideration peculiar to Africa, and not connected with any part of the American continent or its adjacent islands.

And again, Colonization was to depend at last upon commerce, and Africa was a virgin market, access to which was a desideratum, and no better access to which, for commercial purposes, could be obtained than through colonies of free colored people from the United States, accustomed for generations to the habits and dealings of civilized society, and competent to conduct the commerce, which, while it enriched them pecuniarily, would make them strong and powerful by the numbers which, through its aid, would find their way to them.

All these considerations, which entered into the judgment formed in 1816, have since operated in the building up of Liberia. It is to them that the "success" referred to by the President is to be attributed.

In this connection let us look at the Central American plan; the reasons urged in support of it.

In the first place, Central America is not the home of the black man, but of a wholly different race, as distinct from him as is the white man, and its climate is one in which the white man can live and thrive.

In the next place, although it is nearer to this country than Africa, which is one of the main arguments urged in its favor, yet its proximity operates both ways. It has taken the power of Spain, the existence of a strong party in the United States, the influence of France and England to prevent the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and to prevent the United States from the free colony of Central America, or even a nation of free blacks there, to be able to resist the inroads of the whites into a land where they can live, where the precious metals and coal, which, in the right place, is more precious than all, may be found, perhaps, to offer the same temptations that have carried the whites into the States of the East from the Eastern to the Western shores of the continent of America, and this, too, when a seven days' voyage is all that intervenes?

Such a result may not take place for years; the present generation may pass away and not see it, and the next generation too; but, when the increase of population shall crowd all classes into the United States, Central America, if it possesses the attractions for the blacks which its friends claim for it, will not be the only place where the white man can live exempt from the overflow of a population that has "o'erborne its continent." In truth, proximity, looking to the future (and colonization has few relations except with the future), is an objection rather than a recommendation to the Central American scheme.

Peopled originally by the Spaniards, after the Mexican conquest, it remained under their control until revolution made it independent. White men, and men crossed with Indian blood, still hold rule there. The white population is scant, only because there are other places where the white man can do better.

It is left in its present condition only until these places shall be filled up, and Central America becomes attractive enough to induce emigration, or the pressure of population at home causes a repulsion there that compels it. For, after all, it is either the attraction of the new, or the repulsion of the old home, or both combined, that has effected all the colonizations that have taken place from the days of the Phœnicians to the present times. In this view of the case, then, emigration to Central America will result in little more than the continuation of the labor of the black man for the white that has been going on for centuries, with this difference, however, that while heretofore the labor has been done in the home of the white man, in the case of Central America it will be in the preparation of homes for future generations of white men. It is not the bee alone who tells for others than itself, as Virgil knew and said, and as experience, since his day, has continued to demonstrate.

And in the next place, Central America possesses in a very high degree the elements that commerce upon which, alone, can colonization safely depend. Congress may appropriate money enough to make the Central American experiment, but it cannot be expected to continue these appropriations beyond a limited period. After that, emigration must be made self-paying and voluntary. Such has been the case with every successful emigration in the history of the world. Australia was originally a penal settlement, to which convicts, as emigrants and settlers, were sent at Government expense.

The emigration, however, that has made Australia what it is, and given to it its present promise, has been a voluntary and self-paying one, encouraged, in the first place, by the wool-growing facilities of the country, and, afterwards, by the discovery of gold, and commerce upon a healthy and profitable commerce. Of the same description has been the emigration to California. Convicts were formerly sent to Maryland and Virginia at the public cost, but it has been the self-paying emigration of Europe that has made us what we are.

In determining, then, the comparative merits of Liberia and Central America as localities for the colonization of free people of color, future responsibility looking to commerce, becomes a primary importance, and here, it must at once be admitted that the preponderance is altogether in favor of Liberia, as one of the portals of the vast continent which thirsts for the products of civilization as the sand thirsts for the dew. We have had the commerce of Central America for years, and it is utterly insignificant.

Nor can any number of colonies of free blacks that may be planted there, or any nation that may grow out of them, give to it the importance which the commerce of Africa has for years past enjoyed, both in Europe and America. It is only necessary to read the travels of recent African explorers to appreciate the present and the near future of the growing commerce of the continent here referred to. Livingston found cotton goods with the stamps of mills in Massachusetts on the upper waters of the Zambesi, and Barth furnishes in detail the data which show that nothing was wanted but facility of access to open markets in Africa for all the products of our manufactures.

Every year, some new explorer enters the field, multiplies the sources of this respect. England has for some time sent a steamer to the Bight of Benin, whose profits are amply remunerative, and in other ways has been using her best efforts to reach the new markets that Africa contains. France is doing

her part for the same purpose, and the commercial statistics of this country show how large has been the increase of the African trade. The late act of Congress recognizing the independence of Liberia, and thus freeing our trade from an injurious discriminating duty, will promote a still further increase.

The following statistics, prepared by William Copping, Esq., the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society; and to be found in the last report of the Society at Washington, afford some idea of the rapidity of the increase of African trade.

"In 1848 the export of palm oil from Lagos was 160 tons; in 1857 the declared value of this, with a few other articles, was \$1,083,006. From Abeokuta, interior a short distance from Lagos, the business of raw cotton has been enormous. In 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, were exported in 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 220,000 pounds; and in 1858, 344,776, or 416,841 pounds. From the island of Sherbro, near the northern confines of Liberia, a cotton trade has sprung up in six years to the value of \$61,008 for the last twelve months reported. Sixty thousand tons of palm oil are estimated as sent annually from the western coast of Africa, and the quantity that reached Great Britain during the year 1859 was 804,326 tons."

The exports of British goods during the first six months of the three past years are stated as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
To Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Cape Coast, British.	295,404	£148,558	£139,648
To other parts of the west coast of Africa.	336,938	344,710	471,016
Total.	632,342	£493,268	£610,664

This table shows an increase of nearly forty per cent. in quantity and value compared with 1859, and about fifteen per cent. in quantity and forty per cent. in value over 1858.

In Africa, commerce seems to have kept pace with these rapid increases, and the colonies seem to be taking the place of the free blacks of the United States, in the same way that it has been bringing to America the redundant population of the Old World. A penal settlement may be maintained at the cost of Government, as Botany Bay was by England; a colony may be founded, and, for a time, be kept up by voluntary contributions of benevolent individuals. Liberia has been by the American Colonization Society; but the emigration which is to transplant a people from one continent to another, must be a voluntary, self-paying emigration, brought about by the convictions of interest, depending, as already said, upon the attractions of the new home or the repulsions of the old one, or both combined.

Such will be the emigration of the free colored people from the United States; and whether it shall take place to Africa, or to Chiriqui in Central America, must depend upon the commercial interests that will be developed in the ordinary course of events, in a vast continent, or in the petty State to which the attention of those most interested is now invoked. This is a question which the free people of color must determine for themselves. They have the intelligence to do so. The President proposes to afford them the opportunity. It is hoped they may avail themselves. Let them now make what of Chiriqui.

The argument here suggested, however satisfactory to many, ought not to stand against a successful experiment in Central America, which would only show their willingness to sacrifice the interests of the free people to mere pride of opinion were they to oppose its being made.

Very truly and most respectfully, yours,
JNO. H. B. LATROBE,
President American Colonization Society.
Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1862.

THE QUESTION OF ENFORCED LABOR.

How little men realize what is going on in their own day, and in their own midst, is illustrated in the rise and progress of the Coolie system during the last ten years. An enforced emigration of Asia has already transported to the West India Islands and the neighboring mainland more laborers than were ever imported by the slave trade from Africa. In fact, the number of church or state has thus far been raised in remonstrance against this practice! When Napoleon attempted to extend the system to Africa, and carry them off to his French colonies as apprentices, there were murmurs heard in England from the Exeter Hall party; and in deference to his allies, the courteous Emperor, Napoleon, and his successors, he was obliged to desist. The English philanthropists, rendered callous to Asiatic suffering by centuries of persecution in India, accepted the exchange, took a share in the enterprise, and went on philanthropizing as before!

What is the philosophy of all this? Are we to accept this, and the fact that San Domingo has returned to the dominion of Spain, and Hayti is soon to be handed over to France, as evidence of a reaction in Europe on the subject of free labor? They prove, certainly, that free negro labor is insufficient for the necessary culture of the European colonies. It is impossible to return to the old system of slavery; but a new system of enforced labor is invented, with a new class of victims and a new name. France, England, Denmark, and Holland all unite in the new system, after having destroyed the old.

Was negro emancipation in the colonies an error? The French say that it was. The English, who paid one hundred millions of dollars for emancipation, have clung as long as possible to the belief that it was well spent. No nation likes to give one hundred millions in vain, or, at least, for a blindfold. The English nation, for whose services no vast have been made, has hitherto shown the greatest reluctance to do anything of the kind, and the nation generally bestowed upon him. All the predictions of our philanthropists have been fulfilled. The negro, unless compelled by necessity, will not work. If he can make sufficient money in a day to cover the expenses of a whole week, he will only work one day out of the seven; and he is, moreover, "very chary of entering into any contract or engagement that can be extended by law."

The London *Athenæum*, looking at the long working of the experiment, comes to this conclusion: "The emancipation of the slaves has been a blow to our West India colonies. Where once prosperity reigned, there are now poverty and distress; flourishing towns have assumed the character of poor country villages; forests have again taken possession of land once in a high state of cultivation; thousands of families have been ruined or become hopelessly involved; the negro, for whose services no vast have been made, has hitherto shown the greatest reluctance to do anything of the kind, and the nation generally bestowed upon him. All the predictions of our philanthropists have been fulfilled. The negro, unless compelled by necessity, will not work. If he can make sufficient money in a day to cover the expenses of a whole week, he will only work one day out of the seven; and he is, moreover, "very chary of entering into any contract or engagement that can be extended by law."

This decay extends to all the islands where free negro labor predominates. Hayti, which produced thousands of bushels of sugar, now produces not one. Its rich mines are not worked;

its beautiful woods—abony mahogany—not in the soil where they grow.

Trolope, on his recent visit to Jamaica, says that "half the sugar estates, and I believe half the coffee plantations, have gone back into a state of bush."

Swell, in his work on the *Ordeal of Free Labor*, in which he defends emancipation, and pleads for still more extended privileges to the blacks, says of Kingston:

"There is not a house in demand; not a wharf in good order; no pavement, no sidewalks, no drainage, and scanty water; no light. There is nothing like taken care. Work and ruin, destitution and neglect. The inhabitants, taken en masse, are steeped to the eyeballs in immorality. The population shows unnatural decrease. Regularity amounts to nothing. Nothing is replaced that time destroys. If a brick tumbles from a house to the street, it remains there. If a spout is loosened by the wind, it hangs by a thread till it falls. If furniture is accidentally broken, the idea of having it mended is not entertained."

"A God-forsaken place, without life or energy, old, dilapidated, sickly, filthy, cast away from the anchorage of sound morality, of reason, and of common sense. This wretched hulk is the capital of an island the most fertile in the world. It is blessed with a climate the most glorious; it lies rotting in the shadows of mountains that can be culminated from summit to base with every prospect of tropic and temperate region. It is the mistress of a harbor wherein a thousand line-of-battle ships can ride safely at anchor."

Every traveler corroborates the picture. It is in vain to say, as does the *Edinburgh Review*, that Jamaica never enjoyed its promised position of a great island, and that the plantations were all years in debt, their estates always mortgaged. When sugar production yielded thirty to fifty per cent. profit, of course the planter mortgaged his fixed property to English bankers at six or seven per cent., and put the capital in sugar production. Every prosperous community does in the same way.

Those who are ready to attempt to show that the production of this island has not much decreased since 1830, forget that in these thirty years production elsewhere, in all departments of industry, has doubled and trebled. For the islands to be stationary, while all the world advances, is substantially to retrograde. The application of steam, improved mechanical contrivances, and chemical agencies have facilitated the production of sugar and its transportation to widening markets. It ought to have advanced, but it has retrograded.

The apologists of the negro say he prefers to raise pineapples, plantains and oranges to working on plantations. In other words, he prefers to make his wife and children gather such crops to working himself. He will not work. Even for the coating of roads, the women are compelled to do the work. And what is this but constrained labor?

The one exception is Barbadoes. There the negro works; but under what circumstances? The island is twenty miles by twelve. It has 150,000 inhabitants—more thickly settled than China. There is not an acre of wild or unimproved land; not room, as Trolope says, "for a picnic." This land is monopolized by the whites; and, under a rigid system of *contract*, he is set to work at wages, or else compelled to drag a ball and chain on the highways.

"When emancipation came, there was no quiescent ground for the poor Barbadian. He had still to work and make sugar—work quite as hard as he had done with yet a paltry wage. He had to work, as Trolope says, "for a picnic." This land is monopolized by the whites; and, under a rigid system of *contract*, he is set to work at wages, or else compelled to drag a ball and chain on the highways.

He worked to some effect, too; for the island, which raised only 50,000 bushels of sugar in 1830, now raises 50,000 annually. This sum goes to raise the aggregate of fallacious statistics which the partisans of emancipation have arrayed to mislead the public upon this question. But is labor thus constrained and bound in, and rewarded at the rate of twenty-five cents a day, deserving to be called free?

In Trinidad, in Antigua, St. Thomas, and on the Spanish Main, Coolie labor has revived production. "Give us Coolies, and we will give you unbounded supplies of sugar," is the cry of the planters; and Trinidad has run up a debt of \$125,000 to support their Asiatic labor. In Jamaica, where the planters have been so long in the habit of the blacks, every attempt to encourage this immigration has been resisted. But it will have to come. Even Mr. Sewell, the apologist of the black, admits that, if negro labor falls, immigrant labor must be resorted to. The *Edinburgh Review* takes the same ground, and promises a return of the golden days of prosperity to the Jamaica planter, when, with the exception of the negro and mulatto, who were the competitors in the production of cotton with the planters of the Southern States of America.

As to the possibility of a community of negroes, or even half-breeds, sustaining itself by industry, he counts it altogether.

"The energy of the white man, the rivalry of the white man, and the truthful courage of the white man, once withdrawn from his contemplation, the negro and mulatto would relapse into that condition which makes men of violent and extreme opinions rejoice that St. Domingo has reverted to Spain, and almost hope that Hayti may revert to France."

What shall we do, who have four millions of slaves? Shall we, while the relation of opinion is thus evident in all Europe against the movement of emancipation, and when, in the place of the emancipated, we have a new system of constrained labor built upon its ruins, shall we go on? It looks as if that were determined upon; and that the obligations of the Constitution were not to be permitted to stand in the way of its forcible execution by the Federal power. But what is to succeed the establishment of free black labor—or, at least, of Asiatic labor? And are we comprehended all that is meant by that?

These Asiatic laborers are brought over to the islands, ostensibly as free laborers, for a certain term of years, at very low wages, and with the privilege of returning home at the end of their apprenticeship. But all this is a fiction. They are not free laborers. They are kidnapped and carried off, or cheated into immigration. The fifteen years of service is nearly the average term of their frail lives; for grown men are taken, and few or no women. So the race dies out, and is replaced by new importations—and, as in the early experience of the British Colonies (in this respect a great contrast to us), it is found cheaper to write the death warrant of a man, and supply the plantation by new importations, than to preserve the race.

But even if a wiser humanity prevails, and the Hindostanee and Chinese woman follows the male, and brings with her her idols, her witchcraft, and her arts of sorcery and poison, her mysteries of half-abominable and, and her infanticide, and adds them to the degradation of her Oriental master, what population will we have in a century?

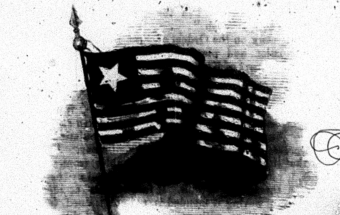
Not the vigorous white man, now predominant, with his wit, his intellect, and invention; but the negro squatter, reverted, as now in Jamaica, to African barbarism and superstition, and

the worshippers of Juggernaut and of the obscene divinities of Asia.

Let us not take our eyes to the final consequences of the steps we are making. Let us not blind ourselves willingly to the results elsewhere of the experiments we are about to initiate. But in presenting these warnings, do we plead for the immutability of American slavery? No. Far from it. We believe that there is a normal development of slavery into freedom, and that we look. Of this we shall speak more fully hereafter.—Argus.

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THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.
ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

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Next Expedition for Liberia.

ABOUT the first of November it is the intention of the American Colonization Society to send out an expedition in its noble vessel. Unless they are hindered by the historical condition of the country, more than one hundred slaves—set free by their former masters—are expected to embark, together with small companies from several of the free States. Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana will all be represented by intelligent emigrants, seeking substantial freedom in Liberia.

LETTER OF HON. J. H. B. LATROBE.

We give with great pleasure to a letter from the President of the American Colonization Society, on the relations of the Society's work and that now attempted by the Pomeroy and Redpath experiments in Central America and Hayti.

He denies that they are antagonistic, inasmuch as all of them primarily propose to benefit the colored race of America, by providing for them a refuge from evils present and prospective here. Mr. Latrobe, after briefly discussing the considerations lying at the root of the matter—to wit, the alternative of the starvation at the black race, or "the amalgamation" of the two races, the latter of which he "assumes" to be impracticable—proceeds to defend the wisdom of the location of the Liberia colony in a clear and very cogent argument, and to demonstrate that to other place is so free from objections. We hope it will be read in high quarters.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

A DOCUMENT to which in its prospective influence upon the negro race, as the Proclamation of general emancipation, just issued by President Lincoln, demands a place in our columns. We do not propose to discuss its political or military bearings. As an earnest advocate of Colonization in Africa, we look upon it as the most important event which has occurred in this century. The perils attendant on its execution are appalling, yet we do not shrink at it by there will be a broadest dispersion in tropical Africa of the seeds of civil, religious, and political freedom, to take root and flourish, till that great moral desert shall blossom as the rose.

PRESIDENT BENSON IN EUROPE.

On the 5th of July, 1862, President Benson, of Liberia, having completed the important business which had occupied his time for about two months in England, left London for a continental tour. His reception by the public authorities in Holland, Prussia, and Saxony was very friendly and respectful. He was accompanied from Hamburg to Berlin, and thence via Leipzig to Dresden, by Mr. Godel, Liberian Consul at Hamburg; and during the remainder of his journey, until his return to Amsterdam, September 14, by Mr. Starke, of Leipzig, formerly a merchant on the west African coast at Liberia.

We condense from a letter descriptive of the journey, as follows:

President Benson, his secretary, and company arrived at Hamburg July 2, spent a fortnight there, during which time he arranged to leave his son for an education at Altona. On the 21st July they proceeded to Berlin, where nine days were spent very pleasantly. Entertainments were given by several of the ministers of state, at which the President of Liberia was a guest.

At the dinner given at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Bernstorff, President Benson was seated between the Countess Bernstorff and the Russian ambassador, the several foreign ministers, excepting the American, being present.

While at Berlin, by special invitation, he had an audience with the King of Prussia, at the Royal Palace, being accompanied and introduced by Count Bernstorff.

On the 29th of July, President Benson left Berlin for Dresden, the capital of Saxony, on the Danube, and arrived there on the 31st, via Leipzig, where he was not only invited to an audience with the King, but also to dine with him at the Royal Palace at Pillnitz.

From Dresden a rapid tour was made to Frankfurt on the Main, to Baden Baden, Heidelberg, to Mayence on the Rhine, Weissenau, Bingen, where he took passage by boat to descend the Rhine, spending a day at Bingen and another at Coblenz, arriving at Cologne August 12. This journey must have been a source of much gratification to the President, not only from the new scenes through which he passed—who, until this visit, had no memory of any scenes other than those in the infantile Republic of Liberia—but yet more from the hearty good-will and courtesy extended to him by all classes. In official and literary circles, every effort seems to have been made to render his brief visit one of pleasant memories and of grateful recollection, not only for him, but for the rising State in Africa which he represented.

COMMISSIONER OF LIBERIA.

The authorization by the Liberian Legislature, at its session last winter, of the appointment of three Commissioners to visit the United States and officially invite all of their race who desired to emigrate from the United States to join this young Republic, was notified by us when first announced; and also that President Benson had commissioned for this purpose Rev. Alex. Crammell and Rev. Ed. W. Blyden, to act as Commissioners in connection with J. D. Johnson, Esq., the latter being commissioned at the same time to ascertain whether the Government of the United States was willing to negotiate a treaty with Liberia.

These Commissioners were met with kindness by many colored men, and met a hearty welcome from the large Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore. They have met with many who listened with interest to their propositions, and, without doubt, both here and in the West Indies, an impulse has been given which will hereafter tell favorably on the work of Colonization. They now conclude their mission—Professor Crammell to take passage, the 6th instant, from New-York for England, Professor Blyden to sail about the 20th from this port direct to Liberia. We trust these gentlemen, in their positions as Professors in the Liberia College, will be able yet more to attract to Liberia the ambitious and enterprising colored men of America.

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS, OF LIBERIA.

The brief visit of ex-President Roberts to the United States had in view to consult with the Trustees of Education in Liberia as to the condition and prospects of the Liberia College, of which he has been the President for several years, and also to settle questions of claims relative to the care of resaptured Africans between the Government of Liberia and the American Colonization and respect in social life in former visits as on this occasion, yet we do not shrink at the deepest throbs of pleasure when he embarked on the steamer Asia to return to his home and nation. It is hard for one accustomed to the social and political privileges enjoyed in Liberia, to be even for a few days, subjected to the annoyances of residence here, where his people are either enslaved or contemned. We trust he has before him a long life of honor and usefulness in upbuilding a nation on the already well-laid foundations.

HONORED AT HIS HOME.

We learn that Professor Blyden, of the Liberia College, who is a native of St. Thomas, after an absence of twelve years in Liberia, has this summer been to visit his mother and friends, was received with very great respect and kindness. He filled the pulpit of the Dutch Church at St. Thomas frequently, and always had crowded audiences.

His official character as a Commissioner of Liberia, to make known the advantages for honor and usefulness which that Republic presented, enhanced the interest with which his modest circuit, setting forth with brevity the facts in the case, was received. Hundreds there and in the Tortugas islands expressed a desire to emigrate to Liberia, to participate in its privileges and partake of its noble duties toward Africa. A few were so much in earnest as to start at once. We proposed to quote several articles from the *St. Thomas Tidende*, but the papers have been borrowed and not returned in time. The young men of St. Thomas made a fund, and publicly presented Mr. Blyden with a tangible evidence of their regard, in the form of a silver flower vase and plate, and other useful articles, of which we find the following brief notice in the *Tidende*, August 23:

TESTIMONIAL TO REV. E. W. BLYDEN.

We learn that on the evening of the 23d instant, a deputation of gentlemen waited on Rev. Edward W. Blyden, at his residence, and presented to him, on behalf of a large number of his fellow-townsmen, a very valuable testimonial, accompanied with a beautifully written address, expressive of the great pleasure which his visit to his native land has generally afforded, and of the warm appreciation felt by his countrymen of his efforts in the sacred cause of Africa's evangelization and regeneration. We trust that the presence in our town of the Rev. gentleman may not as a stimulus upon his former associates and acquaintances, urging them to attempt great things for the outraged land with whose interests he has identified himself, and which is now attracting so largely the attention of the civilized world. It is gratifying to us to know that our little island has furnished one to take part in the great work of opening Africa to civilization, to which savans and philanthropists are hastening from Europe and America to devote themselves.

A Society was formed called the "St. Thomas Liberia Association," composed of the most prominent men of the island, who at once raised a fund and forwarded to the United States fifty dollars, to purchase maps, books, and periodicals concerning Liberia. It must be most gratifying to Professor Blyden to receive such tokens of hearty good-will and high appreciation from the people of his early home.

One of the merchants of St. Thomas entrusted his son, a fine,

intelligent-looking lad of fourteen years, to accompany Mr. Blyden to Liberia for an education, bearing the expenses himself. We shall not wonder if Liberia and Africa, hereafter, reap a large accession of valuable population from the West Indies. Blyden stretches out her hands. We understand that Professor Blyden will take passage for Liberia, about the middle of October, from this port.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.

On the 24th of April, the following bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia passed in the Senate of the United States, by a vote of 32 to 7.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States to the republics of Hayti and Liberia respectively. Each of said representatives so appointed shall be accredited as Commissioner and Consul-General, and shall receive the compensation of Commissioner provided for by the Act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, provided that the compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed \$4000.

This Bill was afterward, in July, passed in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 86 to 37, and received the signature of the President, and is now the law of the land. We are informed that a Commissioner to Liberia has already been appointed by the President of the United States.

This recognition of Liberia by our nation has been earnestly sought by the active friends of Colonization for twenty years. It was urged by the noble statesman of the West, Henry Clay, until his death. The directors of the American Colonization Society, from time to time, waited on the Presidents, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln, to urge it. Now, "thank God," it is done. The Government of the United States is willing to form treaties with Liberia, and respect the rights of that young and rising republic. We trust that the Government of Liberia will at once show its appreciation of this important act, and hasten to secure its advantages by proposing a commercial treaty, and a treaty to facilitate emigration and colonization.

GOVERNMENT COLONIZATION.

Why confine the efforts at colonization to one experiment on Mr. Pomeroy's plan, which may prove a failure? A settlement might meantime be attempted on the Basa mountains of Liberia, with no greater expense, which would, by its success, remove all prejudice about emigrating to Africa from the minds of our colored population.

The fact of their opposition to the Colonization Society does not at all prove but that, when invited by the Government of the United States to go to Liberia, they would go just as freely there as to Central America.

The objections to a general emigration to Central America are—first, the incompatibilities of races and civilizations. The trial made by Mr. Redpath in Hayti fully illustrates this. It is manifest that an intense prejudice, amounting to actual hatred, exists in Hayti between the black and colored populations, and that they all showed a strong prejudice against the emigrants from this country. In Central America, besides black and colored, we have Spanish and Indian races, each of whom are separated by language, religion, and all of whom are suffering from the American in language, religion, and customs, will look upon him with jealousy.

The prejudice of race, and toward the stranger, in this case, will be deepened by the contempt which they will feel for a people from slavery and in poverty. Under the united influence of this prejudice and contempt, they will be careful to withhold political power from them, and ready to resort to civil war in any case where the emigrants should threaten to outvote them.

The second objection is, that the location on this continent, and on that part of it over which the streams of commerce must flow, will subject the settlers to the danger of becoming involved in the contests of more powerful nations, and of having their liberty of self-government torn from them.

With a map of the world before him, who can doubt that the great highway of nations, from Europe to Asia, must pass over Central America, and as for a long time to come the white nations will dominate, the emigrants from this country, to escape from the white race, will soon be submerged by the flowing tide to which it will be exposed in Central America.

Neither of these objections can be urged against emigration to Liberia.

The Republic of Liberia is composed of emigrants from the United States. They fortunately have never been in a condition to develop antipathy on account of color.

They have all tasted the bitter drops of the cup of American slavery, and instead of contempt for the freed slave, will feel for him the deepest sympathy. Having one language, one Protestant religion, one origin from the land of bondage, one idea of political liberty, and one hope of forming a great nation in Africa—every settler will be welcomed as a friend and brother, and at once be made participator of political power.

By its very position, Liberia is exempt from all molestation from the contests of other nations. It cannot be coveted by them, and is not in their path. While thus secure, it turns to look across the great continent of Africa, and along a longitudinal line of five thousand miles toward the Indian Ocean, finds an unbroken series of nations of a homogeneous race with whom to coalesce, and whom it may seek to civilize, and finally incorporate into a great nation of freemen and free States.

If, then, the colonizing movement now proposed has for its end the real benefit of our colored people, and is not simply a scheme to drive them out of our presence, every motive of wise philanthropy requires an honest effort to lead them to Liberia.

We cannot think the Government will have done its full duty, when Mr. Pomeroy has been sent forth on his exploratory voyage to the Caribbean sea; there will remain a call for another on the same liberal scale to Liberia.

Of the welcome which this would receive, there can be no doubt. No consul or minister will call upon the President to protest against it. On its arrival at the port of Basa, it will find a hearty welcome to a settlement on her mountain sides or by her noble rivers, and the richest endowment of earth at once conferred by incorporation among the equal citizens of a free Christian State, where no prejudice of race, or color, or origin exists. If the United States, for its own welfare, is willing to settle the exiled children of Africa by themselves, let it do them

the justice of selecting a place so preeminently promising as Liberia.

THE QUESTION OF ENFORCED LABOR.

We transfer from the New-York Argus, of March 22, 1862, an article under the above heading. The writer, to warn against emancipation, presents the alleged failure of industry on the part of the emancipated negroes of the West Indies, and predicts the substitution of coolie labor from Asia, with all "her ills, her worship, her arts of sorcery and poison, her mysteries of hateful abomination, her infandies, added to the nameless vices of the Asiatic men," if emancipation now occurs. He does not take into the estimate the influence of American slavery against all free labor, competing with it in the same productions; nor the fact that the virgin rich soil of the United States, where cotton is cultivated, gives the cultivation the same advantage against the West Indies as the rich prairie of Illinois has over the farms of England in the production of wheat; nor the fact that the forced labor of slavery, without wages, on the richest land in the world, scarcely costing five dollars an acre, really becomes an oppression to all competing labor.

If we can imagine the 4,000,000 slaves of America free laborers, with the hearty good-will of their former masters, and receiving fair wages for their labor, these wages would require additional value to be laid on the cotton product, and thus the laborer in the West Indies and even in Asia would also find his labor better rewarded, and be stimulated to increased industry by augmented wages. In all discussions by the advocates of forced labor, great stress is laid on our keeping a monopoly of the market for cotton, as if this were essential to our growth as a nation. Surely this is a mistake. Let all laborers be paid fair wages, and then let every nation employ its labor in the field most profitable. With our rich lands, with our machinery, our rivers, steamboats, and railroads, there need be no fear but that for a long time, even with hired labor, we shall control the prices of cotton over all the world.

But, should it be otherwise, with our coal and iron mines, and other sources of profitable employment, we might easily employ any surplus labor diverted from the cotton plant, with perhaps greater profit, while the amelioration of labor everywhere would amply compensate for any momentary inconvenience.

Let labor be stimulated by rewards, and with education and Christian civilization the masses of mankind will gradually and surely rise. While Russia and Europe blot out the last vestiges of their serfdom, let us not despair of seeing our own country wholly prosperous and free.

A LETTER FROM MR. C. O. LUGA.

We give insertion to the following letter to a lady friend, written by C. O. Luga, a pianist, who emigrated to Liberia in 1861. It will be seen how highly he thinks of Liberia as a home for colored men who can command a moderate capital as of from \$500 to \$500. Mr. Luga, if able and inclined to take up a farm, could, doubtless, do well, after the usual struggle with the discomforts of a new country. We think he must see that everybody cannot live as merchants, and conclude finally to become a self-supporting farmer of cotton and coffee fields.

MONROVIA, JUNE 18, 1862.

"DEAR MADAM:—I know you have been looking for a letter from me some time, but, my circumstances, feelings, and love for this country combined, caused me to defer and defer, hoping to be able to write you a letter that would accord in tenor with those I have previously sent; however, I was hoping against hope. Nothing has changed by waiting, and as this is an opportunity to write you directly, I will hazard the emanations of my mind governed by the circumstances which surround me.

"I have previously written you that I liked Liberia, and now I can say that so country could satisfy me to live in since I have enjoyed the liberties and privileges of a Liberia home. The independence of our feelings, the intelligence of its people, and the bright future it presents for the young that are growing up here, command a degree of satisfaction that will enable one to remain here under adventures never so great.

"I wrote you that my music and tailoring business together were paying very well; at that time it was, but now neither one is yielding enough to live on. Business here is spasmodic, particularly such things as are not necessary or constantly required. Another thing, the highest prices are charged for produce and drygoods, where for your work the smallest price possible must be charged, to even hope to secure any patronage; hence, you perceive the difficulty I labor under. Though I am not discouraged, I cannot help reverting to America, and contrasting the difference of my cares there to those I feel here—a stranger, as you may say, in a strange land, without money, or, I was about to say, friends, but I will not say that. Mrs. Johnson has proven herself a friend to me, as have many others here. But, Mrs. —, you know my disposition well enough to understand the feeling commiseration would occasion, and, to that does my sensitive mind attribute a little kindness I love.

"Yet, notwithstanding all these difficulties, I love Liberia, and hope to be able to make it my home, and such a one that no regrets will arise from the selection. I will assure you that any realizations I meet experience here, as far as difficulty in getting along is concerned, need not discourage you from any ideas you might entertain of coming out here. All that is required for prosperity here is capital, and not of an enormous amount—in fact, very limited: A few hundred dollars will set a man up in a business that will make him rich in a short time; so do not be apprehensive of yourself not succeeding should you come out.

"We are all well. Beattie sends it very well for her, considering the affliction that has fairly surrounded her. I know Mrs. Johnson will give you a fair statement of our condition and position here. Give my love—I should say our love—to all friends. Write soon.

Yours tearfully,
"C. O. LUGA."

POMEROY COLONIZATION.

SENATOR POMEROY is now in New-York, about to fit out his company of four hundred, to go to Chiriqui or somewhere. Chiriqui, or the cool-mines, is on the roadside of the highway of the white nations, now rushing for commerce over it, and who will as surely as time progresses finally possess the mastery of it. Why do we advise the colored man to go to us? Is it not that he may escape from the domination of the white race?

If so, why locate the colonists where they will again be subject to the same domination? But besides the entire failure of any good to the colored race, there are already seen obstacles on every side. Two letters, which came from a respectable and trustworthy citizen of Chiriqui, one of the chief cities of Nicaragua, give the following disclosures of the feeling in Nicaragua:

"Among the natives of Nicaragua, considerable excitement prevails in regard to the reform and prominent politicians in the United States for the colonization of Central America by free negroes and emancipated slaves. The people here will never allow such an emigration to be foisted upon them. All citizens are at one on this point, and those who have negro blood in their veins are the bitterest opponents of the project. If the Government of Nicaragua has not already taken steps in this matter, it will certainly do so soon. Vice-Com. Griffin came here as agent of the Transit Company, the rumor spread that he had brought proposals for the colonization of the poor outcast negro race in Nicaragua. Scarcely was the report in circulation, when protests arose against it from every quarter. In this department, every man of position and influence wrote to the United States, protesting against it. Every proposition which Griffin might make on this head."

This letter, June 14, was followed by a second, on the 14th of July, which renders the impracticability of the colonization plans still clearer and more positive. It says:

"The people of Nicaragua regard with distrust the course which leading politicians in the United States have taken, in regard to the scheme of colonizing Central America with emancipated slaves. I would express to you, in private letters to Chiriqui, that it will arouse the attention of all the Central American States; and they will, doubtless, all in common, oppose every measure of the kind which is calculated to retard the progress of the country. In the same letter, the President speaks of Nicaragua as a country which stands opposed to white emigration. He says: 'I earnestly desire that honest men should emigrate to this country, and fraternally enjoy with us the great resources of this favored region.' You perceive from this, that Nicaragua, though closed to negroes and emancipated slaves, is open to another sort of immigration. The climate and the soil of Nicaragua present, indeed, to white emigration, many advantages. I would desire to see a number of men to come here, but persons who possess a small capital and a knowledge of agriculture, can find no country better suited to a profitable employment of that capital and skill."

In accordance with these views, we find it stated that a decided protest has been made by Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and other Central American States, against any independent settlement within their borders. Honduras has been proposed as a substitute, but we presume that no likelihood exists of the emigrants being allowed self-government there, without which no emigration can be desirable.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.—It is stated that the Costa Rica Minister has filed an official protest against the settlement of Senator Pomeroy's colony at Chiriqui, in which he laid stress upon the fact that a question relative to the boundaries was pending between Costa Rica and New-Granada.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

COLONIZATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, September 15.

I have read with great interest what has been said in your paper about Senator Pomeroy's colonization scheme. I am glad to see that he has received its quietus for the present. If the colonization scheme were to be carried out, it would mean the most disastrous fate I believe New-Granada and all of the Central American States will oppose such an immigration as that proposed, under the immediate protection of the United States Government, though probably, if arrangements were made with the United States Government, they might receive a cordial welcome; but we are so jealous of the United States to permit them to come in the manner proposed by Mr. Pomeroy.

The Chiriqui Co., or rather Mr. A. W. Thompson, does not own an acre of land in Chiriqui; the groups of land made by the United States Government, who transferred them to Mr. Thompson, have lapsed years ago for non-fulfillment. I think the Congress of New-Granada decided to that effect three years ago. The Thompson grants are so much waste paper.

Mr. Pomeroy, in his address, states that November is the time to plant rice, coffee, cotton, and sugar, in which he is mistaken. The best time is filled during the dry season from January till May, and the seed is planted with the first showers falling that month; the rice crop is ready in September, coffee in October, and sugar in January. November is one of the wettest months of the year, when little or no labor can be done in the field.

You ask my opinion as to whether New-Granada will encourage settlement from among the blacks. As far as this section is concerned, the whites and many of the colored part of the population are opposed to a negro immigration, but the Government of this State being now in the hands of the colored people, and as immigration would be well received here, if the colonists come as colonists under the laws of the United States, both of the United States and the Central American States, they will be well received here, and I think that their settlement on the Isthmus will be resisted, or at least that an attempt to resist will be made.

The General Government of New-Granada, if not favorable to a negro immigration, would not probably oppose it, if the colonists took the oath of allegiance to New-Granada, and renounced the protection of the United States.

I am frequently asked if I know of any place in Central or South America where negroes would be treated with respect, and have an opportunity to improve their condition, which I can recommend to the person who was about joining the Chiriqui expedition with his race.

I do not know what pursuit the above persons follow. If they are agricultural laborers, and can bear the climate, there is no place better adapted for them than the Isthmus—there is no slave where they will be treated with more respect, where they will be better repaid by following agricultural pursuits, where and is so cheap as to give every acre to a man, and where the labor of the Northern negro can work in the fields, or low lands near the seacoast, without injury to his health. I doubt if the Northern negro enjoys better health in the tropics than the white man, and all Euro-American colonies in Central America where settlements were made below 5,000 feet above the sea level have been failures, principally on account of disease.

The Isthmus and the Central America are perhaps the best adapted to negro agricultural colonization.

If the persons mentioned are mechanics, I know no place, either here or in Central and South America, where they will do as well as at home.

CAMEROON MOUNTAINS BAPTIST MISSION.

The interference of Roman Catholic Spain expelled the Baptist mission from the island of Fernando Po, May, 1868. The Rev. Mr. Saker, at the head of that Baptist mission, made explorations on the coast east of the island, and at the sea base of the Cameroon mountains, for a new location of his mission under the English flag. He found a beautiful and safe harbor in the Amboues gulf, removed his mission to it, named the place

Victoria, and already the mission has become more influential and important than ever before.

Victoria is likely to become the harbor of refuge for the British naval forces, a central point of commerce, and above all, a healthy location on that sickly seacoast. The Cameroon mountains rise to nearly 14,000 feet above the ocean. By a late exploration towards their summit, in which Gustav Mann, a German scientific enthusiast, with several others, ascended to an elevation of 7,000 feet, it became manifest, by the low temperature of 45° Fahrenheit, that a sanitary station might be there obtained, to which missionaries might resort for recovery of health, and where, with safety, large preparatory schools for training native youth might be located under European and American instruction. The Cameroon mountains are near the outlet of one of the largest rivers of Africa, the Niger, which, with its tributaries and the countless outlets, affords access to the most powerful and populous negro nations.

We learn that the African Aid Society, originated in England through the African Civilization Society of this country, are preparing to send out settlers to Victoria, with steam power and machinery, and the best implements for labor, to strengthen and make prosperous this new settlement.

TRANSLATED FROM THE AUSTRIAN, PUBLISHED AT ANSBERG, BERLIN.

ADDITION TO LIVINGSTONE'S LAST DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We have been several times instructed by the companions of David Livingstone, about the upper Shire, the Shire, and the falsely-called Nyassa lake, so that the official dispatches of the discoverer himself to Lord John Russell contain no particular news. Nevertheless, a glimpse over it may prove somewhat profitable.

The largest river on the east coast of Africa, the Zambesi, is used for shipping by the Portuguese up to Mazoe, seventy miles from the coast. From January till April, when the river is high, as Livingstone asserts, large ships can sail from the sea to Tette. But in these months especially, the dangerous African fevers prevail, so that it may be said of the Zambesi, that it is not navigable eight months, and for four months only at the risk of life and health. At Tette the river has, from measurements with the theodolite at high tide, a breadth of nine hundred and sixty-four yards—at low water, only three or four hundred yards, with varying depth, which, measured at the place where Livingstone's steamer was moored, was twelve or fifteen feet. At Shikamba-Demba the river is one and three-quarter geographic miles—sixty to a degree—and at Shikago sometimes three miles wide, but here divided by islands. Measured with a patent log, the greatest speed of the current was three and one-quarter to four knots an hour, but the average is only two and one-quarter knots. From November to January the river rises, at Tette, eight feet above low-water mark, and high water continues till the 15th of May. Vessels of two feet draft, like the Ohio steamer, can run the whole year on the river. In the upper basin, coal fields are abundant; but on Livingstone's steamer lignum-vitae was burned for the engine. "In the course of one year," remarks the discoverer, "we cut from time to time one hundred and fifty tons of this wood, which would have brought, calculated at the market price of 1858 in London, £900 (£4000). Without great effort, we could have cut one thousand tons, instead of the hundred and fifty, of this valuable wood, furnishing a proof of what can be done by means of the Zambesi and of what will certainly soon be done by the Germans." Mr. Livingstone represents the Germans to his countrymen as samples of intrepid merchants, from which we may conclude that the German commerce to the Portuguese colonies must be already of some extent. From October, 1858, till June, 1859, 5782 elephant tusks were brought to Tette, two-thirds of them of the weight of fifty pounds each, so that the import may be estimated at 100,000 pounds. All European merchandise is carried in wide, rude canoes of two feet in depth, and of two tons burden, up the river. The freight from Quillmanne to Tette amounts to £10 the ton. But if the small canal between the Quillmanne and Zambesi river is dry, which is the case nine months of the year, the cargoes must be carried overland to Mazoe, whereby the expense for freight are largely increased. English dry goods come by a round-about way through Bombay, by Batians (Indian merchants) who are compelled to pay for ivory higher prices than Americans or Germans, who seem to monopolize all trade with East Africa. Domestic American printers, inferior markets, and gunpowder are the principal imports.

Concerning the Shire valley, three journeys have been undertaken up it—namely, at the close of December, 1858, when the traveler only reached the falls of the Shire, but did not proceed further, on account of the unfriendly demonstrations of the natives; again in the spring of 1859, to the Shire lake; and finally, on the 17th of September, to the so-called Nyassa lake. The second great lake is called by the inhabitants Nyngwe, or Nyngwe—"probably," adds Livingstone, "the Nyassa, the Nyassa, or Unyamwe lake, from which it is supposed that it extends to the equator." To explain this mistake, it must be borne in mind that Livingstone could not have known of the discovery of the Tanganika lake and the more northerly Ukereve lake by Barton and Speke, and that he took therefore his Nyngwe for the great lake on the famous map of Rebmann. The Shire lake has, as is known, no connection with the Shire river, but is separated by a mountain chain from the river, and by the sea from the coast. It is of the shape of a pear, sixty or seventy miles long. Its greatest width may measure thirty miles. The natives navigate it with large canoes, fearing the stormy waves; and they take four days to row from one end to the other, or two days' sailing by good wind.

The Shire valley itself is elevated twelve hundred or fifteen hundred feet above the ocean, and is overtopped, to the east of the Shire lake, by a terrace of land elevated about three thousand feet, and from which the mountain Zomba rises to a height of seven thousand feet. In the lower Shire valley they traveled in the hottest season, called in Africa the "smoke," because the air is filled with the smoke of thousands of grass-fires. Often the mercury was at 110°, and the water was never under 83°. The Shire flows out of the Nyngwe lake, which is only separated from the Shire or Tanganika lake by a small isthmus. On the 17th of September, 1859, Livingstone was on the bank of that remarkable basin, but could not prosecute his explorations. The natives could not tell the length of the Nyngwe lake. All that the natives on its banks knew, was that it went a long way to

the north, and then turned round into the sea. The Portuguese never venture to go up the Shire, because the warlike natives always repulse them. The lower Shire basin is inhabited on both banks by the Managuas; farther up above the fall live on the western banks the Masai. All these negro tribes engage in agriculture, produce very excellent cotton, and are generally good-natured, well-contented, enjoying the two vices of constant drunkenness and smoking of hashish or Indian hemp. Their implements of warfare are bows and arrows with poisoned point. Firearms have not yet been introduced, but they are a pistol of domestic manufacture, but which is used as a funeral for noise-making; they did not know that they could fire bullets with it. Both sexes have the habit of tattooing and filing the front teeth in the shape of a half moon. The women pierce the upper lip under the nose, and put in the openings in or ivory rings of two to three inches in diameter. The fashionable ladies among the Managuas wear three rings so large that the edge of the upper lip goes down to the chin, so that the mouth and the under lip are to be seen through the upper lip. In the year 1860, Livingstone accompanied the Makololo, who had followed him to the Zambesi, back to their native country, and acquired by this journey a knowledge of that part of the river situated between the great fall and the mouth of the Kafue. From the Makololo fall down to Tette, rich coalfields are found on the slopes of the banks. They crossed, on their way to the Zambesi, the highland of Batoka, at an elevation of three thousand feet, where, during the night, hoar-frost fell, and the pools were covered with thin ice. The night so hardly freezes here, so that the roots of tropic plants are saved from frost.

In Linyati they found the old Makololo chief suffering from a disease of the skin, declared by his people to be itch, but he ascribed it to the effects of witchcraft. In consequence of it, several suspected persons have been beheaded. We thus learn that that dreadful scourge of South Africa, the witch trial, also reigns among the Makololo, which has formerly been erroneously denied. Livingstone, and his companion, Dr. Kirk, undertook to save the chief, and indeed, before they left the country, he was half recovered. The discoverer anticipates a speedy extinction of the Makololo. These conquerors of the Bitchuan family, the terror of the Linyati valley, are again compelled to hide themselves in the unhealthy swamps at Linyati, before the lion of south Africa, Moolikata, who is, from all accounts, at present, among south African tribes, the mightiest and most dreaded ruler. Out of fear of this powerful ruler, they left the healthy heights of the Botoka land, and have gone more to the interior. The swamp fevers make a great havoc among the conquerors, so that the black tribes subdued by them outnumber them greatly. This is most deplorable, because the Makololo have proved good instruments for the spread of material civilization. Under the leadership of Livingstone, they learned to find, in 1855, the road to the west coast to Benguela. Later, a Makololo caravan came with him to the Portuguese possessions. Still later, others came with an Arab to Tette, but not one of the ninety-five persons ever returned, and the Arab certainly played the role of a deceiver. But the Makololo were not frightened; they rather pressed forward on their own account; and just at the time of the presence of Livingstone, one of his caravans returned from Benguela. The interdiction of kidnapping of children and slave-stealing, which Shikololo had issued on the recommendation of Livingstone, has never been broken openly, although some transgressions may have been made secretly.

BALTIMORE ANNUAL MEETING.

AFRICAN N. E. CHURCH.

FRIDAY morning, April 25, Conference met, Bishop Payne in the chair.

Bishop Payne introduced to the Conference the Commissioners of Liberia, Rev. Alexander Crummell, and Mr. John D. Johnson.

On motion of A. W. Wayman, the usual business was suspended to hear the Liberator's Commissioner.

Mr. Johnson addressed the Conference at some length. He referred to the fact of the United States Senate having passed a resolution looking to the recognition of the independence of Liberia. Mr. Crummell gave an entertaining account of the missionary efforts on the western coast of Africa; after which, Rev. J. M. Brown offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we apply addressed by our friends and brethren, Hon. J. D. Johnson and Rev. Alex. Crummell, of Africa, about that country and our duty to it, and have been most deeply impressed by their able addresses; therefore,

Resolved, That we will do our duty to our fatherland as soon and as fast as God in his providence shall give us the means.

Resolved, That we hereby return our thanks to the gentlemen who have so eloquently addressed us, presenting so many facts about the civil and religious condition of Africa.

Resolved, That in the noble act of the United States Senate, on yesterday, in passing a law recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia, we see the hand of God in a movement which we regard as ominous of good to our race.

Resolved, That we will "thank God and take courage" in view of all the events which are so rapidly transpiring, looking for our final enfranchisement.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Conference then adjourned.

From the New-York Spectator.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.—The following letter was written to William Coppinger, Esq., Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in reply to a letter of inquiry concerning the influence of Congo immigrants. Mr. Crummell is a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and attached to the mission under the Rev. Bishop Payne:

NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I find in your letter a question which has already, even before leaving the coast, come to me from other correspondents in the Congo—it is this: If you take further extension of the Congo immigrants will it not seriously affect the interests of the Republic, and may they not jeopardize the very existence of the people and the Government? To this I reply: First, that the providence of God in the recaptures is one of the greatest blessings which could have been bestowed upon the Liberians for the Liberians themselves. For it gives them, first of all, a large population, which is their greatest need in the cultivation of their great staple, sugar. The neighboring natives do not supply this need, chiefly because they are more especially engaged in trade, and so well acquainted with our colonists and their habits, that they know well how to inconvenience our planters by a demand for high wages, and by irregularity in labor.

The Congos are apprehensive to our citizens; are remarkably pliant and industrious, and peculiarly proud and ambitious of being called "Americans." The result of their arrival in our bor-

ders is, that already hundreds of acres have been cleared for sugar farms, and those citizens who for years have been noted for to live in the midst of weeds, have been prompted by this auxiliary to plant extensively, and are ambitious of their wealth as a consequence of their citizens. Second, its influence upon surrounding tribes is equally manifest. They dislike the Congos, and as a consequence the Congos are thrown upon us. This leads them to the adoption of our habits and customs, and prompts them to adopt measures for the thorough assimilation of these people to our habits. They go to our schools; they crowd our churches; they adopt our dress; they speak English; they are trained with our militia.

There is no hesitation in saying that all our native wars are now at an end. The Congo additions to our force are very staggered and confuse the natives at all our settlements. Third, the people in the Congo's character, that they are easily moulded into American-Liberians, and into their habits. In Palmar we have not seen a single relic of their heathenism. They are regularly attendants at church, industrious, polite, contented. In Sierra Leone have already intermarried with our colonist women, and in two cases are thirty men and members of the Church. Two years ago they were naked heathens in a slave ship. On the St. Paul's, messes of them are indolent persons.

I need not speak of the benefit to them in thus being placed in juxtaposition with civilization under an orderly Government and Christian influence.

So far, then, as we are concerned, I am satisfied that President Benson does not exaggerate in the declaration that we can receive 20,000 without any detriment to our own civilization. There are one or two provisions to be connected with this, namely, that our Christian societies may not be harassed by the cry from the native population in America, "Go preach to the heathens in the interior," when our work is in our own settlements in one of our families, among our own servants and laborers; and when our indirect influence upon the interior tribes will be a deal more powerful than a few feeble attempts at missionary work in the interior; and next, that the friends of Liberia sustain our efforts to increase our schools, and educate the humblest of our citizens—namely, native servants and Congos and natives. This cannot be pressed too strongly. There is a tendency of families among the natives; there is an excess of families among the colonists, and just as fast as these new men are civilized, they will intermarry among us. This has already, to a small extent, taken place; and the whole process shows the absolute need of an immediate effort for a wide diffusion of education in the Republic.

ALAN CRUMMELL.

On the above, the Journal of Commerce, of September 29th, remarks:

If the Republic can withstand the influence of 20,000 recaptured Africans from the Congo coast, its capacity for receiving negroes from the United States, emancipated or free-born, must be many fold greater. Thousands of slaves, especially those who have been brought to America, by long contact with intelligence and refinement, to aid essentially in the wide diffusion of education, which the Republic so much needs, and would extend rather than restrict the capacity of Liberia for importations from other sources. So far as we have information, the African Republic is by far the most inviting field for colored emigrants, whether regard be had to their own welfare or that of the people to whom they are sent. The Republic, the Asiatic Islands, etc., all present their claims; but it may be reasonably questioned whether American negroes of any class would profit by the change. The Central American scheme is problematical, for it remains to be seen whether importation of Africans would be submitted to by that Government, without armed opposition. Emigration to Hayti, whether to the United States or to Hayti, is interrupted, two with very fair success interrupted, if not wholly abandoned, by difficulties with the agency—Mr. Repath having resigned, as alleged, because he could not induce the Haytian Government to adopt measures which he deemed essential to success in the emigration movement. The official paper, the *Pine and Palm*, has suspended its mission to Hayti, as a refuge for the colored man, has several words of warning to the colored man, that his colonization have proved failure. But so soon can say this of the African Republic now recognized by the United States (Government as an independent nation).

LIBERIA.—The American Colonization Society's ship, Mary Caroline Stevens, that went out to Europe last year, is now daily expected back from Liverpool, via New York, and will resume her regular voyage to Liberia on the 1st of November, to take passengers and freight.

The withdrawal of this ship from her regular service was forced upon the Society by the untoward events of last year; it is to be hoped she will not be again prevented from making her regular voyages to and from Liberia.

Recently, a Mr. Livingston, who has recently visited the United States via England, sailed from Boston in the steamer *Asia* for Liverpool on the 17th inst., on his return to Liberia.

While here, he was in frequent consultation with the Trustees for Education in Liberia, and other friends of the College, which he hopes to have in full operation at the commencement of next year.

This College in Liberia is the first college in all Africa in the English language, as far as we know, unless there may be one at the Cape of Good Hope.—*Journal of Commerce.*

AFRICAN COLONIZATION IN DEMARARA.—On the 30th of July, at Georgetown, British Guiana, a meeting was held on the subject of the immigration of free blacks from the United States. The United States Consul, Mr. Edwards, made a speech at the meeting, in the course of which he spoke of the policy of the President toward the slaves in the Border and Southern States, and the probability of the former manumitting their slaves on the plan proposed by the President and the liberation of a large number of those in the Southern States as the Federal armistice penetrated further into them.

On motion of Mr. Winter, resolutions on the colonization question were passed, setting forth the desire of the meeting to further the wishes of the United States Government in regard to the contrabands, and recommending the Colonist League to take steps for the introduction of two thousand adults per month from the United States, under certain conditions. The cost of their introduction to be defrayed in the same manner as the cost of immigration from India and China, and giving them the same privileges as the latter. In order to encourage settlement, persons willing themselves to settle in the Colonist League, to be granted land, and the Legislature were requested to aid in carrying out the spirit of these resolutions, and a concluding one was added, suggesting the propriety of offering to receive from the United States such Africans as are captured from slaves by the United States cruisers on the same terms as they are now received from Great Britain.

SENATOR LANE'S OPERATIONS.—SENATOR LANE, according to recent advice from Kansas, is rapidly organizing two African regiments, comprising almost all of the loyal blacks in Kansas. These regiments are to be armed with the best arms and accoutrements, and will be used in such way as effectively to increase their numbers by recruiting from neighboring States. Senator Lane is reported to be awakening the greatest enthusiasm among the people of Kansas, to whom he preaches from his old text, "Save the Union, and let slavery take care of itself."

The City Council has passed a resolution authorizing the appropriation of four hundred dollars for the building of a market-house in this city, and also an appropriation for the cutting and clearing of the bushes that infest the streets. These are much needed improvements, and we trust they will be attended to.

—*Liberia Herald.*

A PROCLAMATION
By the President of the United States

On that day two of the ship's boats were cruising
Misawa harbor, and seeing the dhows, they gave chase.

ve the colony, as was the case in French Guiana. Thus it happened that one Minister was only willing to liberate the chil-



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All communications for the JOURNAL should be sent to the Editor, Rev. J. B. FINNEY.

From the Liberia Herald, July, 1862.

LIBERIANS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Herald:—When we arrived at Sierra Leone in March, on our way to England, we were pleased to find that here colored people were becoming more national, and were evincing a lively interest in Liberia. Many came on board to ask questions concerning the Republic, and again and again the inquiry was asked, "Are all your leaders and officers colored men?" The answer to this question caused their eyes to gladden in a manner that expressed more than words can tell.

What I mean by national, is that they were delighted that we were an independent negro nationality; they thought the time had fully come when negroes should govern themselves, and they explained the pressure of white rule. We spent much time telling them of the Government, soil, and productions of Liberia, and to say the least, it was interesting to them. Bylden was very efficient in giving this kind of information.

In the Gambia the negroes are thrown still more in the shade; the white residents build up the front of the town. How forcibly the difference between these places and America strikes us.

We learned also, during our voyage, that even in many of the West Indies, a feeling of distinct negro nationality was increasing. So we would have a poor opinion of Europeans, if he formed it from the conduct of many of them on the coast of Africa, or from the complaints often urged against them. In England, at least, there is a different order of things.

The liveliest interest for Liberia is awakening in England. The representation at the Exhibition, and the visit of Liberians to England this year, have tended to give more information concerning Liberia, than ever was had before. We have talked of Liberia, its climate, production, condition, and prospects, until the sentences have become stereotyped in our minds. Liberia is a delightful theme to these people; and to many who have never before heard of it, it is a land of wonder and astonishment. But these statistics puzzle one. I told them so. He must get me all the statistics to compare before each home. I would like to have them before we return, if possible. Everything here is statistics. Talk is argument; statistics are facts; and they say one fact is worth a bushel of arguments. It is no use to tell them we are increasing in our agricultural products, unless we have statistics to show that we produced more in '61 than in '60 or '59. It is no use to say we are increasing in commerce, unless we have statistics to show that the number of deaths in '61 were proportionately fewer than in '51. And so with other things—exports and imports, and the like.

Many persons have been seeking information concerning Liberia, with a view to use it to our advantage. Bylden has been anxious to secure the person of Charles Dickens, and has furnished him with some notes on Liberia. It would be a great advantage, could we have used, in our behalf, the pen of this great and popular writer.

As regards our articles at the International Exhibition, they are an important means of giving information concerning the country. I must not forget to mention the efficient aid rendered our department by James Madison, Esq., of 3 Lendeshall street, who evinces the liveliest interest in Liberia, and has taken pains more than once to serve our cause. The articles on exhibition, we hope, will pass a favorable examination, notwithstanding Liberians might have done better than they have.

Among foreigners and foreign governments our cause is eliciting interest. I might mention Mr. de Bille, Danish Minister; the Count de Benckendorff, Netherlands Envoy Extraordinary; and the Count de Lavradio, Envoy of Portugal—the two latter have visited Liberia to pay their respects—besides functionaries of other European powers, who express pleasure at seeing the position Liberia occupies.

On Monday (10th), at the residence of Dr. Hodgkins, President Benson and other Liberians attended a meeting whose object was the formation of a society for the assistance of Africans that might visit London. It was stated, that too often persons from Africa came to London, and falling into the hands of bad legal advisers, were deprived of all their means; or often they needed medical or other advice, or after their return in the conduct of their affairs. In this Society, they would have a kind of asylum, a kind of directory, from which they might procure advice and recommendation. After some discussion, it was resolved that the powers proposed to be delegated to a Society of the nature alluded to, be vested in a Committee to be attached to the Council of the African Aid Society, whose resolution was to be submitted to the Council at their next meeting.

The President has also met the Council of the African Aid Society, over which Lord Churchill presided, and much interest was felt in the conversation on Liberia.

At the Society of Arts last evening (Wednesday, 21st), Mr. Russell read a paper on Liberia, its productions and resources. We had been invited to be present, and take part in the discussion. It would follow the reading of the paper. Dr. Hodgkins, Robert A. was there, and there were present several colored gentlemen from Sierra Leone.

seeing such cheering results. After remarks by other gentlemen, the discussion was closed by Lord Churchill, who also expressed his gratification at what he had heard; and how solicited he was for the welfare of Liberia. The ladies present manifested much interest in examining the articles exhibited; I am afraid some of our ladies do not manifest as much concern in the progress of the country, as many of the ladies here, who seem to be not a whit behind the gentlemen in their attendance on the societies of the sciences, and in the questions they ask concerning Liberia.

I should not omit to mention here the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Briston, our Consul-General, in behalf of Liberia. Mr. Briston certainly has almost as much work to do for us, as some of our officials at home. He deserves the gratitude of us, as well as some compensation from Liberia, both which I hope our people will willingly give.

I must mention, also, this deputation is preparing to wait on the President with an address conveying to him a hearty welcome to England. This is another manifestation of the kindly feelings of the people here, who have already given very numerous tokens of their respect for Liberia's Chief Magistrate, and their desire for the welfare of the little Republic over which he rules.

We cannot tell when we shall leave for the United States. By the time this reaches you, you will have heard that the bill for recognizing Haiti and Liberia has passed one branch of Congress, and is likely to pass the other.

The position of the colored people in America seems still unchanged. The Union be reconstructed, or the South be re-annexed, they say their condition will be the same as it was before the war. What then? Providence seems to be directing affairs in a course that will lead, sooner than many expect, to the total destruction of slavery. Affairs have already shown that the American war is not to be settled simply as men would have it, but as God will.

Let us then take heart for the future; and show me to us good-bye.
H. R. W. JOHNSON.

From the Liberia Herald, August, 1862.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

REV. E. W. BYLDEN.

New-York, July 6, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—Since I last wrote you, I have been very much pressed with business—preoccupations the duties of my mission to this country. I have preached and lectured on Africa and Liberia in all the principal cities in North, from Washington, D. C., to Portland, Maine. In all I have been interested to find out the position of the colored people in America, and their feelings towards Liberia; but their leaders poison all their feelings, and paralyze all their efforts towards that country.

DEPARTURE SOUTHWARD.

On arriving here, my first move was southward to Washington. And here I must say that going down South, to the colored men in this country, is like going to that other place which Spurgeon says ministers ought not to be ashamed to mention. The descent—bating the smoking-car, in which you are compelled to ride—is easy; but to return—

"Hoe open est, hic labor."

On our way to Washington, we stopped thirty-six hours in Philadelphia, attending to business. Here I began to feel more keenly than I had in New-York the influence of American caste, finding that no colored person is allowed to ride in any of the street cars, of which the city is full. I had not heard of this before, and I was shocked to see tender and delicate females of education and refinement obliged to travel on foot all the distance of that city, simply because of their dark complexion, while the reddest and most vulgar white man can avail himself of the advantages of riding. Can India show anything in the line of caste to surpass this? How can colored people have any faith in Christianity—unless God himself teaches them—when examples so contradictory to its teachings are daily set by those who claim to be its enlightened promoters? When we arrived at the rail-station to purchase tickets for Washington, we found that colored persons, however respectable, were compelled to take their seats in the smoking-car with all sorts of ruffians and vagabonds, spitting and swearing, and doing everything but what is agreeable to gentlemen. I became indignant and sad, and felt anxious to resign my commission and return to Liberia. All the way to Washington, a feeling of degradation held possession of my mind. I felt that I would rather be a denizen of Marmora's town, with all its attendant disadvantages, than be compelled, as a black man, to live in this country; that I would rather go naked and wander among the natives inland, than occupy the position of some of the "respectable colored people" I saw here. For then I should feel that I was in a state of slavery, or at least of the degradation of "white trash," to which many of these intelligent and respectable colored people so willingly submit, fondly hoping for the day when things will be better for them.

I thought how and it was that so many colored people seem disposed to cling to this land—fearing to go to Liberia, lest they die of fever. But are they living in this country? Their color is the sign for every insult and contumely. Everybody and everything is preferred to them. Afraid of dying? Would it not be much better for the whole five millions of these people to leave this country, if every one died in the process of acclimation in a land, than to remain here in servitude at the base of society? A whole race in degradation! The idea is horrible. If they all went and died, it would be a noble sacrifice to liberty. It is not better to die free men than live to be slaves? Was it not under the influence of such a spirit that the first settlers of this country braved the rigors and perils of this land of savages? Was it not this spirit that served the heroes of the Revolution, Henry? "Give me liberty or give me death!" This is the spirit the Anglo-Saxons every where exhibit. Whenever they have been unable to strike effectually against oppression, they have escaped, at the greatest sacrifice, its crushing influence. But the colored American has had his soul dwarfed. It is well, perhaps, that Northern blacks have not rushed in larger numbers to Liberia; they do not seem fitted to endure the self-sacrifice of founding new empires, which the southern emigrants to Liberia have manifested. (111)

Such were the feelings in which I was indulging after I had taken my seat in that car for Washington, and every now and then I would give expression to some very hard remark, when I would be met right by my friend at my side, who though suffering the same inconvenience would utter his protest in my ears—"You are a true Johnsonian blunderer." "I beg your pardon, sir." "Oh! you are mistaken, sir." "I cannot agree with you, sir." And when indulging in positiveness, and getting under the influence of impenetrable crust, with no inclination to give any opinion on any subject whatever, my friend constantly repeated in my ears, "You are a true Johnsonian blunderer." "I beg your pardon, sir." "I am not that your opinion, sir!"—put in

that direct style, which leaves one no choice for evasion or diffidence, except with the alternative of getting into a discussion—the very thing to which one feels most disinclined.

ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

After six hours' ride, we reached Washington, and my eyes rested on that magnificent Capital where so many righteous laws have been made. The city is not what I expected. I knew it was not very large, but I thought it was at least well built up—a little compact city. But it looked to me like a large country town, with here and there a magnificent and gorgeous building much above the average wealth of the inhabitants. To me it was a very disagreeable place, socially and physically. The streets are in a miserable condition; when it rains, they are deluged with mud; and when it does not, they are choked with dirt. With the exception of the Government buildings, the Smithsonian Institute, and the Observatory, there is nothing worth seeing. And to a colored man, the sight of these is not sufficient to requite him for the indignities he suffers in getting there, and insult he must endure while there.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION OFFICE.

I visited the office of the American Colonization Society on Pennsylvania Avenue. I found there that old friend of Liberia, Mr. R. G. Gurley. The fire of youth has departed, but his eye still beams with radiant benevolence. He has the appearance of a truly great man, impressing one with his earnestness in the cause in which forty years of his life have been spent. I saw also Mr. McLean. Of this man the half has not been told. One must see the man to form anything like a correct opinion of this financial Secretary.

Some kindness and courtesy shown us by some of the colored people of Washington, my stop there was exceedingly uncomfortable. Before I could leave, I was obliged to go to the Provost Marshal, and get a certificate of my freedom. He, after requiring me to produce testimonials that I was from Liberia, gave me a written "permission"—as he spelt the word—to pass to and from Washington. This is

"The land of the free and the home of the brave!"

BALTIMORE—HARRISBURG—PORTLAND, &c., &c., &c.

From Washington we visited Baltimore, where we spent a week lecturing to the colored people on Liberia. We had crowded audiences every evening. We were invited to speak in all the principal colored churches, Bethel, Sharp street, and Ebenezer Methodist churches, the Federal street Baptist church, and the colored Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. The people seemed very much interested. From Baltimore, Mr. Crammell went to Annapolis, and I proceeded to Harrisburg, Penn., on my way to Portland, Maine, whither I had been invited to address the anniversary meeting of the Maine Colonization Society. At Harrisburg I preached three times, and was kindly received. Mr. Chester, whom I found at this place, showed me great courtesy and attention.

From Harrisburg I went, via New-York and Boston, to Portland. I found at the depot, on my arrival in Portland, Hon. Francis Barnes, President of the Maine Colonization Society, and Rev. Franklin Butler, travelling agent. Mr. Barnes took me to his home, and made me quite comfortable in his family. He has several interesting children. His eldest daughter, a young lady of great accomplishment and extensive information, was constant in her attentions. In her company I spent a great portion of my visit. Having been invited to preach at the depot, and being a great admirer of Longfellow, who was fellow-student with his father at Bowdoin—the same time that Gov. Russell was there—she seemed pleased to find that I had tastes and predilections in the same direction. She took great pleasure in recitations from Longfellow.

The people of Portland pride themselves on the beauty of the scenery around their town, and I believe with reason. The day after I arrived, Mr. Barnes took me in an open carriage with his daughter in a drive around the town, that I might witness its beauty. This I enjoyed much, being privileged to have the instructive remarks, historical, botanical, and even nautical, of Mr. Barnes on my side. She pointed out to me the house of Longfellow, where you know he was born in Portland—and another house, "Somewhat back from the village street, A real old-fashioned country seat."

where she said the Longfellow family lived for sixty years. She directed my attention to the "Dorset House," rendered famous by Longfellow's poem entitled "My Lost Youth." She showed me the church and parsonage of the great Edward Taylor. After a delightful ride of two or three hours, we returned home highly gratified.

In the evening I had the pleasure of accompanying Miss Barnes to pay a visit to the daughter of the editor of the *Christian Mirror*, where I found also a young lady of cultivation and refinement, and great sociability. Here I spent the evening very agreeably and profitably.

The day after my arrival at Portland, one of the daughters of Mr. Howe, Governor Russell's foster mother, called upon me, and inquired very earnestly and affectionately after her relatives in Africa. She said her mother was very anxious to see me, and urgently invited me to call and take tea with them. I went, and met old and Mrs. Howe received me very kindly. She was a much younger person than I had expected to find, though she is now getting rather deaf. I gave her all the information I could about the Russell family. She is quite anxious to hear from them.

Altogether, my visit to Portland was very interesting and pleasant. I call upon me with great interest to find such an absence of prejudice, after suffering so much from it a few days before. Here the whites mingle in society with respectable colored persons, without the least embarrassment.

From Portland I took the train for Boston. On arriving at Boston, I took a room at the Marlborough Hotel; but was afterwards invited by Rev. J. B. Martin, pastor of the Joy street Baptist church, to become his guest. I preached in this city for Rev. L. A. Grimes and Mr. Martin. While here, I visited Oliver Wendell Holmes, author of the "Autocrat at the Breakfast-Table," etc., having a letter of introduction to him from Mr. Barnes. He is a very agreeable man, quite humorous, though perhaps a little silly upon his own subject. He has a great deal of interesting news which had just arrived from Richmond, his son being in McClellan's army. Dr. Holmes is acquainted with Dr. McGill, of Monrovia, having met him at Dartmouth. He gave me one of his late works, "Corruents and Counter-currents," for Dr. McGill. I had a letter of introduction also to Mr. Longfellow, the poet, but did not find him at home.

I am now making preparations to issue a small volume of my sermons, addresses, etc., something like Mr. Crammell's "Fetters of Africa." Some friends here advise me to do it. As soon as I get the materials ready, I shall perhaps leave them in the hands of the publisher, and go on to the West Indies.

The political war news of this country you will find in the newspapers. Things are looking rather gloomy.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. BYLDEN.

From the Liberia Herald, July, 1862.

BYLDEN IN AMERICA.

FROM REV. E. W. BYLDEN, one of the Commissioners to the United States of America, we received a communication dated New-York, June 4, in which he says:—

"Driven by the current of events, the American Congress has at last acknowledged the independence of Liberia and Hayti. The bill passed the House yesterday, and I send you the New-York Tribune of this date, which gives an account of the proceedings in the House.

"Rev. A. Crammell and myself have already begun operations as Commissioners. I have not yet seen Mr. J. D. Johnson; he is still at Washington.

"I preached to a large audience on Sunday evening (the 1st inst., on 'The duty of the descendants of Africa to their father-land,' in the Dutch Reformed Church (Rev. Mr. Garnett).

"By invitation, Mr. Crammell and myself yesterday addressed a conference of the African M. E. Church, now sitting in this city; presided over by Bishop Daniel A. Payne, of the Wilberforce University. The members were very favorably impressed, and adopted resolutions expressing their sympathy for us and with our mission. In the speeches of various members in support of the resolutions, they said that they had always been in opposition to Colonization; but they could not resist the testimony they had just received from the speeches from Liberia.

"One of the supporters of the resolutions, a venerable gentleman, said that he had been in view from its foundation—knew when Mr. Sampson went out from Virginia the first time, and was to have gone out with him the second time, but the Colonizationists made him change.

"Bishop Payne, at the close of the discussion, expressed the deepest interest in our mission, coming as we did from the Liberian Government, and said he had never before felt so much like going to that land of promise, as he did when we were depicting its physical glories. On the whole, our visit to that Conference was gratifying and encouraging.

"In the evening I preached before the Conference, to a large assembly of colored and white, the audience manifesting their sympathy with the speaker in these vocal demonstrations usual in Methodist assemblies.

"As a general thing, I found that the ladies of intelligence, especially those with families, are less hesitant about bundling up everything and going to a land of freedom, than their sterner relatives. Females see instinctively a great deal farther than men with all their logic.

"Mr. Crammell and I will leave shortly for Washington."

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

CHINCHESBA, NICARAGUA, Sept. 29, 1862.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

President Lincoln was never more mistaken in his life than when he informed the negro delegation, which recently called upon him in Washington, that the free negroes of the United States "would go to a land of freedom, then their sterner relatives. Females see instinctively a great deal farther than men with all their logic."

The people of the Central American States are united in opposition to the colonization scheme of President Lincoln, so far as their own country is concerned. The speech of the President is regarded here as very offensive, particularly that portion of it in which he asserts that he will not make the free negroes of this country, but the colored men, the equals of the present inhabitants of this country, but the "equals of the best." The Government of Nicaragua, has entered a protest against this speech of President Lincoln, and recently addressed Mr. Dickinson, the resident United States Minister, such a despatch on the subject, that he felt it necessary to send it to the United States by a special messenger. It has also issued a decree bearing upon the matter of colonization.

From the Journal of Commerce.

LIBERIA.

The late plan of getting the colored population to go to Central America, being a failure, as is shown by statistics of the people in the towns of Costa Rica, who say they must not come there, and which is formally made known to our Government by the official protest of the Government of Costa Rica against our Government sending the colored people there, there seems no place in the world so desirable for them to go to, as Liberia. They would be free negroes, with open arms, by the whole population, who are all desirous to have inhabitants, healthy, emigrants, mechanics, and others, come over and settle among them.

Within a few years past, the farmers on the St. Paul river, behind Monrovia, have turned their attention to making sugar. They began with a few acres of cane, increasing gradually every year, and now the Messrs. Cooper have 100 acres of luxuriant sugar cane. Mr. Anderson has about 60 acres, and there are many others, among whom are Messrs. Blackledge, Johnson, Sharp, Washington, and Lloyd, all of whom are gradually increasing their cane fields.

They also grow considerable coffee, which is of a superior quality. Mr. Thomas Moor, of Bassa, is said to receive \$3000 a year for his crop. President Benson has also a fine field of coffee trees on his farm at Bassa, south-east of Monrovia. When it is considered that Costa Rica and St. Domingo (where they are all Catholics) do not want the American colored people to come there, and that Liberia is very desirous to have them come, it is not surprising that there is no hostile action of our Government turning on immediate attention to Liberia, instead of listening to the schemes of Senator Pomeroy to carry them to Central America.

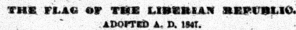
Northern, away from America, has there been exhibited such evidence of a republican government as in Liberia.

New-York, October 16, 1862.

THE NEGRO COLONIZING EXPEDITION.—The departure of the free negro expedition to Central America has been temporarily postponed, owing, it is believed, to the unsettled political condition of that country, and in order to remove objections which have been so effectually interpreted to such a colony. Arrangements, however, are contemplated which will satisfy the reasonable expectations both of the Governments and the emigrants.—*Triv. Cor.*

NICARAGUA.—A Presidential decree of the 11th of September renders it necessary, from the last day of November next, for all persons coming into the Republic to procure passports from the Ministers and Consuls of the Republic abroad. Free negroes, or others of a degraded race, or of other caste than yours (negroes), are to be excluded; and no colony will be permitted to be formed under the protection of a foreign government. This decree does not refer to the passenger transit.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER, 1862.



President.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, New-York.

Recording Secretary:
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, New York

Treasurer.

PACKET FOR LIBERIA

MONROVIA SCHOOL-BOOK DEPOSITORY.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

The bark *Justina*, with eighteen emigrants, arrived from Baltimore July 23d, and the *Ocean Eagle*, from New York, the day

LINERIAL OFFERING.

SUGAR AND COFFEE CROP IN LIBERIA.

CROPS OF COFFEE

SUGAR ON THE ST. PAUL'S RIVER

How many yoke of oxen, how many horses, mules, etc., are owned and worked by these farmers, we are not informed, but would like to know.

MULES AND HORSES FOR LIBERIA.

CONTRABANDS FOR LIBERIA

FERNANDINA, FLORIDA August 1869

and the old people, who were now in the prime of sixty years, and were industrious, is with her, and her four youngest children. Besides these, when they left their last master "a far way in Dixie-land, to come and see the Yankees," they brought with them about thirty of their children, grand-children, and great-grandchildren. Their old master has been here to see them. When he could not persuade them to return with him, he swore vengeance on the old African for robbing him of so much property. This property is in great fear of the rebel owner. They still believed that God would open the way for them to return to Africa. And when they heard my discourse last Sunday, they said, "Surely God has heard our prayers, and opened the way for us to see our country." The old man came early the next day to see me. His heart was full. He begs for an opportunity to take this interesting group of thirty to Liberia, where he can see them located on their own farms before he dies. They would make a valuable accession to Liberia. I observed an infant in the cradle as fair as I ever saw in New-England. I inquired for its mother. I learned that the mother was their granddaughter, and that she died a few weeks ago. The old African, with a half suppressed sigh, remarked, "Dat child's fader be Yankee." I inquired if such children were more sickly than theirs. Tears came into their eyes as they replied, "Yes, dey gives us a heap 'o trouble to raise 'em, but we do de bes we kin." I don't wonder that those who have the Christian's hope want to go to Africa. If you would see what I see, and hear what I hear, your large heart would be fired with new zeal to help this people to a home in another land, and from your flowing pen would go forth words that would burn deep into the hearts and consciences of men, until this nation would be aroused to a sense of their duty toward Africa and her scattered children.

FEMALE ELEVATION IN LINGERIA

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, Sept. 1, 1862.

Respectfully, _____ C. J. M.

Another Letter from the Reading Association.

REV. E. W. BLYDEN.—*Dear Sir*.—I am sorry that I have nothing encouraging to write you of the Reading Association. The last meeting that was held, met the Monday previous to my leaving for the farm in April. During my absence, Caroline and Sarah were the only ones who seemed inclined to continue and keep up; but after they found that they were the only attendants, going in the minority, they stopped going also. This is as far as I have been informed. I really cannot account for this indifference on the part of our ladies. They seem to have an appetite and thirst for everything except knowledge. I spent four months up at our farm, and enjoyed the change very much.

We are still having a plenty of rain, and have had considerable sickness, and have had a few marriages, and some deaths, of which two were very sudden deaths.—Mr. J. B. Jordan, who died of lung fever, at his farm on the St. Paul's, and Mrs. Colsett Warner, at their farm on the Junk river.

Very respectfully yours,
G. C. D.

Death of George Bodoe.
 Dr. S. F. McGill, in a letter dated Sept. 2, 1892, says: "Mr. George Bodoe arrived out a few days preceding the first of August, and was one of several gentlemen who entertained our citizens with eloquent addresses on the celebration of that day. Dr. Bodoe commenced on Wednesday, Sunday, 10th of August. On the 11th, it had increased, and he was put under medical treatment by Dr. Bodoe. On the 15th, at 11 P. M., I was sent for to see him (the weather being too inclement for Dr. Bodoe to venture out). I found him in a very bad condition, which rendered it impossible to arouse him. He died at midnight. Quick work! I was not aware that he was sick, until called upon to visit him at the time above stated. He said, he had been rapidly

largely of mangoes (the mango plum) the day before his death and this has been assigned as the probable cause of his death.

"The symptoms in his case were considered so mild and apparently void of danger, that Dr. R. was deceived. Mr. Bodes roomed at Mr. Gibson's, was comfortably situated, and well cared for. His fatal attack was too sudden and unexpected to admit of my seeing him in time to have been of service professionally.

"The death of young Eloe, from New-York, followed by this young man, will likely have the effect to deter young adventurers of the same stamp from visiting Liberia.

"Yours,
S. F. McGun."

Letter of Jesse Sherr

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, Aug 30th 1890

REV. AND DEAR SIR :—Will you be so kind as to inform me what are the duties on sugar, etc.? My crop of cane bids fair for about 30,000 lbs. of sugar, and if there is any advantage, I would like to ship it to the United States.

I have purchased and paid for, five hundred acres of land on the Junk river, about twelve miles from Junk, on the seaboard. There are many advantages on the place. It is the best cotton land that I have seen. It is also good sugar-cane land, and abounds with the noblest timber of the best kinds. I have not seen such elsewhere in the country. It lies about four miles below the junction of the Daquar and Junk rivers. Besides, there are many streams, and any amount of logs or timber can be rafted down easy.

I desire to get a saw-mill and put it there. Please inform me what the following described mill can be purchased for, and what are the most favorable terms:

1. A stationary steam-engine, of twenty horse-power, with boilers.
2. A saw-mill—twenty-four-foot iron carriage, with fifty-inch circular saw—everything for the mill complete.
3. Can one be got-on the following terms? I will pay down \$800, and have a credit for the final payment of the balance for two years, allowing interest, with the possibility and purpose, if possible, to complete the payment in twelve months, and so settle the whole. There is a great demand here and on this coast for lumber.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE SHARI

Sierra Leone Sept. 20, 1900

MESSRS. YATES & POSTERFIELD, *Gentlemen*.—Please accept my thanks for yours of July. Our last mail failed by the unfortunate loss of the fine steamer *Clopatra*. Passengers, of course, except one, were saved, though a boat from shore turned over, and her crew of eight, when found, were as attempting to reach the ship. Part of the mail was saved, but my little treasure or cargo was lost. This happened on the 16th of August, on Shiber, southern extremity of Shiberian Island. We are hoping, as soon as the rains are fairly broken, to see a fair trade. Tobacco is held by importers at 20 to 24 cents a pound; quality; rum, 40 to 50 cents at to quantity purchased. There is no flour or bread in first hands. Hides are held at 6 cents. All the ginger here (say 100 lbs.) is held by one person, "Hiddle," a merchant here, and his price is 12 cents. Palm oil 44 to 46 cents—44 to 46 cents with punchonics. I hope I will soon be over, and business return to its usual channel. The health of this place has been good this year thus far. The rescued passengers of the *Clopatra*, as near as I can find, have suffered but little from serious illness, though they were much exposed, and passed through many perils.

Hoping this will find you in health, and the aspect of things improved at home. I remain,

Yours very truly,
J. H. T.
N. B.—Everybody in this part of the coast has heard of Mr. Chas. Hedde. He is the largest operator, I believe, in West Africa.

From the National Republican of April 26, 1899.

LIBERIA & CENTRAL AMERICA

Mr. Editor:—I see, almost daily, some new place spoken of as a place of emigration for the descendants of Africa in this country. The last named is Central America. This, however, is not, I think, the proper place for the black Americans. Objections to it are already being made by intelligent black men. They maintain that, on the grounds of religion, habits, language, and governmental education, Central America is unfitted for them and unadapted to success.

In all parts of the continent, out of the United States, the inhabitants are unacquainted with republicanism—that is, as characterized in this country; and their form of Christianity and modes of civilization, which are vital considerations, are diverse from our tastes and education.

The expense of buying a tract of land large enough to receive millions of blacks from the United States, and then the necessity of keeping up a standing army in order to protect the emigrants would be great. The natives of Central America are, I fear much like the North American Indians, who will make a treaty to-day and break it to-morrow; and hence a continual conflict would be going on, and the negro, finally, either exterminated or absorbed.

Nowhere on the continent can the negro be received on terms of equality. The fact of his having been a slave will cause him to be treated as an inferior, go wherever he may. He will not be allowed to reach superiority and mastership amid the women of the soil, and hence he will himself be humbled again, and be governed by others; and so will the race be victimized anew, and fade away before the adventurers of Europe and America who are sure to crowd Central America so soon as the black man has cleared and cultivated the land, and made it healthy; and hence no good will accrue to the black man.

Now, what appears to me to be needed at this time is a people by which both the black and white American can be redeemed, and at little cost. If the American black man can be made to sacrifice his home, he should do so for the sake of his subject and his neighbor, comprising the whole world, with respect to himself and to others. Now, the redemption and civilization of his own race, in their fatherland, is such an end. To build up a nation which may give the whole race a character not so tied to the slave trade; to stop inhuman sacrifices; to give the world a new religion, a new law, a new order, a new way of the world's well-being, and to possess himself of the vast millions of wealth which must be gained by barter in the exhumation of Indian products, is without doubt a grander destiny and a noble achievement; than either to be victimized out of his blood in Central America, or to continue there forever hereafter, as there are thousands, the hewer of wood and drawer of water for the white man.

The Republic of Liberia gives proof of the capacity of African black men to do just such a work. Only forty years ago, six hundred miles of sea-coast now known as Liberia, with

Slave Coast. From this territory vast numbers of negro slaves were formerly taken and shipped across the ocean. The influence of this Republic is now felt from fifty to three hundred and fifty miles interior, controlling nearly a half million natives, who in place of making war upon each other for the purpose of supplying slaves for the traffic, are the producers of some \$4,000,000 of commodities for a lawful foreign trade. This trade amounted to some 30,000 of gallons palm-oil, and a small quantity of camwood, in 1847. In 1861, the export of this palm-oil alone was 2,208,000 gallons—worth in Europe and the United States seventy cents per gallon, or \$1,546,000. Ivory, camwood, and other articles of Liberian trade, will put this amount to \$2,500,000.

The English, in 1860, had a trade in palm-oil, which I find, from statistics just put in my hand, amounted to 378,900 tons, which, at 240 per ton, equals in value \$217,081,400, or, valuing a pound sterling at \$5, equals \$88,357,000. But this article of palm-oil constitutes only one-third of the British West African trade, which would make the entire British trade in West Africa equal to \$255,771,000. The Dutch and French have also a large trade in West Africa. This whole trade is now carried on irregularly; that is, in Africa, by uncivilized natives; but if properly managed, must eventually fall into the hands of American merchants, and become a more organized, systematic, normal in its process, and civilized.

In conclusion, I may remark that Liberia is capable of receiving any number of emigrants who may flock to her shores. Stretching coastwise high 700 miles, from Sherbro river to Cape Lahou, and extending inlandwards from 30 to 350 miles, almost to the back of the Niger, she stands ready to receive every acre of millions of black men, anxious for superiority, in the land of their fathers, and for noble duty. And that the long-elapsed sons of Africa will return to the homes of their fathers, is already evidenced in the anxious desires of the black people of Barbadoes, who are already seeking homes in Liberia; in the black merchants, civilians, and emigrants who have already settled in Sierra Leone; and especially in the 15,000 black Americans who have inaugurated civilization in the young Republic of Liberia.

I am your obedient servant,
A LIBERIAN.

*These statistics of trade, relied upon by "A Liberator," are altogether exaggerated. The total value of the British West African trade is not \$10,000,000 per annum. We regret such mistakes.—Ed. COL. JOURNAL.

From the Colonization Herald.

THE CONCLUSION.

The entire colored population of this country might remove to Africa by the ordinary course of voluntary emigration, in two or three years, and the twenty millions of dollars would defray the expense of their passage, etc. Their removal would greatly benefit themselves and their descendants and brethren in Africa.

The capacities of the negro for culture and elevation, the laws of race and of labor, the increasing attractions of that continent, and the expiation of this, combine with the lessons of Divine Providence, to raise the probability of such an event above reasonable doubt.

This being true, it must follow—

1. That the highest elevation and blessedness of the colored race will never be attained on this continent.

There is but a vain hope; for if their best welfare lies in Africa, it is not in this country. They may exist here in some form of subordination to the white, but they will never rise to the highest positions. Removal beyond the limits of the United States may prove a partial relief from certain trials, and an exposure to others, but it will never save them from the evils of inferiority and dependence.

Africa being their final home, changes here will profit little, for

"To change the place, but not the pain."

2. That all schemes for the benefit of these people which fail of conducting to the emigration, are partial and temporary. They may be useful for certain exigencies of the day, but they fall short of the undeveloped capacities and final destiny of a race. They rest upon a narrow base, and soon pass away. Retaining the mass of color in any part of this country, for the profit of his labor to the white, is but sacrificing the best interests of the one to the avarice of the other.

Colonizing here, upon any part of this continent, under the protection of this Government, may be an expedient for the perils of the hour; but it will insure neither a discharge of just claims for our country, nor for him an escape from dependence on the white man.

The condition of the colonized Indian affords little encouragement for a similar experiment with the American negro. Enslavement or destruction being the ultimate alternatives for his race, no plan which excludes the idea of the final removal to Africa can meet the requirements of the colored man.

Let those, then, who would permanently benefit the man of color, help him in his worthy endeavors to reach the land of his ancestors!

3. That the enterprise of African emigration, as initiated by the American Colonization Society, is based upon a broad and durable philanthropy and beneficence.

It rests upon the solid foundation of the capability of the black man for improvement, and proceeds to exert for him an independent nationality upon the continent which the all-wise Creator has "set apart" and "divided by line" unto his ancestors. It contemplates, as well, the interests of future generations as the good of individuals of to-day. Regarding Africa as the promised land, it is not content with the banner of civilization and religion, loaded with the rich compensations which Divine wisdom elicits for him out of all his tribulations.

This emigration exalts him to manhood and strength, opening before him a wide field for honorable enterprise, and making him the instrument of light and joy to the darkest quarter of the earth. No broader philanthropy, no more durable beneficence ever found place in the human heart, than that which attaches to this enterprise.

Africa is redeemed by it—America honored—the negro saved—and his white brethren delivered from the "judgments of God." Magnificent undertaking, worthy of all honor and support!

4. That aiding this emigration to Africa, is an effective way of discharging our debt to God and our country respecting the colored race, and that opposition to it is neither Christianly nor patriotic.

By this means, we repay to Africa with our benevolence, what our consciences have wrested from her; we propagate the favor for our country by our munificence for the land which America has helped to devastate—we confer on this portion of our population the highest benefits within the gift of good men. The answer of piety and patriotism to the great question of duty herein is plain and decisive, viz: aid the man of color to his ancestral home. Oppose to his emigration to Africa, is to oppose to the best interests of his race and of our country; and therefore unchristianly and unpatriotic. Let him who would victimize the negro to the Caucasian, insist upon retaining these "children of a torrid climate" in this country; but let not those who would have Africa civilized and her descendants elevated to a place among the nations, fail to bid them good speed to the land of their fathers!

5. That the pioneers of this emigration are doing a great work for Africa and their race.

"We go to lay the foundations of a new empire," said the leaders of the expedition of the Elizabeth in 1820. Noble, self-sacrificing men! Well did they perform their work, though the

great experiment cost most of their lives. More than ten thousand have followed them, and who shall now estimate the value of their labors—who compute the worth to civilization and religion of that little republic which now proudly waves its banner from the heights of Monrovia?

But to the enterprising men of color who have gone forward to possess that "goodly land!" Let their brethren who remain behold the excellence of their example, and in the spirit of an honorable emulation "go and do likewise!"

6. It is reasonable to anticipate a prosperous future for the man of color, in Africa.

7. The evidence that points him thither for his final heritage, will not leave him to his former servilities and sorrows. The land that gives him a name among the nations will not forsake him as he touches his "own land." There remains for him a happy future of development and usefulness. A new form of civilization, which the world has never yet seen, lies in his path. For his "name" he will have "double," and "for confusion" he "shall rejoice in his position." The issue of his captivity will be wiped away, and "in his land everlasting joy will be unto him."

Bright vision of the future! May God hasten it in his time! The Divine method conceived Africa and her descendants will ultimately result in the highest good.

8. The Divine method conceived the "secrets" which "belong to God" in his providential dealings with the different branches of the human family. We should be satisfied, if we discover good in the final issue.

Israel and the world have been benefited by the captivity of Joseph in Egypt. All nations have received profit by the servitude that moved the Puritan forefathers to embark for this country.

"Sifted the wheat of men shall arise this people." Such sayings are the law of Providence as well for races as for individuals.

Good out of evil—joy out of tribulation. If through the darkness of servitude and the bitterness of "woe unnumbered" it pleases God to make the American negro an instrument of civilization to Africa, and of discipline and enlargement in benevolence to America, the wisdom of the Divine way is sufficiently vindicated. Be it our joy that the beneficent hand which cannot err, shapes the result!

GAMBIA.

The African Times (London), for Aug. 23, 1869, contains a report of a meeting of the African Aid Society, at which a paper was read by Mr. Pine, Colonial Secretary for Gambia, from which we make some extracts. Mr. Pine had been twenty years in Africa. Speaking of the various negro tribes peopling the Gambia, Mr. Pine said:

"The liberated Africans are perhaps the class about whose progress the greatest interest will be felt. These people, for most part, when landed from the slave ships, were apprenticed as artisans, mechanics, and domestic servants. A large proportion of them have risen rapidly to comparative independence, as evidenced by their having abandoned their huts, and adopted, in some instances, European habits, and customs. They have become good and true citizens of the country."

"Amongst other examples of their present position, there are many who could be named who have distinguished themselves as leaders. They have formed themselves into societies, and elected headmen, and all for lawful and reasonable purposes. In the last five years, a custom existed of paying artisans, sailors, servants, and laborers, either half in merchandise, or in merchandise alone. The high rate at which this merchandise was charged in some establishments caused dissatisfaction, and induced the employed to seek an amelioration of the system. They took counsel among themselves, and gave long for their employers of their intention to receive cash only from a future date. The result was a refusal to be satisfied with the greatest propriety, firmness, and decision, and in every case of resistance appeal was made to the authorities. There are instances of bodies of men suffering great privations to uphold the new principle, although in no one instance was a breach of the law committed."

"Amongst the liberated slaves the Accoos and Heboos appear to enjoy the preeminence. The Jolloffs, although a fine, intelligent race, do not appear to have made such advance towards what may be called European civilization as the liberated Africans—adhering more pertinaciously to the habits and customs of their forefathers. Many of them are Mohammedans, and those who have renounced the religion of the Koran are faithful. They are not so provident, and are, therefore, as a general rule, not in so good a position as the liberated Africans. There are, however, some noble exceptions amongst those who have embraced the Protestant faith, and it may not be out of notice to mention two instances that have fallen under notice. One is a freed man, named J. J. J., who has been in the country for many years. He was a redeemed slave, and made his way in the world by his own exertions. He is now a successful merchant, and his resignation and evident preparation for the great change which he anticipated were perfectly wonderful. He frequently exclaimed, 'God be praised! God be praised! God be praised! Glorious death! Another instance may be given—that of a Jolloff who had been educated in the Wesleyan school, who was wounded in defending his mother, who had been attacked by his father in a fit of frenzy. He lived a few hours in excruciating agony, retaining, however, his consciousness to the last, and an instant before death calmly remarked, 'I am about to know the great secret.' The Jolloff is a race inhabiting a great portion of the Sene Gambia."

The Syrears are a fine race of men, and are employed in Bathurst, as a general rule, in mental positions. They intermingle with the Jolloffs, and are useful and faithful subjects of the Government, and brave allies; they are Pagans, and seem to have some belief in a Supreme Being."

"The Mandingoes are a fine race of men, who people the several kingdoms on either bank of the river Gambia. They are Mohammedans, and for the most part peaceable neighbors. They, up to this period, appear determined to resist a change in the habits and customs of their Mohammedan forefathers, and there is scarcely an instance of their conversion to Christianity. They are generally easily treated with by the exercise of reason, kindness, patience, and perseverance. They devote themselves principally to agricultural pursuits, and supply a large proportion of the products of the country."

The Tolaibs are a curious and almost uncivilized race of people, who inhabit the country to the south of the kingdom of Combe, and extend beyond the river to the south of the kingdom of Combe, most industrious and energetic in the culture of rice, which is esteemed by the natives as superior to any other; this article they barter for country cotton and clothes made of that material. They are exceedingly provident, never disposing of their lands until they have housed a new one at least. They are considered as barbarous. A few tribes who reside in the British settlements and the neighborhood supply the towns with milk, but by far the greater portion are occupied in procuring palm wine. The Jolloff is a degraded race in the eyes of the Mandingoes, and their domestic slaves are frequently selected from it. They are Pagans.

The Kaibos appear to be a wandering or pygmy tribe, divided into two classes, herdsmen and warriors. The former are a peaceable race, who generally encamp near a Mandingo town, which they supply with milk and butter. The warriors roam about in the upper part of the river, and were formidable, occasionally falling suddenly upon and destroying and pillaging trading factories and Mandingo towns; but of late years the river has been free from their incursions. More than one occasion they actually threatened Mr. Carthy's Island."

The so-called Portuguese are a quiet race of people, who have really become valuable British subjects; they have inter-

married with the Jolloffs and liberated Africans. They are good sailors, an industrious, well-disposed people. Those who are Christians, are members of the Roman Catholic Church."

From the American Ministry for October.

AFRICA.

The July number of the *Early Dawn*, published at the Mendel Institute, has the following:

We regret to learn that about the 25th inst., ten canoes loaded with produce, and proceeding to their destination at Bonthe and elsewhere, were seized by the Gallinas, a little distance below the Barra. They belonged to the people of the upper Boom, and traders with them. A few persons were killed, and some were captured, but most escaped by swimming to the shore and fleeing.

We regret the blockade of the river, as it closes a great highway of trade, and cuts off supplies from the upper Boom people, most of whom have had no business in the war; but they are beginning to feel keenly their privation and wrong, and unless some official stop is put to the war zone, it is probable that many of them will make common cause with the people of the lower Boom, and cut off supplies from the upper Boom people.

But for the sake of humanity, and the interests of both traders and people, we hope that those who have influence in this matter will use it for the suppression of the war and restoration of peace.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

We learn that the armed boat of E. Geisinger, Esq., led a small fleet of canoes up the Boom river, proceeding as far as Moloko, and returned to Bonthe in safety on the 14th inst. laden with produce, having met with no opposition from the war.

The Sherbo seems to be a very disturbed state at present. The war from Gallinas shuts up the Boom; and during the past week, a good many of the people have been running from their homes on the south side of the island, for fear of being caught by a party from Monrovia who came down and caught Banna Boom, head man at Yoeey, and a part of his people, carrying them to Monrovia, Banna Boom being charged with the death of one of the chief war men of Monrovia.

When will peace and right prevail!

From the Liberia Herald, Sept. 1869.

WEATHER AND ACCIDENTS.—With scarcely a trifling variation, the rainy season is in full activity; Dr. Lagenbille's middle drive seem to have forsaken the year.

AT SEA.—Notwithstanding the coast-wise weather has been boisterous, our catalogue of disasters for the season is less than usual. The famous Grand Bana bar—though bad enough, has been rather lighter this year—two men—one from the "Ocean Eagle," and one from the Hamburg bark "Mow"—have been in the act of sailing; there has been also, up to our last, a loss of several cargo boats, with merchandise and produce amounting to several thousands of dollars.

MR. MARSHALL ALLEN, Bana, has been much injured by the fall of a small boat's mast on his shoulder, while crossing the river from Edina.

—Within the two weeks ending 20th inst., there have been losses on the St. Paul's river, from the capturing of canoes, to the amount of \$300, including value of canoes, which in some cases have also been entirely lost.

We regret to say that all these cases are clearly the result of heedless imprudence. Let our people be careful with their lives, and we cannot sympathize much with such recklessness.

HON. JOHN B. JORDAN.—Just as we are going to press, we are again saddened by the intelligence of the death of the Hon. John B. Jordan, who departed this life at his farm on the St. Paul's river, about 1 o'clock P. M. of the 21st inst., after an illness of six days. Mr. Jordan died of lung fever.

—The regular annual fair of merchandise, produce and boats, in the bar at Grand Bass in the market, would purchase two of the latest patent life-boats, which, if they cost not so much—but they could—in the way of saving the cargo, would save many of the boats and valuable lives that are thrown away. Government, or some company of the people, should look into this. It would even "pay" to keep a life-boat near this bar.

—The sentence for hanging the prisoners Otto Sims and Lewis (Oongo), passed at the June term of the Quarterly Sessions, has been, by His Excellency President Warner, commuted to five years imprisonment in solitary confinement, heavy iron, and additional five years hard public labor, in chains. Commutation the same for both.

—The St. Paul's river fresher for this season has been higher than for some years past; the average rise of water has been ten feet above the level of the river when at its regular height.

ERROR CORRECTED.—The National Fair is to take place in Monrovia in December next, and not in March, 1869, as we published in our last issue. See now our correction.

—His Excellency President Warner has recovered considerably from the effects of the blow in the eye—sight yet dim. He attends, at times, in office.

—The Government has procured from the United States six three-roller, vertical sugar-mills for the benefit of the cane-growers of the country. They are for distribution under the Secretary's direction, who will exact only "cost and charges." A few more are yet to arrive, but not nearly as many as the farmers are needing and demanding.

Why not our "well-to-do" citizens form some company or association for the regular importation of necessary machinery for the development of our agricultural resources? Where are the patriotic merchants, who, whenever a dime or so is to be easily pocketed, make such long and loud professions of interest in the welfare of "the up-the-river people," our farmers? Why not invest just a small per cent. of the sums that are monthly thrown away in trusting native palm-oil traders, to some such enterprise? It could not fail of effecting great good.—*Liberian Herald.*

From the Central Messenger, Sept. 1869.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL, Mr. HARRISON, of Wisconsin, arrived at Cape Palmas in the August mail, and shortly after proceeded to Monrovia. We trust this appointment will promote the interests, moral and political, of the two countries so deeply interested in each other.

THE BRIG OCEAN EAGLE arrived at Cape Palmas on Tuesday, 27th inst. She brought the long-expected and much-needed supplies of the Mission. As passengers, she had Mr. Mason, United States Consul for Gaboon; and Mr. Edward Newville, native pastor of the Episcopal Mission, who has been three years in the United States.

The Ocean Eagle has been detained long on the coast, we suppose owing to the unusually bad weather, and consequent difficulty in landing freight.

The numerous friends and admirers of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, will be grieved to hear of the death of that gentleman, who died at Port Royal, on the 25th inst. Dr. Livingston was a Scotchman, but, being of the Scotch race, he was a native of Scotland. Dr. Livingston's last illness was a long one, and he died at a very advanced age.

From May.

We have Hayti files to Oct. 4th. The steamer Tallman, from New-York, had arrived at Port-au-Prince with the American Consul, General, Mr. Benjamin Whidden, who was received with the usual honors by the Foreign Secretary. The Republic says of his arrival:

"Mr. Whidden comes to inaugurate the series of official relations between us and the great Republic of the North. We hope earnestly that these relations may be carried on to the highest development. Full confidence in the issue of the crisis through which the Americans are at the moment passing, we record our prayers for the speedy realization of a peace attended by all the consequences of liberty. In that state of our commercial relations, already so important, will receive a new impetus, to the great advantage of both nations. We shall be happy to see a distinguished man like Mr. Whidden siding in that great result."

President Geffard has been taking a tour through the provinces, and was received everywhere with hearty enthusiasm.

The Haytian steamer, "The Twenty-second of December," had arrived safely from New-York.

G. S. Rippe, a prominent man in the present and previous Haytian Republic, is dead.

THE NEGROES AND FREE LABOR.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

A somewhat extended acquaintance with the colored population in several of the seceded States induces me to believe that you will regard the following lines as not altogether inappropriate. From education, and still more from experience, I confess myself somewhat of an authority; but I must admit, at the same time, that I never felt pained of the negro's capacity for self-government, until convinced of it by several months' residence in the South. Last I should be accused of negro-phobia, I will say, in as few words as possible, that I do not regard this country, or any section of it, as a suitable home for the colored man, and his specially recruited to other climes will not be to his own advantage, that to that of the white population. Nature placed him originally in the torrid zone, as she placed us in the temperate, and if left to his own volition, he will move further and further South, until a negro or mulatto will be as much a curiosity in the United States as in Europe. This I believe to be the most equitable placing him on a perfect equality with white laborers, and leaving him to himself as you do them; and, if my conclusions be correct, the institution of slavery must perpetuate the existence of the two races side by side, inasmuch as you compel the negroes to remain within your confines. The tendency of all races is to separate themselves into distinct communities, and need go no further than the city of New-York to find that the colored man, in accordance with this rule, for he dwells with his own people away from the whites, and many streets are almost wholly given up to him. History proves that where two or more races are thrown together in the same territory, the more numerous or powerful absorb the other, or the weaker moves off into other regions. The British are an example of the latter, and such will naturally be the case in reference to the colored population of this country, when they are left to battle, unassisted, with the energetic, dominating Saxons.

I shall, of course, be met with the objection that the negro alone can labor in the fields of the South. This defense of slavery, or, if you wish, this assumed necessity of forced labor, is based upon ignorance or purposeful misstatement. In no portion of this country is the climate too hot for white men to labor at all seasons, and, what is more, the hardest work in the South, such as railroad and other engineering operations, is performed, to a great extent, by whites, and imported whites at that. I have seen Northern men, and I have seen Southern men, both of whom are seen at 95° in the shade, and other work with such vigor and skill as to make me believe that the colored man is capable of doing as much as the white man, and yet scarcely one of them had ever before been further South than this State of New-York. Furthermore, I have no less authority than the official report of the Seventh Census of the United States for asserting that the rate of mortality among the colored population of the South is considerably below that of their fellow-citizens in the North, a fact somewhat incompatible with the assumed unhealthiness of the former region.

Wherever I have traveled among the negro population in Louisiana, Georgia, Virginia, or Maryland, I have always found them docile, tractable, and unassuming—much more so, I am afraid, than whites would be under similar circumstances. Nor have I ever found amongst them the slightest disposition to quit their plantations, or their runaway owners, when the latter had treated them with humanity and kindness. I have not seen the slightest evidence of any chimerical ideas of prospective freedom, or the slightest disposition of political agitation according to them from emancipation. If they were to be allowed the exercise of the franchise, they all, men and women alike, take a practical common-sense view of future liberty, regarding it as simply a right to keep what they make by their labor, not by any means as placing them socially or politically on a par with the white man. A conversation I had with a black negro at Port Royal, last December, proved satisfactorily to my mind that the negro is actuated by much the same motives as the pale faces; and although he put the issue more tersely than most of his race are accustomed to do, yet I have invariably found that similar views are held by others in the same position as himself. Jim had formerly belonged to Miss Pinkney, but at the period in question he earned his living and support by his own hands as cook and waiter on the expedition, and a better servant no man could possibly desire. I asked him one day, "To whom did you belong, Jim, before the Yankees came here?" and the following conversation ensued: "To Miss Pinkney, sir." "Was she a kind mistress, Jim?" "Oh! I say kind, sir." "Were you a field-hand or house-servant?" "A house-servant, sir." "And was Miss Pinkney kind to the field-hands, too, Jim?" "Oh! yes, sir. When any of them was sick, she always went to them, and 'tended to them herself.'" "Well, Jim, if Miss Pinkney was so kind as you say, don't you want to return to her?" "Oh! no, sir. My question, 'Why not?' seemed to have put the poor fellow, but at last he replied, with much discomposure, however, though ashamed to acknowledge such a motive, "Why not? Well, I all made before Miss Pinkney, but all I make now is my own mind."

This unphilosophical remark of Jim's reminded me of a circumstance which at this moment strikes me forcibly. I was dining with a wealthy planter several years ago, and observing the peculiarities of his conversation, I was served at the table, I took the liberty of asking whether it was in the making of his own produce. "I am not astonished at your observation," he replied, "because the pork you generally eat has been permitted to run loose and to feed upon any and everything it came across; but I make it a point to buy mine from my own negroes, for you must know that our servants are allowed to raise pork and poultry on their own account, and sell it in the market, and so, of course, as you are aware, is a great incentive to exertion, for the negroes are particularly careful in feeding their stock, so as to obtain the highest price for their produce. Hence the superiority of this over other hams."

I might multiply such examples as the above to an indefinite extent, and I am sure that if American readers of the Southern States are so the willingness of the colored man to labor for his own interest, even without the supervision of the whites. We need not, however, go outside the city of New-York to prove this position. The colored people here are a very tight body, if any, upon the community. Happening lately to be in the store of a prominent Jew, a negro entered the office and solicited charity. The merchant, in surveying the applicant from head to foot, and frowning cross-questioned him,

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.—In accordance with recent treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the slave-trade, three mixed courts have been established for the hearing of cases in connection with that traffic. One court has been established in this city, one in England, and the third at a station on the Congo river.

The court for this city has just been organized by the appointment of ex-Senator Truman Smith, of Connecticut, on behalf of the United States, and Mr. Archibald, British Consul, on behalf of his Government. It is understood that Mr. George F. Andrews, Assistant District Attorney, will be appointed clerk of the

which are so essential to the development of a proper manhood, for the most part, natives of this country, who, burdened by the unjust and irrational oppressions here, have fled to Liberia to an asylum from deep degradation, they thoroughly sympathize with you in your efforts at self-elevation in this country. Though sometimes under the influence of earnest though incorrect impressions, that Liberia stood in the way of your elevation, some among you have bitterly assailed her reputation; you have still had the good-will and kindest wishes of the people of Liberia, their only prayer being that you might, sooner or later, be brought to see that the interests of this country are everywhere identical, and that one portion could not be elevated into respectability and influence without favorably affecting the other.

Now they believe that the time has arrived to make a direct appeal to you for your sympathy and cooperation in the work, which, in great weakness and trembling, but with unflinching determination, they began forty years ago in our common and benighted fatherland, and they have continued upon as the honor of conveying to you the expression of their good-will and cordial invitation to come over and help them.

In inviting you to Liberia, we need not tell you that no other country offers you equal inducement.

1. As a permanent home. We have a spacious territory, land sufficient for the needs of the colored population of the United States, and free of every luxury and necessary of life. We are persuaded that no country in the world furnishes so favorable a theatre for African growth and development as this country, and no other will secure us so effectually from the encroachments of alien races, whose advantages have been superior to ours.

2. As a field of labor. Millions of our brethren in that country are in heathen darkness, whose elevation, we believe, can be effected only through the instrumentality of Africans. White men cannot live in that climate; and the heart of every humane man must recoil from the thought that those millions of human beings must remain in darkness and inefficiency, when they might contribute so important a part to the uplifting of our race, and to the comfort and well-being of mankind.

3. As to political rights. The Government is republican, formed on the model of that in which we were all born.

4. As to religious freedom. We are generally Protestants of different denominations, having equal rights and privileges. Religious toleration is perfect.

5. As to society. We are not only of the same race, but a part and parcel of ourselves, having the same language and customs—the same feelings and predilections. Many of us have been your acquaintances and neighbors in this our common native land.

You are, then, no strangers to us; and we feel that you will understand us, when we say: Come over and help us. Come with us, and we will do you good.

The Government of Liberia is yet poor; it can make no brilliant offer. In addition to all the rights and privileges—everything that can stimulate an honorable ambition guaranteed to every descendant of Africa by our Constitution—the Government gives to each settler ten acres of land* by his arrival, by means of which any man with the least industry may support a family.

ALEX. CRUMMELL,
EDWARD W. BLYDEN,
J. D. JOHNSON.

New-York City, June 20, 1862.

*Any parties wanting more land, can buy as much as needed at fifty cents the acre.

ARRIVAL FROM AFRICA.

On the 19th of December, the bark *Syph*, Captain Webber, arrived at Boston with dates from Monrovia, Liberia, to November 9. Left bark Greyhound, Alexander, bound down the coast. Brig Somers, Onfield, no news.

THE BASA NATIVE POPULATION.

HAVING occasion to write to Rev. J. Vonbrun, Baptist missionary in Basa county, Liberia, knowing that he was the son of a Basa Chief, information was solicited from him as to the Basa native tribes, the number of towns, and population, and the extent of their country. In the subjoined letter from him, we have a reliable and very satisfactory statement. If our contemporary, the *Liberia Herald*, would draw out information of a similar kind about the Vei, Day, Goolah, Pessa, Greybo, Kroo, and various other native tribes in the Republic, it would add much to the interest of his paper, and place on record material for the future historian, which will otherwise be lost.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, GRAND BASA COUNTY, July 16th, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR.—By these I have endeavored to give you a short information as a beginning of my correspondence with you, at which time I will forward you the outline of the natural division of my country as is observed in the other letter. I have stated that the country is naturally divided into north, south, east, and the western divisions. The north division is about ninety miles from here up to the Camwood country, consisting of about sixty chief country towns of about one hundred and ten inhabitants. The south-east comprises Trade Town to River Sester, consists of one hundred and sixty-two towns, each containing between one hundred and ten and one hundred and twenty inhabitants. The western division from this country through Little Basa up to Monrovia, consists of about fifty-two towns of about ninety-five inhabitants. The Basa language is spoke as far as to the county of Mesurado. But beyond it the language is much altered by the Day tongue. All the inhabitants of Trade Town are chiefly Basas, with the exception of some that were brought there as slaves, who have much increased to vast number of people—that is, from the Pessa and Mr. Tribe, in the interior of this country.

Many of the natives wear the settlement have adopted civilized customs in dressing themselves; some have built for themselves neat houses. I am speaking of the civilized ones. I will likewise inform you of the day-school in this station, called Vonbrunville. The above was conducted by my younger daughter Caroline; but in consequence of her having married, the operation stopped a while, which is resumed this month, by Hannah, my elder daughter. The number of scholars consisted of about thirty-nine, almost every one residing with us in the premises, and we are trying with our humble means to support them. Many are able to read the Scripture, and endeavoring also to acquire other useful knowledge from different branches of education. Our church is called Little African church. It contains about eighteen members, all Africans except one. We hold regular the divine service in this place—that is, every Sabbath. The natives around here regularly attend the worship of God. The congregation sometimes is more than one hundred, natives exclusively. Some settlers occasionally attend. The school at Beley—that is, over the river—is under the supervision of the Rev. R. F. Hill, and conducted by Mrs. Hill. The scholars are thirty-six in number; church members twenty-nine. The Methodist church at Beley consists of forty-seven members and twenty scholars in day school. Rev. A. P. Davis is pastor of the Baptist church at the city of Buchanan. His labor has been abundantly blessed by the conversion of several, who are now members of that church; so the present number of members is eighty-seven. Bro. Davis also has a day school under his care, conducted by himself. The scholars are twenty-five in number. Both are children of this country—that is to say, African and the settlers. The M. E. church, at the same place, is in charge of a brother, the Rev. W. H. Tyler. He is also doing well—a man well esteemed by his people. The present number of members of that church are ninety. He has also a day school under his supervision, which is regularly conducted by an able teacher. Number of scholars on the list is forty-three, every one children of the Basa Americans. Those of the resuscitated Congos that were brought here by the steamer Niagara, are making a rapid improvement in both education and religion. Bro. T. J. Thompson is here stationed, being employed by the Episcopal mission. He is an influential preacher for good. He preaches both at the Upper and Lower Buchanan, and some other places when convenient. Mr. Thompson also teaches a day school, composed of settlers' children of both sexes. May the time be, or soon arrive, when the strong power of Satan shall be altogether destroyed, and the kingdom of our Lord and Christ alone shall be exalted forever. And to this end may the servants of the Prince of Life go forth in his strength to proclaim the Gospel of truth to the benighted sons and daughters of the forest. No more at present. Hope to hear from you soon.

With due respect, I remain, yours,

J. VONBRUN.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

We call attention to the following letters published in our present number from Rev. Mr. Vonbrun, and the one in our November number from Mr. Jesse Sharp, in both of which there is developed a need of aid in the form of capital. They both stand high in Liberia as men of sterling Christian integrity. Mr. Vonbrun is a native of Africa, and now Baptist missionary in the Basa town where his father was headman or chief. Until our civil war, Mr. Vonbrun was aided in his mission work by funds from the Southern Baptist Board at Richmond. He finds a large family and school on his hands without support from the Missionary Board, and has commenced farming rather than abandon the mission. What he needs is a small sugar-mill, to cost from \$600 to \$1000, for which he will as soon as possible make payment. We believe a loan of this small capital would be safely advanced and do great good, and shall be happy to hear from any one or more who may feel willing to respond to his appeal.

Mr. Sharp, by industry and prudence, some three years ago commenced a small sugar farm, and has been able to pay for his sugar-mill. He now wants a steam saw-mill for a new farm. His former promise in meeting *all advances* leads us to a firm confidence that he will not disappoint the friends who may aid him. He has recently forwarded to us over two hundred dollars as a deposit towards a mill. Who will authorize us to forward the steam saw-mill?

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, GRAND BASA CO., N. B. BEXLEY, July 16th, 1862.

HON. J. B. PINNEY—Dear Brother in Christ.—Some years ago, I was favored with a letter from you, and since that time you have not received even a line from me to acknowledge the receipt of the above. Now, sir, the question with me is, What may be your interpretation for my long absence? Do, pray, let it not be considered or interpreted that I was in the negative to hold any correspondence with you. Be it very far from me, esteemed sir, since the important subject of your last, in which you intended to open a correspondence with me, was most interesting to me—that is, as one of the Baptist ministers or missionaries here in Basa. You expressed in your last the wish occasionally to receive a letter from me, stating or to state facts or plans about the mission, to know the number of native towns inhabited by Basas, their populations, the situation of some of the Basa towns from my place of residence, their names, etc., and whether Trade Town is inhabited by persons who speak Basa? You desired to be informed if I know to what extent the natives are advancing to civilized habits of clothing, etc.; also, of my field of labor; a brief report of the number of schools, and scholars, and church members in connection with the mission. And then you sympathetically closed the above, in mentioning the loss of our friend the late Rev. John Day.

Dear sir, the narration above alluded to, with which I have been favored as above stated, had deeply interested my mind, since something was said or mentioned in behalf of my degraded countrymen. I could therefore adopt the language of the Apostle Paul and say, "My desire and prayer to God for them is that they may be saved." I intend to give you some information with regard to the present condition of the mission, and my own present situation. No sooner the hostile state in which America now is commenced, than our communications were cut off from the Board, in consequence of which, having nothing to do, I was necessitated to adopt some kind of manual labor in the farming line, in order to meet the wants of my growing family. I shall write you two letters. In this I have written to present before you my sanguine desire, which is occasioned especially by the great want from which I do now suffer by losing my crops of sugar cane. I am highly in need of a good mill. Be pleased, therefore, and engage one for me, and forward it by the first opportunity. My farm is about a year old, since I planted about twenty acres in cane, and am still planting. I cannot fully describe a mill as might suit my present condition; but I think one of a horse power, with the usual number of bolters to accompany the same. Wooden mills made here are of no use; it is nothing but a waste. I humbly beg and hope you would be pleased and attend to this my humble request about the mill. It is by means of my farm I hope I shall be united and set at liberty from the strong tie of necessity, which is a great hindrance to the cause of Christ, and in the way to prevent the intrusion of my benighted countrymen. I would endeavor to hold myself in readiness to receive or pay for the mill. But if you think the mill ought to go to work between you and me, or anybody else, I should like to learn the condition. Either way would suit me—that is, if the mill be sent by any society, and go to work or be put to an operation according to condition and regulation of that society, or be sent on condition that I should pay for it. Only let me hear from you soon, by sending out one by the very first chance. I will write another letter endeavoring to answer your questions about the country, the people of the same, the towns, populations, etc.

I am yours with much affection,

J. VONBRUN.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—This is the first opportunity I have to send you a letter. I know you must have been in the utmost suspense to hear from me, but I have been soiled in the belief that you will trust in that God who has never deserted me, and felt that, no matter where I was, he would protect and preserve me. I landed in this place on the 23d of July, after a forty-days' passage—a long one, it is true, but very pleasant indeed. We had gentle breezes during the whole voyage, except the first four days after leaving New-York. I thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of my first voyage across the noble Atlantic, and was not sick a moment during the whole time. Indeed, my health was never better, and my appetite and digestion were tremendous. You will be glad to hear that I had no difference showed me as a passenger after the first three days, the Captain and the other passengers being so much pleased with me that I was treated precisely like them in every respect. Nothing could be more gratifying to my feelings, I assure you, and nowhere have I seen the advantages of an education made more visible, than in the privileges it gave me on board the vessel.

I had a very pleasant and delightful companion on board, Mr. Savage. We became fast friends on the first day, and her good humor, lively conversation, and charming face drove many a feeling of home-sickness out of my heart. I was greatly indebted to her on first landing here.

I scarcely need describe to you (loving nature so well as you know I do) how I was entranced with the many objects, upon which I feasted my eyes, while on the broad bosom of the ocean. We had some of the most gorgeous sunsets it is possible for the imagination to conceive—the clouds at times assuming all the colors of the rainbow; again the sun would set like a globe of burnished gold sinking in the sea; again it would appear as purple as amethyst. When the soft twilight would steal upon us, and the quiet stars would one by one appear, I almost wished I could die, where every thing was so much in harmony with that peace that the departing soul is supposed to be so folded in just before it departs for the spirit-land. Sometimes we would discover shoals of porpoises sporting in the water, and myriads of flying fish and birds skimming from wave to wave, and sometimes a shoal of grampus would rise up and disappear under the rolling waves, or a large whale would be seen sporting listlessly on the surface. We passed several vessels, but spoke but one, as I had no chance to send home a letter written at sea, as I hoped to do. We got in the African latitude the 14th July, my birth day, and scarcely a day has since passed that we have not had some rain. We made land on Sunday, July 20. On the following Tuesday we were anchored in the port of Monrovia. There is no harbor here, but only a roadstead, not at all safe for vessels during a storm, and in a heavy gale." They generally put to sea to prevent being blown on shore. The appearance of Cape Mesurado, on which is situated the town of Monrovia, is most picturesque. It gradually rises from the ocean to the height of three hundred feet, a good foot, with twelve guns, crowning the summit, and commanding the harbor—I mean, the roadstead. As soon as our vessel was seen from the shore, crowds of Kroomen put boldly out to sea; and I assure you, the sight of the native Africans for the first time is a great curiosity. They are most of them entirely naked, with the exception of a small strip of cloth around their loins. If one of them has on a shirt, he has no pantaloons, and vice versa. They are all finely formed men, and much more intelligent-looking than I expected to find them. They go out to sea in the most tempestuous weather in little frail canoes, hollowed out of trunks of trees, and the little things float on the water like cork. As they crowded on the vessel, I had enough to keep my eyes busy. They came. On Tuesday night, July 22, my last night on board the vessel which had been my home for six weeks, I knelt down and prayed to my Heavenly Father who had been so good to me, to vouchsafe his protection still, as I was to go and make my future in a strange land, far from kindred and friends. I then went on deck, and the wind moaned dimly; but far off on the rock which loomed up from the sea was the light-house, and the pure light, shining like a star, whispered comfort to my soul. The waves seemed, in their mournful music, as they dashed against the rock-ribbed coast, to tell of the mighty Being whose hand was everywhere shown alight. Wednesday morning came—as unpropitious a day as one ever wished to see. The rain poured in torrents; the wind blew in stifling gusts that penetrated to one's very bones; but I was determined to set my feet on Africa on that day; so putting on that heavy old overcoat I thought I never should want in this climate, I jumped in the boat, and was speedily rowed to shore. A tall Krooman caught me in his arms, waded through the shallow water, and deposited me on the land, and there I stood alone in my loneliness. I was the only one on the ship that had dared to venture through the surf, and was the first to land from the vessel. As I set my face to the town, all the desolateness of my position rose up before me, and for a few moments I felt perfectly miserable.

With Blyden's letters in my pocket, I wended my way to Mr. Dennis, the agent of the Colonization Society. He was very friendly indeed, and said he would find a place for me to board. Inquiring for Mr. Gibson, the pastor of the Episcopal church, I learned he lived a few doors above, and made my way to his house. I found him a very gentlemanly young man, who received me most kindly; after reading Alston's and Crummell's letters, he said I should make his house my home as long as I chose to stay, and a very pleasant home I have found it. Mr. Dennis has made arrangements with him to board me six months; so you see I am safe for six months, any how.

I forgot to tell you I was drenched to the skin, and every body said I would be sick, but I wasn't, though; in fact, I am in tip-top health, and never felt better, and if I had one or two of my dearest friends here, would be perfectly happy.

Of course, you want to know how I like Liberia. When I first landed, I did not like it a bit; the place is a great deal more insignificant than I expected; after Crummell's and Blyden's eulogiums. There is very little business done here, and the place grows very slowly; but I tell you, the people are tramps. The ladies I have been introduced to, with rare exceptions, are very refined, and quite intelligent. The men are free-

*Mr. Bodoe was misinformed on this point. No gales of wind, in any usual sense of the word, blew over upon the Liberia coast at Monrovia. Tempests or more than thunder showers coming down the land at the beginning and closing of the rainy season, are attended with sudden and high winds, for a few minutes. No vessel well anchored was ever driven on shore at Monrovia.

men; they walk, tall, and set like freemen—attend to their own politics, make their own laws, live in their own houses. The young men gave me a glorious welcome, seemed glad to see me, and did not put on any airs. You will be glad to hear that I have already made my mark. Once told the boys I was a smart New-Yorker, and they invited me to deliver an address on the first of August; I consented, and on emancipation day, I made my debut before four hundred of the best people in the place, and I was praised and congratulated so much, that I was glad when I got home in my own room office more. You tell Blyden that I wish to be a teacher, and to have ——— and Moore as my companions; and please God, it shall not be the last time I will be heard there. I went to a grand entertainment given by the young men on the same evening, and had a good time, dancing, playing, and carrying on generally. There are some pretty girls here, and you know how partial I am to their society. The celebration of *National Independence* on July 26, was well observed, and I enjoyed myself very much. Most of the dignitaries were away, which was a drawback, but the people that remained made amends.

Salutes were fired from the fort, moon, and night; a procession was formed and paraded the streets, and an address, with music, was delivered in the largest church in the town. To one accustomed to the monster processions of New-York, this one, indeed, was trifling, as it consisted of only thirty soldiers and one hundred and fifty civilians, marching to the sound of a fife and three drums; but the place is small, very small—indeed, I flatter it when I call it a town; and for this size, the display was creditable. I think I shall go into business here as soon as I look about me. I made a mistake in my selection of books, as I knew I should by following Blyden's and your advice. I wanted light books to read on the passage, for let me tell you, when you are tossed about on the ocean, you care very little about hard study. We played chess on the vessel nearly every day, and I was so sorry I did not bring my chess-book with me; it would have been excellent.

The bad blankets and sheets you were at such pains to get for me I did not use at all; as the vessel found them all, and on shore here I am boarding. I took a salt-water bath every morning, and was greatly benefited thereby. I have seen Mrs. Downing's grave. It is a sweet-looking spot, near a large tree, and I dropped a tear over her sad and early fate.

The Episcopal church here is unfinished, though services are held in it; when completed, it will be a most beautiful edifice. You will be glad to learn I have joined the Sunday-school, and have a fine class of native boys, whom I am teaching to walk in the way they should go—not that I am at all famous for walking that way myself, but I, by showing them the way, may, perhaps, learn it myself. Who knows? I want you to tell S—— I like it very well here, and as it has a missionary spirit, there is no place on earth so close as exercise it to the most advantage. If Alice is married by this time, you must wish her much joy for me. If Alice finishes her trade, and comes out here with a little capital, he will make money hand-over-foot, as there is not a single barber in the place, and much inconvenience is felt in consequence. If you can, do get my National Speaker I left at Demaree's shop, and my American Delator, which, I believe, Furness has got; if not, you will find it in your house. Send them out to me by Blyden, or any one that is coming out. I find the young people here are eager for amusement of a rational kind, and there is a book published called the *Parlor Companion*, or 1001 House Amusements. If you could spare a dollar to get it for me, and at the same time send out my book of Parlor Plays, you would confer a lasting favor on me. I cannot send you a draft for less than ten dollars, which is more than I can spare at present. Tell Tom McKell not to think anything about coming here until he hears from me. I will write him what's best to be done. There's ever so much brain and shrew to be worked up here before this country becomes anything; and I am sure that God has directed my steps here for good. My pure and noble feelings and lofty aims are slowly coming back to me. Again I feel how sweet it is to live to help and build up a nation, to do all that one man can to raise up a down-trodden and oppressed people. O, my friend! how light and trifling seems my life in New-York to the aspirations I now feel! When I reflect how I have mispent those precious moments, all too few when devoted to study and improvement, I am ashamed of myself. But a beautiful writer has told us, "Look not mournfully on the past; you cannot bring it back again. *Widely improve the present; it is thine.*" I will, therefore, take courage and look not back, but press onward and upward; and if my Heavenly Father will spare my life, I will strive to become a useful and honored man. I cannot tell you in this letter all I wish, because I am finishing it in a hurry for the mail, which starts three days earlier than usual. I am tired of thinking how much you all are looking for this letter, and how happy you will be to see it, and hear from my own lips, as it were, that I am well and happy. As the long days have passed away, I know how your heart has gone far off on the bounding waves, striving vainly to find out where mine was beating, watching that I was well, yet fearing otherwise. In the deep watches of the night, when all was hushed and still, I knew where your thoughts were, and whom you were thinking of. But I only trust that God will keep you firm in the belief that I am in his almighty hands, and no harm can befall me. I shall close now. You will receive letters from me regularly every month, as I shall write every Wednesday. I can't send any other letters by this mail, as the postage is very high, and I have not earned any money as yet. I am sorry I disappointed Miss Tompkins in her oratorio, but I did not do so intentionally. I have several messages for the girls, which I will send when I write to S——. Good bye. Now, do not fear to me. God takes care of me. Only trust him, and you will never need a friend. Heaven speed this letter, and grant I may soon hear from you, in the last wish of George. Don't forget the *Thimble*. I forgot to tell you that the carrier would fetch you a copy once a week, if you asked him.

From Ship M. C. Stevens.

ON BOARD OF SHIP M. C. STEVENS, NOV. 17, 1862.

REV. J. B. PINNEY—Dear Sir:—As the pilot leaves to-day, I thought I would drop you a few perfect lines. We had a very safe passage out as far as Hampton Roads, near Cape Henry. On Sabbath morning it was very rough; nearly all the passengers were sick; and the wind was against us so strong that we were obliged to anchor all day Sabbath. One thing I must speak of this pleasure. We have prayed night and morning and divine service on the Sabbath. Please attend to my things

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ADVERTISEMENTS TO THE N. Y. Colonization Society may be made to CALVIN SWAN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Rev. J. B. FINNEY, Corresponding Secretary.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor, REV. J. B. FINNEY.

PRESIDENT-BENSON'S MESSAGE.

The Government of Liberia holds a relation to the Colonization Society so intimate that our readers will be glad to be apprised of the message which we publish to-day:

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA TO THE LEGISLATURE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THEIR SESSION, DECEMBER, 1862.

"The Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia:

GENTLEMEN:—Nearly nine months' absence from the Republic this year, and having returned only a few days previously to the opening of your session, have rendered me almost entirely dependent on your commission, and the data on the home and abroad of this common country, which I have not had sufficient time to consider, and put in that shape, by amplification, as we naturally desired. I shall, therefore, make communications to you from time to time during the session, on such matters as I shall deem promotive of the interests of the country.

I have first invited the attention of the Legislature to the manifold disturbances and outrages committed by the Little Sea Fishermen. The peace and quietude of our lowland coast have been seriously disturbed by them during the past year. They have been accused of not only having made war upon, and killed several of the Niffo people, without reasonable cause, as was ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury during his visit of investigation to the lowland this year, but have also monopolized the coasting business along the coast, such as the shipping and unshipping of goods, and the usual services performed by fishermen on board of trading ships. Fishermen connected with other tribes are compelled to forego the benefits which they would derive from such employment, through fear of the treatment which they receive from the Little Sea Fishermen, who are very jealous, and live on nearly every part of our coast as adventurers. I indulge the hope that the Legislature will, during the present session, devise some plan by which the turbulence of this tribe may be restrained, so that order and peace may again be restored along the coast.

On the 10th of April, the Government schooner Quail arrived at the lowland counties, bringing with her the Commissioners appointed under the act passed at your last session, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to select a site in the interior the seat of Government.

Notwithstanding the dry season far advanced, they were nevertheless commissioned, and sent on their mission. After an absence of seventeen days, they returned to this city, having in their train selected two sites in the vicinity of Bee's Mountain, in the rear of the Junk Country, either one of which will, they think, meet the object contemplated.

Intelligence was received on the 11th of April of the return of the Gallinas, in another vessel, the captain of the Spanish schooner Buenaventura Cubana, which was seized in this river by the Quail, June, 1861, and which was subsequently released from her by H. B. M. S. Toroh. The object of the return of the Spanish captain to the Gallinas, was to procure the slaves purchased with the cargo brought out in the Buenaventura Cubana. The said vessel, which was seized by the Quail, was dispatched to the Gallinas, with the Secretary of the Treasury in her, with instructions to arrest, seize, and bring to this city for adjudication and trial, all vessels and persons that might find there engaged in the slave-trade. His visit resulted in an interview with Prince Manna, the native chief of the Quail, who was warned that he would be severely punished if he permitted the slave to take off a single slave from the Gallinas. The steamer passed out of the Gallinas River, a glimpse of the Spanish vessel was descried while in the offing. I am happy to be able to inform the Legislature that the two voyages of the Spanish captain to our coast for a cargo of slaves were entirely frustrated through the vigilance of the Government, and that every exertion will be made to prevent the native chief living within our jurisdiction from holding out inducements to the slave-dealer to approach our coast.

The educational interest has had and will continue to have the attention of the common day-schools authorized at the session to be increased and put into operation in each county, and the teachers and preceptors, who number in the aggregate sixteen schools, to be increased by the number to be established in Grand Bassa county. Books are very much needed. Notwithstanding the long and almost unprecedented dry season this year, occasioning the loss of a large number of early crops of grain, and the recurring of others, succeeded suddenly by heavy and incessant rainy season, causing great damage to the maturing plantations of various products, especially to those of cotton, stores of acres of which were destroyed; yet the agricultural interest is of an encouraging character, admitting of a fair comparison with that of last year. The sugar cane crops increased in the St. Pauls, and the quantity augmented by that grown in the lowland counties. It affords me much pleasure to be able to say that the people of Liberia are paying more attention than ever to the cultivation of the soil, and to the rich products which readily find a market in foreign countries.

The Government has, during the year, imported six sugar is, which have been distributed among the several counties, and it is the intention to import others for the convenience of our farmers, so soon as it shall be practicable. The actual revenue of the country is insufficient to meet the needs of Government since so many public enterprises have been put on foot. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury clearly demonstrates this fact, and I have the special attention of the Legislature to this subject; and I shall be happy to meet with any reasonable measures they may adopt for increasing the revenue of the country.

The receipts from all sources, including respective African funds, during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1862, were \$188,016 42
Total amount of disbursements for the same time 138,400 29

I will add in this connection, that it is my firm purpose during the remaining year of my incumbency to employ every effort to liquidate all demands now against, and such as may be incurred up to the close of the fiscal year by Government, in order that my successor may, on his induction, be relieved of unpleasant pecuniary embarrassments. To effect this, my retrenchment will be indispensable; and as a consequence, several public enterprises must be postponed until that object shall have been secured.

And I have to earnestly request that you will cause your appropriation for the fiscal year to harmonize with this policy. Under the appropriation made at your last session, with a view to the more prompt recovery in the vicinity of Careyburg, advances have been made from the Treasury to Charles Deputie, Esq., of Careyburg, who has succeeded, it is said, in demonstrating that the iron ore near that settlement is of superior quality. Samples of the iron smelted from the ore have been submitted to the Government. No formal report, however, has yet been received from him to enable the Government to determine upon the propriety of making further advances for that object.

Specimens of ore found on the little Cape Mount river by Mr. J. G. J. Harboure, and by him forwarded to the United States to be tested, were, on examination, said to be a rich quality of coal. See *Liberia Herald*, August 8, 1862.

A revision of some of the judicial acts is very necessary in order to define more clearly the jurisdiction of the courts. The Attorney General will readily designate to you those conflicting laws, which, as long as they remain, will keep up a conflict between the superior and inferior courts.

Abraham Hanson, Esq., was received September 9, 1862, and acknowledged as the United States Commercial Agent for Monrovia.

By virtue of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Liberia, at their last session, granting the President of Liberia leave of absence from the Republic during the year 1862, or longer, should he deem it necessary for the restoration of his health, and vesting him with special authority during his absence to transact all public business in Liberia, and to transact any business he might deem promotive of the interest of Liberia, I embarked from this place on the 11th of March, for Europe via Harper, and arrived in Liverpool on the 11th of April.

Before leaving Liberia, I had determined that I would extend my visit to the United States within a few weeks after my arrival in England, provided my progress in the discharge of the duties of the President of Liberia should justify it. The many difficulties, and at times more humiliations we had long been subjected to in the enforcement of our commercial, revenue, and navigation laws, and in our attempts to suppress the nefarious foreign traffic in human flesh and blood, and the obnoxious trade in slaves, and the determination of the Government to adjust with H. M. Government our territorial claims and boundaries of paramount importance. Consequently, though I received several letters in Europe from the United States, urging me to extend my visit to that country, and I felt as certain then as I do now, that I would have had a cordial reception by numerous friends and acquaintances, and that the becoming courtesy would have been accorded by the officials of that Republic, yet I could not see that much good would have resulted from my visit in the present unhappy state of affairs there. I therefore felt unwilling to defer the adjustment of the more important business in England, in order to make a visit of doubtful utility to the United States, especially as my business there could be transacted equally as well by correspondence from England.

In less than a fortnight after my arrival in England, I presented in person to H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs, and respectfully pressed the same by argument, a memorandum of the several matters I wished to adjust, and have a clear understanding between the two Governments, before my departure from England.

The first subject was the full recognition of our territorial claims, and fixing the boundaries, especially of that part of our territory lying continuously with territory claimed by H. M. Government. I shall transmit to you on the 8th instant copies of the correspondence with H. M. Government on this subject, by which it will appear that H. M. Government having magnanimously acknowledged the just claims of the Government of Liberia to the territory comprehended between the San Pedro River on the south-east, to the river Sherbro on the north-west, with the understanding, however, that the north-western boundary should form the evidence of the said river, and a survey of the river, and ascertainment shall have been thereby made whether its course and extent intertendward are sufficient to give us a north-western boundary of some sixty miles intertendward; otherwise a line, as you will see delineated on the map which accompanied the despatch of July 28th from the Foreign Office, is to run due north from its head to complete the sixty miles.

A report of the survey fixing this definite north-western boundary was expected from the Governor of Sierra Leone, in October; and I had hoped, and signified the same to H. M. Government, that it would have arrived timely to have had it accurately laid down by H. M. Government on an authentic map, before my embarkation, so that I might be able to bear home with me the evidence of a correct and definite adjustment of our north-western boundary, which would have rendered entire the last vestige of a possibility of future misunderstandings between the two Governments, growing out of questions of political jurisdiction in that direction. H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs was absent on the continent a few days previously to my having been detained there, as I learned, by stress of weather. I have directed Consul-General Ralston to bring the subject to his lordship's notice as early as possible after his return to London, a report on which I am confidently expecting by the mail to arrive this month.

The second subject introduced in the memorandum was, that H. M. Government assume all responsibility toward the Spanish Government, not only for the destruction of the Spanish slave schooner Buenaventura Cubana in 1861, by H. M. S. Toroh, but also of the original capture made by the Liberian Government schooner Quail, since the action of the commander of the Toroh was directed had prime from being brought to the proper port for formal adjudication.

Third, That such an apology be tendered for the conduct of the commander of H. M. S. Toroh, as H. M. Government might think justly due to the Government of Liberia; and that such prize money be tendered to the captors—the officers and crew of the Quail—as H. M. Government might regard justly due.

The fourth subject contained in the memorandum was, notification to H. M. Government, that the Government of Liberia intended the passage of a law that would restrict the operations of

all foreign vessels within our jurisdiction to the six ports of entry now, and others that may be hereafter constituted; and that a reasonable time should be allowed before the commencement of the enforcement. In introducing this latter subject, no doubt was intimated by me of our perfect right to make the restriction. This position was reasonably assumed of our perfect right to do so. But as H. M. subjects had for some time previously to our declaration of independence, traded indiscriminately on the coast, which has continued under regulations ordered by the Government of Liberia since the declaration of independence in 1847, courtesy rendered it not amiss to acquiesce in H. M. Government of the contemplated restriction. I was particularly induced to adopt this course, in order to obviate in the future, if possible, the sore humiliations inflicted on us at times by H. M. cruisers, when attempting to enforce our navigation, revenue, and commercial laws. These humiliations at any time, and under any circumstances, have been sorely grievous to us, and highly detrimental to our interests; and other evils, causing us to lose prestige with the aborigines residing within our dominions, whom we are endeavoring to bring under the influence of law and order, and to thoroughly identify with us in a common body politic.

By reference to copies of correspondence and statements of interviews I had with H. M. Government during my absence, which I hope to be able to transmit to you on the 8th instant, you will perceive that the several matters embodied in the memorandum have, to a considerable extent, been met in a just and satisfactory manner by H. M. Government, so that the adjustment of them may be regarded upon the whole as having so far resulted satisfactorily. And it affords me great pleasure to be able to add that H. M. Minister for Foreign Affairs was pleased to express in person every assurance of the best feelings of H. M. Government, as well as of himself individually, for the welfare and success of Liberia.

Having after the lapse of a few months in England, become convinced of the improbability of extending my visit to the United States, I addressed a despatch to that Government in July, proposing the negotiation of a treaty between the two Governments. The subsequent correspondence and action on that subject, resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between the two Governments, which was daily signed in London on the 21st of October, by Hon. C. F. Adams, United States Minister to the Court of St. James (especially authorized), and myself. As this treaty (and if required, explanatory documents of it) will be transmitted in a day or two to the Senate for ratification, I need say no more at present on that subject, than that I regard the treaty as a great success. And though the Government of the United States did not favor stipulating by treaty on the subject of emigration to Liberia, nor resuming recaptured Africans, but preferred those subjects being left open to future circumstances, and acts of Congress, and contracts that may in future be based upon such acts of Congress, yet I had every assurance given me of the good feelings and best wishes of the Administration, for their favorable impression toward Liberia in connection with those subjects. Recaptured Africans taken on this coast by American cruisers, will, as usual, be brought to Liberia.

Respecting the destination of the vast majority of colored persons (African descent) in the United States, I feel no uneasiness. There is not a particle of doubt that there will be a great and voluntary emigration of them to Liberia, and Liberia wishes, and will accept none other than those who will come voluntarily. Various circumstances rapidly converging to a point will ere long cause a greater influx of them than perhaps it will be considered prudent to admit in a given time. The colored people of the United States have long been the friends of America have been, and will become increasingly dependent on Liberia, as affording the only satisfactory home as yet for those whom they have of late strangely charged with being the cause of the lamentable sanguinary contest now waging in that great country; at least as much as Liberia is dependent on them for the encouragement of immigration, labor.

The truth that Africa, for a long time, at least, will prove the only place to which they can move to find a satisfactory home, will increasingly force itself upon both colored and white, until it shall become irresistible. Liberia can gain nothing by impeding on this subject. The basis of our national and individual progress, respectability, and honor, having been greatly extended and secured by the treaty recently negotiated with the United States Government, let our citizens nerve up, and exert every power of body and mind, that they may with a becoming mainly spirit render our country increasingly attractive by their industry and progress in the pursuits of civilized life, and we need not entertain so fear that we shall not have sufficient voluntary immigration to sustain our country.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Legislature passed at the last session, providing for the appointment of Commissioners from this Government to present to the colored people of the United States the advantages and claims of Liberia, I appointed as such at as early a day as was practicable, J. D. Johnson, Esq., formerly Professor Cummell and Byrd, who have informed me, from time to time, by letter, that they were zealously prosecuting their mission in the United States.

Their absence as yet from home, and not having received their formal reports, I am disappointed in being able to communicate the substance of them to you at the opening of your session. I have no doubt that the reports will be supplied timely to enable me to transmit them to you before the close of this month.

I have specially to acknowledge the efficient services of J. D. Johnson, Esq., who was commissioned early this year; and before he entered upon the duties of a Commissioner to the colored people of the United States, to afford to the Government of Liberia, and to the Government of the United States, preparatory to their recognition of the independence of this Republic, which services no doubt contributed much to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

After ascertaining the improbability of extending my visit to the United States, I commissioned the Hon. J. J. Roberts, Esq., who, having leaving England in August, and arriving in Liberia in September, to take full authority to amicably adjust all accounts and business matters between the American Colonization Society and this Government, especially those respecting recaptured Africans landed here within the last two and a-half years, so that our Commissioner might be able to present, on his return, a correct and satisfactory statement of them, and of the balance due this Government up to the date of adjustment.

I was very desirous that this should have been done to enable me to place the Secretary of the Treasury in possession of it in a completed form, timely for his annual report.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom I have transmitted the Commissioner's report, will inform you that the object of the mission has not been accomplished.

The fourth quarter's payment to be made by the United States Government on account of recaptured Africans is yet delayed in consequence of alleged objections in the certificates issued in favor of the Government by the United States Agent for liberated Africans. I am informed by the Secretary of State that

the necessary measures have been adopted months ago to supply the main omission, and I have no doubt that the matter will be satisfactorily settled in a short time.

Before and after leaving home this year, I indulged the hope that the civil war in the United States would have subsided ere this, which would have afforded me an opportunity—though a subordinate consideration—of proceeding very early, and while about all the arms and munitions of war would likely require for many years. But as this has not been the case, and thereat at present no very pressing need of them, I have deferred the procuring of them to a more favorable time.

I have, however, instructed our agent in the United States to purchase conditionally, as you will perceive by the despatch, of order of instructions, and description of the vessel, which I will transmit in a day or two, for your approval, a small steamer not exceeding two hundred tons, and with heavier and more complete armament than that of the Quail. I have authorized him, in case he shall procure her, to make the necessary arrangements and expenditures for sending her out without delay to arrive, if possible, before the close of April ensuing; for all which I have to ask an adequate appropriation.

While in England, I contracted for, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, two light-house lamps and fixtures, for the light-houses of this place and of Harper.

The lamps are to be put in use of this month, and are said to possess very important modern improvements. The Secretary of the Treasury will transmit to you an estimate of their cost and charges, for which I have to ask an adequate appropriation.

Very soon after my arrival in England, and subsequently thereto, I had conferences and correspondence with a gentleman of high character and respectability in London, Mr. Henry Paken, who was Secretary of the London and West India Bank, and of the London and Liberia Banking and Commercial Institution. The object contemplated by this institution, you will find, to a great extent, set forth in the copies of correspondence I had with, and documents from him, which I will in a few days transmit to you. I recommended that no conclusive or even definite action be taken on the application for a charter for the arrival of the Quail, J. J. Roberts, Esq., who is the contemplated chief manager of the interests of the institution in Liberia, I requested Mr. Paken (owing to the pressure of duties upon me at the time) to make all further communication on the subject, so that he might be able to afford the Legislature all necessary information on the subject that may not be contained in the correspondence, and to be able to give the subject as much thought as possible before recommending action thereon. You will find my own views (which have since undergone no change) embodied to some extent in my correspondence with him. And whenever I have hesitated to give a definite expression of approval to any application, or to make a definite action, it was because I was unwilling to come to any important point upon which, for want of more time for reflection, my mind was not clear.

Upon the whole, I think very highly of the contemplated institution, and believe that it can be organized and conducted under a charter, in a manner that will prove safe and highly beneficial to Liberia, and satisfactorily remunerative to the investors.

Considering the ready employment that such a company will afford to successive companies of emigrants, whose arrival in the future may reasonably be expected in great numbers, the facility and commodiousness it will afford to the mercantile and agricultural interests of the country, in a word, the great impetus it will give to every branch of industry, and to the rapid development of the resources of the country, which cannot be done effectively without skill and capital, I cannot regard such an institution, judiciously, yet liberally chartered, otherwise than the great desideratum; and I cannot hesitate to believe that you will, whenever you shall take the subject, meet the wishes of the Government, yet, liberal and enlightened spirit, I shall, no doubt, have occasion to communicate with you more definitely on this subject.

Upon inquiry, I ascertained that I could have made arrangements in England to have a pier or breakwater built, on one eighth or one-sixth of a mile in Montserrat road, forming out one of the best harbors in the world, and consequently did not hesitate to make such an arrangement, involving no large expenditure, in the absence of legislative opinion on the subject. I am in possession of plans and estimates, which, if desired, I will lay before the Legislature for their consideration.

Liberia's contribution this year to the International Exhibition at London, through having yet no definite interest. The Government has made a good sum of Her Majesty's Commissioners, as well as of the jurors and the British public, did not expect a display of exquisite genius in the Liberian Court. They expected to see raw materials—samples of commodities that could be made highly available to the two countries by commercial interchange. They were disappointed in their expectations, of which I am of opinion you will have no doubt, when the report of our Commissioners shall have been received.

I feel unwilling to close this communication to you, without expressing my gratitude to a gracious Providence for the preservation of my health, and for granting me favor while abroad, and a safe return to my country.

The authorities of the several European countries which I had the honor and pleasure of visiting, have placed Liberia under many courteous, respectful, and friendly obligations, by reason of the attentions and high considerations accorded to the representative of this Republic during his visit, and the very valuable interest they have manifested for the general success and prosperity of Liberia.

With several of those powers treaties have been negotiated this year, which will be presented to the Senate this session for ratification, and others are being negotiated which may arrive timely to secure ratification also at this session. You will permit me to add, that the respectability and the general interest in Africa is now, under God, to a great extent in our own hands; and that I feel sure that the wisdom, moderation, and self-respect, not only of the several Departments of this Government, but of the Government and people of Liberia are not unworthy of the respect, confidence, and good-will of those great civilized Christian nations.

It only remains for me to assure the Legislature that I will cordially cooperate with them during their session, and to every honorable measure that shall tend to the benefit of this beloved country.

STREPHEN A. BENSON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, Dec. 5, 1862.

—The Congo man, Lewis, lately tried before the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, has been convicted of the willful murder of a little child, and is to be hanged on the 19th day of July next.—*Liberia Herald*.

A. Gray Printer 16 & 18 Jacob street W. V

of liberty and light which America enjoys, by bearing communion of returning Africans along her coast. He lived and died a friend of Colonization.

Mr. John Knickerbocker, of Waterford, was less known to the public, but not less sincerely a friend. His benefactions of \$500 and \$1000 were without solicitation voluntarily forwarded to the Society from year to year.

Others too have died whose names were not so prominent as these before the world, yet whose friendship and frequent contributions had cheered us in our work while they lived, and whose liberal bequests testified of their continued love for the cause. Others will God raise up to enter into this work, so long as Africa shall stretch her hands in cries for pity and relief.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

During the protracted absence of President Benson in Europe through the summer of 1862, the affairs of the Republic were administered by the Vice-President, the Hon. D. B. Warner, of Monrovia.

The numerous captives, which had been landed in the Republic, proved a quiet, industrious population, and are represented a rapidly acquiring our language and mechanic arts, and not a few have been instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, and received into church-membership.

The last season proved a poor one for palm oil, the principal article of export from Liberia, but from many sources we have assurance that a new impulse has been given to agriculture. Sugar mills have been exported from this city the last year, to an increased amount of land has been planted in sugar-cane, and till more has been planted in cotton and coffee. With these three great staples at command, and with a climate and soil adapted to them the people of Liberia may, with moderate industry, expect a rapid accumulation of wealth.

The ninth biennial Presidential election of the Republic of Liberia occurs this month. The two candidates, nominated by rival Conventions, are the late Vice-President, D. B. Warner, and the Chief Justice, Drayton.

The *Liberia Herald* gives the proceedings of both Conventions, and it is gratifying to notice the absence of that scurrility and personal abuse so often attendant on popular elections.

The able and faithful administration of the Government by President Roberts and President Benson for the past sixteen years, gives us ground to hope that whoever shall be their successor will be equal to the office, and reflect like honor on the popular institutions of the Republic.

The work of Christian missions within the boundaries of Liberia, whether among the native heathen tribes or in the Liberia settlements, has been attended with more than usual success, and large numbers have been added to the churches.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Mission churches under the Episcopal presidency of Bishop Payne, which met at Monrovia in the winter, was made the occasion for a meeting of the priests and deacons of Liberia, to consult upon the propriety of forming a Liberia Protestant Episcopal Church, and with great unanimity, the preliminary steps being taken, they proceeded to form such a church, and invited Bishop Payne to consecrate his Episcopal ministrations and supervision.

The Rev. Bishop Barnes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having failed, he took passage, accompanied by Mrs. Barnes, for America, in the packet-ship M. C. Stevens, which arrived at Baltimore in April. His wasted life scarcely held out for the voyage, and a week after he landed in Baltimore, the Master's note summoned him away. He leaves a fragrant memory behind him, long to be cherished and honored by his people.

During the visit to Europe, the President initiated and completed treaties, not only with the United States, but with Italy, Netherlands, and Denmark.

With a flag bearing a single white star on a dark ground, which is hoisted and acknowledged by the civilized nations of Europe and America; with a growing commerce, a profitable and increasing agriculture; respected by the numerous native populations around her, who refer for arbitration their petty feuds to her for settlement, their guardian from the unprincipled slave-trader, Liberia at this moment is able and ready to vindicate the claims of her people to an honorable place among the nations of the earth, and to justify the hopes which only the sanguine among her friends have dared to cherish.

Treasurer's Report, April 1, 1863.	
To balance of cash on hand, 1862	\$1,124 00
To Church of Christ, 1862	\$2,764 51
Do Baptists	800 23
Do Church Collectors	800 23
Do Methodist	1,280 45
Do Catholics	27 50
Do Collections for agency of Rev. H. Connely	1,080 23
Income of Education Fund, viz:	
Bloomfield Fund	\$1,248 00
Patron Professorship	1,187 05
From Mortgage and Central R. R. Shares converted to cash	3,180 14
	21,067 32
By Sundry Payments, viz:	
Office Rent, Clerk Hire	\$1,000 00
Office Expenses	251 82
Salary of Corresponding Secretary	2,500 00
Travelling	210 13
Consolation Journal	250 00
Miscellaneous	25 63
Emigrants	621 71
Rev. H. Connely	270 84
Education Dis.	481 75
Do	580 00
Do Bills for repairs of House	496 67
Do Paid Bills Payable	\$15,300 00
Interest on same	421 84
Interest on same	12,921 84
Reinvestment in U. S. Stocks	\$17,500 00
Freemium	\$20 00
	17,149 07
Balance of cash and Note on hand	300 84
	\$40,093 00

From the Cavalry Messenger, for November, 1862.

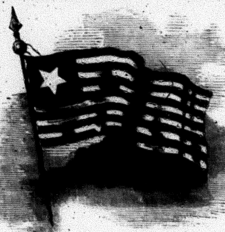
Mr. Lewis Hamilton, of Maryland Co., is an encouraging example of industry and thrift. At once a mason and carpenter, and working well, as he has opportunity, at both trades, he has, we learn, one of the best farms in one of the most beautiful positions in the country. On a hill higher than Mt. Vanhook, and at a short distance to the north-east of it, he is planting, with canes and potatoes, a goodly quantity of canes.

See—some are being planted by many other parties.

MORNING INTELLIGENCE.—The *Herald* of September 26th announces at once the death of Mrs. Margaret Yates, at Mt. Vanhook, and Mr. Daniel A. Coker, children of the much-esteemed Methodist minister, Rev. P. Coker, of Cape Palmas. We deeply sympathize with the afflicted parents in their double bereavement.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY, 1863.



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC. ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

SAILING OF EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

The packet-ship M. C. Stevens left the wharf in Baltimore, Monday morning, May 25th, 1863, on her spring voyage to Liberia, under command of Capt. Fiske. She takes thirteen cabin and twenty-six steerage passengers. Among the cabin passengers are Hon. Timothy R. Hibbard, of New-York, who goes to Sierra Leone as United States Commissioner of the Mixed Court for trial of captured slaves; Rev. Samuel G. Whiting, Mrs. Himmens, and Miss Davenport, who also land at Sierra Leone, to join the American Mission at Sherburne; and Rev. Mr. Kiser, a missionary of the Lutheran Church on the St. Paul's river, Liberia. The other eight cabin passengers are citizens of Liberia, or parties about to become citizens. They are

Hon. J. D. JOHNSON, of Liberia.

Mrs. HALLOCK GREEN, of New-York.

JANE M. LUCAS, " "

J. W. POWERS, " "

Mrs. BECKS, of Liberia.

Rev. E. J. ADAMS, of Newark.

Steering Passengers.

AARON TREADWELL, of New-Brunswick, N. J.
MRS. " " " "
MARY " " " "
JANE " " " "
ORADIAH LIVINGSTON, of Newark, N. J.
NATHAN FRANKS, " "
JOHN F. KING, of New-Brunswick, N. J.
CATHERINE E. KING, " "
JOHN EDWARD KING, " "
T. JOHNSON, " "
Mrs. " " " "
CHARLES HEDGE, of Newark, N. J.
HARRIS S. HEDGE, " "
ABRIEL " " " "
WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Princeton, N. J.
CHARLES W. PURVIS, of New-York.
JAMES MURKIN, " "
MARY " " " "
Rev. Mr. STAFFORD, of Washington, D. C.
Mrs. " " " "
JANE " " " "

The above is defective in omitting the names of four persons from New-Jersey, whose names are not on our list.

Among these emigrants, one is an artist, who takes the instruments for photographing; another is a refiner of silver, who has worked at his trade nine years in Newark. Mr. Bowers, of this city, goes with the expectation, if he likes Liberia, of making his home there, and will be able to commence under very favorable circumstances as to capital and business relations. We wish them abundant success.

AFRICA AND HER EXILES.

WHILE REV. EDWARD W. RYDENS, Commissioner of Liberia, was at St. Thomas, V. I., last summer, the attention of many who heard his addresses was turned toward Africa, the home of their race, and large numbers expressed a wish to emigrate. A few, in their zeal, at a heavy expense, came to this city for a passage. A society was formed in St. Thomas to diffuse information about Liberia and Africa.

We learn by a letter from Demerara, that "several gentlemen residing near Georgetown, men of property and respectability in that community, who have felt that the time has come for their doing something for their motherland, having turned their attention to Liberia as their future home, held a preliminary meeting February 17, having for their object the purchase of a vessel, and securing a company to emigrate to Liberia." If an interest in the elevation of Africa could be awakened among her descendants in North and South America generally, the work could speedily be accomplished, and to be called an African would no longer remain a reproach.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE, AND COLONIZATION.

The New-York East Conference met in Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 1st, and had the subject of Colonization brought before them, by report of a Committee, Saturday, 4th. A summary of the action of the Conference in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, April 9, takes the following notice of their action on Colonization:

A report on Colonization elicited some discussion, the points taken by the advocates being that some good had been done, which the respondents did not deny, but qualified it by saying that that good was very little, and procured at an outrageous expense; and that Colonization, whether as a means of meliorating the condition of American Africans, or of foreign evangelization, was, after a forty years' trial, a pretty well-demonstrated failure.

We regret very much that so many members of the Conference should have acquiesced in such conclusions. What can their Missionary Board show of foreign missionary work except as founded on and carried out by Colonization? If it has been easily, our brethren of the Methodist Church have not borne much of the burden, certainly in this State.

The Colonization Society has not received, for fifteen years past, \$20 per annum of available money from all the Methodist churches of the Empire State. It is only, then, as observers, and that too probably not friendly observers, that they have come to such conclusions.

EPISCOPAL MISSION, LIBERIA.

A year interesting report of the African mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church was presented to the Board of Missions, October 2d, 1862. We condense the principal facts as follows: The mission field in Liberia is divided into five districts: 1. The Monrovia District, extending from Cape Mount on the north-west, sixty miles, to Monrovia and the St. Paul's river. 2. The Bassa and Sinoe District, south-east of Monrovia, along the coast over one hundred miles. 3. Cape Palmas District, at and near to Cape Palmas. 4. Cavalla District, twenty miles east of Cape Palmas, on both sides of the Cavalla river, for twenty miles up that stream. 5. Bohlen District, interior, one hundred miles up the Cavalla river.

STATISTICS.

	Female	Chronic	Native	Total
Missionaries,	4	0	1	7
Assistant Missionaries,	4	3	16	23
CHURCHES.				
Candidates for Orders,	—	3	1	4
Infant Baptisms,	—	16	36	50
Adult Baptisms,	—	4	27	31
Confirmations,	—	—	—	61
Ordination of Priests,	1	1	—	2
Ordination of Deacons,	2	1	—	3
Communicants,	8	200	149	345
Boarding-schools,	—	20	87	107
Day-schools,	—	215	130	345
*Marriages,	—	12	9	21
*Deaths,	—	18	12	30
CONTRIBUTIONS.				
* Church-building,	\$1000 00			
* Missionaries,	355 41			
Alms,	53 51			
* Total,	\$1408 92			

Grace Church, at Clay Ashland, is represented as too much out of repair to be used. St. Paul's, at Monrovia, a wooden structure, is going to ruin. St. Peter's Chapel (small) has just been built by the members of Trinity Church. This latter, a fine stone structure erected by the liberality of the Sunday-schools of Rev. Dr. Tyng's church in New-York, and costing over \$12,000, is nearly ready to be dedicated. Of St. Peter's, Lower Caldwell, nothing is said. No churches seem to have been built at Bassa or Sinoe. St. Mark's Church at Cape Palmas has had an addition to the building, and some zeal in contributions for that object has been evinced.

Epiphany Church at Cavalla, a fine stone edifice near the Episcopal residence, is not named in the report, but is, if not equal, second only in style to Trinity Church at Monrovia.

FROM CAPE PALMAS BY WEST AFRICAN STEAMER, APRIL 6.

By letter dated Little Po-Po, April 4th, from Captain Jackson, of schooner Captain, we learn that trade on the Guinea Gulf Coast is dull. This is partly owing to the warlike course of the King of Dahomey, and the apprehension felt of an attack of the English forts at Cape Coast Castle by the King of Ashantee. The English had blockaded the coast as far as Lagos.

By letter from Captain P. D. Yates, brig Ann, dated Cape Palmas, Liberia, April 25, we learn that he had a severe voyage as far down as Corisco, and was expecting to leave Liberia for New-York about the first of May. Trade was dull.

MORTALITY.

SELDON have we published an obituary record so long as in our present number. Besides the death of Mrs. Auer and Miss Hunt, of the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas, and others noticed in extracts from the *Liberia Herald* and *Cavalla Messenger*, we learn that the last and last reported by Rev. Mr. Hoffman, the evening before he sailed for England in the Palmas, was at the funeral of Dr. S. N. De Lyon, who died very suddenly from excessive bleeding after having a tooth extracted. But a few weeks before, Dr. H. J. Roberts, of Monrovia, died, and thus Liberia is deprived of two of her best educated physicians, both of whom graduated from American medical colleges.

DEATH OF JOHN KNICKERBACKER, ESQ.

We find the following notice of Mr. Knickerbocker in the *Troy Times*, December 17th, 1863:

"Death of a Distinguished Resident of Waterford."

"John Knickerbocker, a highly respectable citizen of Waterford, Saratoga County, died at his residence in that place this morning, at the advanced age of 78 years. For a long period he was President of the Saratoga County Bank, and being quite wealthy as well as generous, he occupied a high position in society. His name was a power of strength to every enterprise, and his decease will cause a vacancy in that place, which will be felt particularly by the poor, to whom he was a warm and active friend."

A correspondent well acquainted with the deceased, writes as follows:

The Colonization Society never had a warmer friend than Mr. Knickerbocker. He advocated its interests, and would always have been present at your annual meetings had it been possible. You may safely say what you please of his deep interest in your society, and with what pleasure he received and read your publications. I presume many of his contributions to your Society were known only to himself. His early life was passed at Schaghticoke, and marrying before he was of age, he went on a farm at Stillwater. Here he was induced to leave the Dutch Church, and join the Episcopal, which was not only the Church of his adoption, but the Church of his heart, through a long life. He was very free from bigotry, and through always liberal to his Church and all its charities, gave freely to any good object that presented itself. He was truly a benevolent man, strictly observing the Scripture rule, "not letting his left hand know what his right hand had done." Most touching have been the instances

of his wide-spread liberality, that have come to light since his eyes have been closed in death.

Mr. K's habits were all of the most active and energetic character. Early rising was his constant practice, and he could never be idle.

He was Senior Warden of Grace Church, Waterford, and gave, before his death, that would yield a perpetual fund to the church, where for forty years his seat had never been vacant but, from necessity. For a long period he was Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and very active. Mr. Knickerbocker filled many places of public trust, and was looked up to as a man of sterling integrity, by all classes. He was President of the Saratoga County Bank, having filled that place with fidelity and active interest for over thirty years. His health through life had been uncommonly good, and his iron constitution seemed to resist sickness; but death came to him in the form of a lingering and most painful disease, requiring the greatest torture, and he evinced it to the last—not a murmur escaped his lips. What philosophy could ever have done for him, religion did. His Christian character brightened, and the man of active business resigned every thing of earth, and for six months, with death ever before him, submitted calmly and patiently to God's will, giving his thoughts and attention to preparation for a better world. Friends crowded about his sick-bed, and vied with his family in showing him every attention. Protracted as his sickness was, his kindness never flagged, and cheered many a weary hour. His end was peace, and we trust his entrance into the reward of the blessed.

DEATH OF BISHOP BURNS.

From the Missionary Advocate.

HEALTH OF BISHOP BURNS.—Rev. Bishop Burns writes us, under date of January 31, 1863, that he under the necessity of repairing to the island of Madeira for the benefit of his health, which is exceedingly impaired. We make this record with much pain, and trust that the prayers of the Church will be offered in his behalf, that his health may be recovered, and his valuable life protected many years.

We are just informed that the Bishop arrived in the port of Baltimore in the M. C. Stevens, on the 15th inst, in an extremely debilitated condition, and departed this life on the 18th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. We have received as yet no further particulars.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The deceased had been a missionary in Africa since 1839, and was elected the first colored Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia in 1856. Throughout his ministerial career he rendered valuable services to the cause of missions and colonization in Africa, and was highly esteemed at home and abroad. His health having failed, he determined to make a visit to this country, with the hope to recruit, and return to his duty on Thursday of last week, accompanied by his wife, Dr. G. C. M. Roberts and Prof. N. R. Smith, were immediately called to attend him, who at once pronounced his case hopeless. The body of the Bishop was yesterday embalmed by Mr. J. H. Weaver, and it will be sent to Africa by the first opportunity, accompanied by his widow, who will continue her residence there with her family.

From the African Repository.

Bishop Burns was distinguished for his simplicity, prudence in council, and power and eloquence in the ministry. We have stood on his side in his African pulpit, and can bear testimony to the Christian grace which eminently adorned his private and public life. Among the descendants of Africa who have sought most earnestly and labored most effectively for their redemption and elevation, his name and memory will abide with perpetual brightness. We knew not of his extreme danger, until we heard of his death. But he occurred at the right time, and the right place. His moral credit in two continents will be of incalculable importance. It will unite the hearts and purposes of the good and faithful among his brethren in this country to imitate his noble example, and to prosecute the Christian warfare, which he fought so well, and leave a purer flame into the church in Liberia over which he presided, and in the bosom of which his precious remains are to rest, unaccompanied and overwhelmed by the love of his people, to whom, though dead, he will continue forever to speak.

ANNUAL PRODUCT OF COFFEE IN THE WORLD.

Brazil,	400,000,000
Java,	140,000,000
Ceylon,	40,000,000
St. Domingo,	30,000,000
Cuba, Porto Rico,	25,000,000
Yucatan,	25,000,000
Sumatra,	25,000,000
Cuba, Rio, St. Louis, British W. I., &c.	18,000,000
	718,000,000

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

This institution, near Xenia, Ohio, was commenced a few years ago by the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the education of colored youth, and has been for some time partially supported on account of the disturbed condition of the country. The Cincinnati, correspondent of the *Anglo-African*, April 11, has the following notice of an expected change of its ownership, by which the African Methodist Church will have charge of it:

I am glad to learn that the Wilberforce University will shortly pass into the hands of our people, the African Methodist Connection being about to become the purchasers, if they have not done so already. I hope to soon see this institution in perfect working order, with a complete corps of instructors of our own race. We have long been in every way fitted to fill these positions with credit. Let us see that they are placed there. Let us show that we are no longer in leading strings; but that we are men, and as such are able to stand alone.

I took a trip last week to Liberia College, about fifty miles north of Columbus. I went to visit my daughter, who is a student there. While there, I got a subscriber for the *Anglo-African*. I there learned that the school is small, numbering about forty scholars of both sexes, white and colored. I was very much pleased with the character and appearance of the school. The pupils were all of the best families, and of the best character, of both sexes, white and colored. They all seemed like perfect ladies and gentlemen, of both white and colored, and I could see no difference; they acquitted themselves equally well. It was the close of the winter term, and there was an exhibition, which was very fine. The speakers were of both classes; I only wished to hear colored female, more colored scholars there—there were only four colored female, and one or two colored male students. They appeared smart and promising, and bid fair to make their mark in the world. It did my soul good to be with them. Would to God that we had hundreds of such young men as I found there preparing themselves for usefulness. The Professor seemed to be the right man in the right place. I may tell you something about Zanzibar in another communication.

A. C. LUCAS.

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REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to CALLE SWAN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the REV. J. B. PINNEY, Corresponding Secretary.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor REV. J. B. PINNEY.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

THE annual general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held yesterday at Burlington House. Sir Roderick I. Marrison, the President of the Society, was in the chair, and there was a numerous audience present, among whom were the Count de Paris, Lord Colchester, Mr. S. H. Walpole, M. P., Admiral Hall, Sir G. B. Back, Mr. Grant Duff, M. P., Admiral Bowles, Lady Franklin, Lady Young, Mr. Lundsbrough (the Austrian explorer), Mr. Kerr Lynch, and many other Fellows of the Society.

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and Grant were known to as their position at Kasab, far to the south of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, on the 30th of September, 1861. They had then, after great delays, just emerged from the tribes at variance with each other, and had been deserted by many of their porters; while to complete our depression a telegram from Alexandria announced that Paterick, after the loss of his stores, had perished in passing to the west of the White Nile. What, then, was our joy, when, after a long and painful interval of suspense, a first telegram from Alexandria gave us the glorious news that Speke and party had reached Khartum; while a second speedily following, conveyed from Speke to myself the cheer words, "The Nile is settled!" Then came the cheering

pathy words, The Nile is settled: a light intelligence that Patrick was not only alive, but had actually joined Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, on the 20th of February at (Cheers.) And, lastly, we have since been furnished with the Journal of the travellers, and a map of the region they explored, illustrated by the determination of many points of latitude and longitude in regions hitherto quite unknown. However might be our recent forebodings respecting the success of the explorers from the east and south, who have been the hitherto unknown to Burton and Speke in their

get with obstacles unknown to Burton and Speke in their
near traverse of that central region, I never gave up the hope
that, like many a previous African traveller supposed to be dead,
my old Peltick would be restored to life. Owing, however,
to ill-health, he is disabled from leaving his home, and his
disasters on the White Nile, and the loss of his stores, of
Savoy, Mr. Peltick, who had been liberally supplied with
money by us, with a view to a second Speke and Grant, when
we were endeavoring to get through a tract where we apprehended
that their greatest difficulties would occur, could afford them
no assistance. He, however, has been of great service in the
important assistance which he joined them at Gondokoro. To
the place, as you will recollect, to beyond which the Dutch had
reached in their expedition, and had our travellers arrived there some

weeks, either they would, doubtless, have not only been killed by these adventurous ladies, but would have been rapidly carried down by steam to Khartum, that long before we should have had them among us. Real and substantial help we should have, however, before the end of the month, from the very stalwart and experienced Mr. Samuel Baker, who, having heard of Leiper's disaster, had fitted out at his own cost a separate expedition, in which he was determined, if he could not relieve the explorers, at all events to try to follow the White Nile to its source. Mr. Baker, distinguished formerly by his explorations in Egypt, and in the present campaign by his experiences in the hydrographical conditions of several affluents of the river Atbara, previously quite misapprehended by geographers, had made up his mind to pass the Equator in his southward search after the missing travellers. Pursuing his route to Gondokoro, he was the first to meet the long absent parties, and to supply them with

The cordial thanks of our council have naturally been voted Mr. Samuel Baker for his noble conduct. (Cheers.) And, as we have now gone off to the southwest, in the hope of tracing the tent of the lake on the west, laid down by Speke in his map, the Luta Naga, intending to devote a year to this enterprise, may confidently hope for a satisfactory solution of this collateral question as to a great feeder of the White Nile in a higher latitude. Let it also be recollected that Mr. Baker is not merely a daring explorer, a good naturalist, and a first-rate sportsman, but is also a good geographer, having already, as I learn from a letter addressed to his friend Admiral Murray, numerous ac-

But whatever may be in store as to future discoveries, let us in the meantime dwell with delight on the grand achievement of Speke and Grant, who, by traversing a region never previously approached by any civilized person, have solved the problem of ages, and have determined that the great fresh water Victoria Nyanza, whose southern watershed extends to near our dearest south of the Equator, is the reservoir from w

the sacred Bahrel Abiad, or White Nile, mainly descends to Gondokoro and thence by Khartoum into Egypt.

In tracing the outline of Speke's recent discoveries, I may briefly recapitulate the nature of the problem that was presented to him when he started on the expedition. His previous journey had been (at right angles to the route jointly travelled by Burton and himself) to the Tankaika lake, and undertaken while Burton lay sick at Kaseh) led him into a land where the water flowed northwards, and finally to the shores of a fresh water sea, called the Nyanza of recent geologists extent.

The lake was bounded to the right by the country of the was like Masai land, through which no natives can go, make way and to the left, but at a short distance from where Spoko the was, by an important kingdom, called Uganda. Spoko's further point lay, by the same line of observation, about four hundred an eighty geographical miles south of Gondokoro, the uppermost occasional travellers and ivory dealers, as Pease, De Bono, and Miami, had reduced the distance between the nearest points the known to white men to four hundred miles.

spoke to white men and to the so-called Arabs convinced Speke that the country he was entering was the Nile valley. He was told that the Nile rose to the lake far away in the north, and that it gave birth to the parent stream of the White Nile. His present journey was made to ascertain the truth of this previous information. Speke's main difficulty was presumed to lie in obtaining the good will of the powerful chief of Uganda, and of such other autocratic potentates as might otherwise block his way; but no great trouble was anticipated in reaching the lake district a second time. Our travellers started from the East African coast on the first of October, 1850; but the commencement of their journey was the most unpropitious. Eastern Africa was parched and scorched, and the tribes were mostly at war; parties were sent to displace successors to chief thrones, and to settle in consequence of famine. The result was that the country was mostly Karsh, after great delay and much suffering and great uncertainty.

and safety, and consequently the Society was not able to send out more than a small party. On September 29, 1861, near Kaseki, Kaseki told a more cheering tale. The travellers were again met on the advance, with a sufficient attendance of porters and interpreters, and were hopeful of success. More than a year had elapsed without a particle of news, when the joyful information was received that the Government had been graciously disposed to be allowed to reach Nagasaki, and that the Government had shortly after ordered their proceedings in the interior to be suspended for a few days. The travellers were then able to obtain a passport for Spike sent a quire of papers by way of Zambiki, which have never reached the Society. His present reports are to contain a consecutive narrative of the latter and the principal part of his journey between Kaseki and Gondokoro.

On January 1, 1862, and on the 10th, the travellers were met by a party of Government porters from Nagasaki, who were sent to accompany against Kurang, that abate by one of the reports against the west shore of NYKURA, at its southern end. Here he seems to have made a most favorable impression on the intelligent King, who gave him a much-needed introduction to his onward journey, franked his expenses, and accompanied him with urgent and friendly recommendations to the powerful King of

Uganda. It occupies a portion of a peculiarly interesting district, occupies a shoulder of the eastern watershed of a territory 50 miles broad, and some 6000 feet above the sea level, and is studded with detached conical hills, one at least of which attains the height of 10,000 feet—the *Montes Lunae* of Burton and Speke. Two sources of the Nile rise in the district, the Nile of the chief feeder of the River of the South, and the Nile of the chief feeder of the Nile proper, the source of that of another lake, if we may believe the reports now brought to us by Speke. So large as length that the Tanganyika lake is emptied, and supplied, by a river at its southern end, and to this sufficient feeder the Niassa lake, and through it, of course, the Shire. The Nile of the Tanganyika takes its rise from a part of the prairie that has been speaking. It is supposed to have emerged on the north of Karaga, Speke found himself in contact with a superior negro race, strongly and favorably contrasting with the tribes he had previously seen, with the exception of Uganda, which Speke now went, which is inhabited by a similar race. The country lies along the Nyasa, and occupies a full half of the

its western and its northern shores. The parent stream of the Nile winds Uganda on the east side of the Great Lakes, and on the southern boundary of the lake with a current one hundred and fifty yards in width, leaping a fall of twelve feet in height. The Nyansa has only other outlets from the same shore, which all converge upon N'ie, and feed it at various points of its course, extending a distance of one hundred and fifty miles to the lake. The French¹ of these people are called "Foules," and give them the name of "Foules-Franç," from their spiritfulness and good taste in behavior, dress, &c. Their ruler is absolute in his power; fortunately he showed great kindness and even affection for Speke. He knew well of the navigation of the White Nile by white men, and occasionally received their bartered goods from the lake. The French¹ of the lake were the only white men who had been on the northern tribes blocked the way. Speke here found the source of the Nyansa to be almost coincident with the Equator. He conceives the lake to have formerly extended farther than it does. Its banks are intersected at frequent intervals by what he calls "rush drains," apparent to the eye, and he believes that the Nile, when in flood, is supplied by the lake.

to have been formerly an island. The Nile is considerable; it is a one hundred and fifty miles in length and in breadth, but it appears to have no great depth. Spoke further learned that the Nile has a shore in feeding the Nile. One of them lies immediately to the east, and is probably connected with Nyasaland by the Aswa river, which runs into the Nile just above Gondokoro. The other is the lake of Baker, which was, as I already alluded, and never saw it, but pictures it on his map as being annexed to the Nile, which enters it after making a bend at the easternmost part of its northern shore, and returning at the westernmost part of the same. This lake is one hundred and twenty miles northwest of the Nyansa. Spoke also heard that the Nile is not navigable for a distance of five or six hundred miles, but is delayed five months as a sort of stoppage at Gondokoro, for his movements were much more constrained; thence he passed on to the north, but did not get beyond that of Ungoro—still liable to the same peculiar Wadooda race, but by a far less judicious application of the same.

[illegible]

however, is some the Nile for two degrees of latitude north of the great lake, or to latitude two degrees north. Therefore makes its great bend to the west to pass through the Nubi lake, and Spoke was obliged to travel along the north of bend, a distance of seventy miles. He again struck the river De Bone's ivory station, in latitude three degrees, forty-five minutes, a few marches south of Grandbore. There is an explanation of level of 1000 feet in the river before after the bend, and in this interval highly inclined rapids or falls occur. A large body of Turia (ivory traders) were only occupying of the station when Spoke arrived, and all returned his greeting.

[illegible]

they could not stand, and in the preceding generation.

Our travellers speak of a whole year's resting, through the country, of the two sons of one of which had a white man over his neck before, nor would our friends, in all probability, ever escaped from their clutches had they not supplied their majesty with numerous presents, and that the kings had not sagaciously decided to open a traffic with the whites. The question of the sons of the Nile has occupied geographers and travellers from the remotest periods of history; and when we come down to the period of the Romans we learn from Strabo, that the Nile was two centuries ago a river of the same course as the Nile, but that it returned into the sea by a different channel, and that the two countries have effected, in fact, in his Pharusia, makes Julius Caesar speak thus of Cleopatra:

Sed cum tanta meo vivat sub pectore virtus
Tantus amor veri nihil est quod noscere malim
Quam Fluvii causas peracula tanta latentem
ignotumque caput; spes est mihi certa videndi
Nilivae fontes, Bellum civile relinquam.

It is not, therefore, for us only as geographers to rejoice on this occasion, but our country should be proud of such a feat has been accomplished by the two great nations of the New World arrayed against each other, and the results of their contest, which history hereafter will make known, as well as their graphic depiction of the greater negro kingdoms, of whose name we have heard; they will be greeted with the same applause of the past, as that which was so justly bestowed on my illustrious Livingstone after he had traversed Southern Africa.

Others! Let us hope that Speke and Grant will be able to show us the way to the source of the Nile, which will be the first of the kind that will occur, the Council of this Society have also authorized me to call a special meeting, in order that we may gratify the public, and do honor to ourselves, by having previously discoveries communicated to the Society by the men in person. (Cheers.) In the meantime it is highly gratifying to know that our authorities at home have been so "impressed" with the importance of the subject.

But Russell, with the same alacrity as when he aided the lieutenant (now Captain) Pim to traverse Siberia in search of the lost expedition, had transmitted a sum of money in aid to Alexandrits.

The Oriental and Petroleum Company have liberally granted a free passage to Aden or Bombay to the twenty-three attendants of the explorers; for without such assistance the creatures could never have reached their homes near Zhetysay. Again, the Secretary and Council of India have, at our request, extended the leave and pay of Captain Spoke and to the 1st of July, 1864, in order to free them from embolment, and enable them to publish full accounts of their adventures. In communicating this circumstance, and in asking me to send the same by telegram to Alexandrit, our friend, I have the honor to enclose the accompanying

"I wish the telegraph could also conveniently carry the impression of our Indian satisfaction at the great achievement these officers have performed, and our pride that we, too, have served, have beaten Julius Caesar." (Greco.)

I may be here, said that the telegram I went to Alexandria Thursday was answered on Saturday by Mr. Saunders, M.-Josty's Consul at Alexandria, in these pithy words: "We and Grant reached Thebes and Kinos. Telegram of leave received here."

As, therefore, our travellers are now far below the cat-
tles and in steams of the Victory, we may very soon welcome
at home. When the full narrative of this expedition is pub-
lished, the S-cociety you will then have before you a most
and in part as amusing account of the customs and the
various peoples of whom we never heard before, and the
various and power of kings, to traverse whose dominions
each a continual exertion of tact, vigilance, and resolution
have proved the leader of the expedition to be as good
must so be a gallant soldier.

to me it is a brilliant idea. As a practical geographer, we Society owe deep obligations to him, for it is his celestial astronomical observations the latitude and longitude of important cities he vested; and in transmitting these accompanied by a variety of meteorological data, has done more to advance the science of Geography than any man that was that he has ever reached England, and, by consequence, has been published. On this point, I am happy to see Mr. Airey, the Astronomer Royal, has with his well-known of our science, undertake the important task. (Appl.) When delayed in the interior, Capt. Speke occupied his hours by writing a history of the Wahabys, a tribe of Abyssinians, particularly in regard to the portion of the Nile which he discovered. He also founded the large kingdom which is bounded on the South by the lake Victoria. Nya the river Kitangira Kagera, on the east by the Nile, and north by the small river Lake, Lake Nya, and on the west by the kingdoms of Uromi and Woklo. These are the names of the kingdoms of Katanga, Uromi, and Uagogo. I have been hearing his heroic heart of the dynasties which have succeeded, among whose kings we read of Wars the and Rukundi the Sixth; one of the descendants of the reign now possessing from three thousand to forty thousand square miles, and to have been a great power in your day of time. I am glad to see that Capt. Speke must be permitted to read the very words of Speke, who

ed of the long pilgrimage of himself and companion, he came at Gondokoro, on the 15th of February last, with Mr. Samuel Baker, who was travelling onward to assist him. "The mission," says he, "is to the opposite hemisphere, without the least warning, can be better understood than described. We were interested with joy, though my good friend had inwardly felt till now to find us in some fit from which he inwardly relieved us. Baker had one dahabieek and two smaller vessels laden with corn, which he ate once upon his arrival, and also took me money to pay for my passage to Cairo, and finally assured me that he would do little damage for our comfort. He said, 'our caravan, if not in the Interior, at any rate on the Nile.' I said I had come to notice the paragraph in Speke's first letter myself, in which he says: 'I may easily say I never felt so joyful as when Petherick delivered to me your letter announcing to me that the Royal Geographical Society had elected me to the Foundation of the Nile, and that the expedition of the river for the Nile. He will enable us to speculate with more accuracy than before on the regular periodicity of the rise of the stream in Egypt, and which is now generally attributed, not the melting of the snows of the higher chain, but to the great part to the fall of the equatorial rains on the interior upland areas, which, when superaturated, send down the waters of the lakes into the Nile, and which, by their activity being determined by the fall of the sun over the Equator. And here I cannot observe that if there remain any persons in the old-fashioned notions belief that the interior of Africa is a mountainous, desert, from which the source of the Nile are derived, the discovery of Burton, and of Speke and Grant, have as completely dispelled the illusion in respect to such a source. The discovery of Livingston's presence in the interior to a similar false hypothesis is also a complete confutation."

[illegible]

1. That the hypothetical claim of mountain-high level plateau country, the source of the Nile, and which Ptolemy says as traversing the equatorial regions of Africa from east to west have no such range as theoretically inferred by Dr. Beke according to our travellers, they are simply a separate interior series of hills, from which some small fountains of the lake Nyana proceed. In fact, the Nile, at the central watershed by Speke occupies the higher part. Now, as they supply the Nile North and South respectively, it follows that the water flows probably and consequently the Nile, with some water, there possibly and contributions to the Congo in the west, and south the south there seems now little doubt that their waters into the lake Tanganyika of Bartoe and Speke, and thence into the Nyasa of Livingstonia, as had been shown by Mr. Francis Grant what seems to me very sound and reasonable.

2. That the Nile is the central and equatorial parts of Africa, and more civilized and advanced than the people who live upon the banks of the Nile, between the lake Victoria Nyanza and Gondokoro, the latter being for the most part naked barbarians, probably the anthropological race of the Nile has doubtless been the real fountain spring all ages ago

3. We learn that an acquaintance of the travellers to hold natives on the east coast of the Gulf of Guinea, and that with many individuals of all the tribes and nations the language is the same. They reached the above-mentioned northern region, where the language is quite distinct from any of the Southern Africa.

4. From the notes of Speke on the geographical structure of the countries he passed through, I infer there is no hope of a portion of those regions proving to be auterious. As regards attention to this fact, since an erroneous notion has prevailed, I deem it well to state that the possibility of a great plain, of plain kind, derived probably from the possibility of a character of some mountains extending from the southward to the northward, is the source of the error.

minia, that a gold region existed near the source of the Nile. In this address I cannot pass up the opportunity of joining to the list of those who have contributed to the knowledge of the Nile, Herodotus to the last Ptolemy, as well as to those modern authors who, relying on their own observations, or obtaining information from those who have assigned the origin of the Nile to Lake Tana, have been of service to the cause of African Geography. I have, therefore, in the margin of Mr. Cooley's map, inserted the following knowledge, to be obtained on the spot when he wrote (1845). He speaks of two vast lakes, 300 leagues long; but their sizes and positions were very vaguely assigned.

Again, in the library of the Propaganda House in Rome, I have seen a map of Africa of the sixteenth century, in which two lakes are marked as being the sources of, and as lying south of, the Equator. Our attention was directed to this old map by my friend Gen. J. Von Scharnhorst, of the College of Cadets, and it is placed in the records of a small copy of it, and which is given in the records of the

Dr. Beke, in addition to his actual discoveries in A
for which he obtained our gold medals, has in our

from an original point of view, theoretically anticipated that the sources of the White Nile would be found near to where they are now found. But all the speculations of geographers as to the source of the Nile remained to be confirmed or set aside by actual observation. As to the Mountains of the Moon of Ptolemy, it is still open to doubt whether that geographer has any sound basis for his statement; for amid the mountains of tropical Africa we may hesitate to apply that designation with Burton and Speke to their central group north of Lake Tanganyika; or, on the other hand, to agree with Dr. Beke in considering as such a north and south chain on the east, which, as he supposed, united the two great arms of Kilimanjaro and Kenya with Abyssinia. Even these two views need not exhaust this prolific subject of theory, while they may serve geographers a good turn as useful stimuli to future explorers. In dwelling on the fact that all efforts to ascend the Nile to its source have failed, I must do justice to those geographers who have shown the way as to the destinies of exploring the interior of Africa from the coast near Zanzibar and Mombasa. First, we have to bear in mind the efforts of those enterprising German missionaries, Krapf and Reiser, who, advancing from Mombasa to the foot of the great mountain Kilimanjaro, announced the startling phenomenon (Krapf sustaining it with a rough sketch map) that these very lofty mountains, though under the Equator, were capped by snow. The truth of this observation has since been completely realized by the actual surveys of Baron Von der Decken and Mr. Richard Thurnwald, as well as by subsequent ascents by the former to the height of thirteen thousand feet.

Next, our associate, Colonel Sykes, earnestly advocated the questing from Zanzibar as an excellent base for all geographical researches in the adjacent continent. I must further state, that as early as 1848, Dr. Beke projected an expedition to the Zanzibar coast, of which Dr. Hildebrandt was to be the leader. As great prejudices then existed against this suggestion, though I warmly encouraged them in an anonymous address, on account of the supposed inferiority of life to any European who should journey there, the more we have to thank those of our associates who advocated a line of research which has led first to the expedition of Burton and Speke, and eventually to the discovery of the source of the true White Nile. I may also say, with some pride, that from first to last the Council of this Society has vigorously sustained African expeditions, whether in southern or northern latitudes, and I am well entitled to say that in the absence of our persistent representations to her Majesty's Government, for whose support and countenance we are, indeed, deeply grateful, the discoveries of Livingstone, and of Burton and Speke, and the great recent discovery of Speke and Grant, which now complete the chain, could not have been brought about in our day. (Cheers.)

In the remainder of his address the President referred to the explorations of Dr. Livingstone in Southern Africa, of Dr. Henslin in Abyssinia, of Von Hurnman in the neighborhood of Lake Taad, and to the ascent of Kilimanjaro by Baron Von der Decken, and to the departure of the expedition of M. de Chasselain-Lanoux on new expeditions. In describing the recent explorations in Australia, Sir Roderick spoke in high terms of the valuable labors of Landsborough, McKinlay, and Walker, who had dissipated the delusion that the interior of the continent was an arid waste, and had demonstrated that tropical Australia is admirably fitted for colonization by Europeans.

From the London Times, June 21.

CAPTAINS SPEKE AND GRANT IN LONDON—WELCOME BY THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

AN extra meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held last night at Burlington House, to welcome back to England Capt. Speke and Grant, and to hear from them a short account of their discovery of the source of the Nile. Long before eight o'clock the large room was crammed in every part with a fashionable audience, all eager to see and hear the heroes of the Nile. As it was large numbers were disappointed, the hall not being large enough to hold the whole of the crowd of would-be-welcomers of these brave men.

In opening the meeting, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the President, said that, although it was before the hour fixed, he was not the impatient audience would not be loath to make the acquaintance of Captains Speke and Grant at once. He would, therefore, take the chair, and commence the meeting immediately by introducing to them the travellers who had achieved so grand a success. (Loud cheers.) The Englishmen they had every reason to think would think the greatest discovery had been made by his nation, and the Fellows of the Society were to be specially congratulated upon the successful termination of an expedition that had been carried out with the means supplied by them.

Sir Roderick went on to give an account of the state of our knowledge with respect to the source of the Nile up to the time when Capt. Speke and Grant were sent on their expedition. The Nile was the chief feeder of this mighty river. In a brief account of the matter that he had sent to the *London Times*, on the 20th of May, he had stated that no maps older than three hundred years gave any trace of this great lake; but he had since learned that it was not only clearly marked in the old maps of Africa, but that it was a little higher up than Ptolemy was the first geographer who gave an account of these sub-equatorial lakes. Many travellers, in all ages, had tried to ascend the Nile, but none of them reached beyond the third parallel of northern latitude, or within four or five hundred miles of Lake Nyassa. It would please them all to know that their child-patrons (the Queen) took the greatest possible interest in this marvellous achievement of human enterprise. Her Majesty had specially congratulated him most graciously on the subject during her visit to the International Exhibition building, a few days since.

The Prince of Wales, their Vis-patron, evinced no less interest in the discovery, and he was only through a most pressing engagement that his Royal Highness was not present that evening.

The King of Italy had sent, through the Marquis d'Azeglio, two gold medals specially struck in honor of the occasion for presentation to Captains Speke and Grant, accompanied by a letter from the King, in which he expressed his admiration for the Geographical Society having given Capt. Speke their gold medal for his discoveries in the Lake Nyassa district in 1858, Captain Speke had shown his sense of the honor done him by naming the principal channel leading from the Lake after the Emperor Napoleon. He would take up their time no longer, but at once introduced the two explorers, who came in with their wives and their children, and their companion, Capt. Grant, read to them a paper on the "Nile and its Tributaries."

On coming forward Capt. Speke met with a most flattering reception, the whole meeting rising and cheering loudly. When silence was at last restored, Capt. Speke said before reading his paper, he begged to introduce to the meeting a gentleman to whom he had the greatest of obligations, a little boy belonging to one of the most intelligent of the equatorial tribes. It was through the friendliness and fidelity of a man of this tribe that he was able to complete his great work, and he thought it only just that the Government should educate some of the most intelligent of this race, and send them back to their native country as missionaries, and as well as to be sent to the various parts of the world, as the most intelligent of the equatorial tribes. The little fellow, a fine boy of about fourteen, is an excellent specimen of the intellectual black type, his nose being as straight and his forehead as high as those of a European, although his woolly head and dark skin were thoroughly characteristic of his African blood. He seemed to be very disappointed at his reception, and was as cool and self-

posed as if he had attended the meetings of the Society all his life.

Capt. Grant had a similar comparison with him. Capt. Speke commenced his paper, "The Nile and its Tributaries Compared," by describing the Lake Nyassa, the principal head of the Nile. This lake is situated in latitude three degrees south, and from that point to its debouchure, in the Mediterranean, in latitude thirty-five degrees north, the Nile traverses a distance of over 3000 geographical miles, or nearly one-tenth of the circumference of the earth. When he discovered the Nyassa lake in 1858, he found it to be a large sheet of water, the surface of which lay about 2500 feet above the sea, and by it, once felt certain that it could only be the source of some vast river, such as the Nile. The natives had traditions, too, of its great extent, and certain Arab merchants of Zanzibar, who penetrated these regions in search of ivory, assured him that Nyassa was the source of some great river. Other traditions, heard from the natives, confirmed his opinion; and he believes he would have settled the question of the source of the Nile in 1858, by travelling to Uganda with an Indian merchant, had not the chief of the expedition fallen ill.

On his return to England he found Sir Roderick I. Murchison deeply interested with the necessity of at once completing the work he had begun. His himself could not rest satisfied until the world had accepted his views, now happily confirmed by actual inspection and observation. On returning with his brave companion, Capt. Grant, to Unyamwey, five degrees south of the lake, in 1861, he hit upon a new route, which he supposed, from the accounts of the ivory merchants, would lead to a creek in the eastern flank of the lake; but owing to the confusion existing in the language of the country with regard to the lake and river, it turned out to be a new lake, the Lero-lo-Urigi, which also contained large quantities of water, but it was not fast drying up. It is to the west and north of Karogwe that the great lake receives its largest supply of terrestrial water, through the medium of the Kilelele river, which drains off the Lero-lo-Urigi and many minor lakes. These lakes are all more or less connected to the Nyassa; but the Kilelele is a noble river, sunk low in the earth like a huge canal, and measuring eighty yards across. This question now arises, what forms these lakes without number?

The Mountains of the Moon, from whence they derive their waters, are in the middle of the rainy season, when, as he observed, in 1862, that no less than 233 days out of the year were more or less wet days. The first place from which he obtained a view of Lake Nyassa, during the second expedition, was from the town of Masheho, in the Udu portion of the country of Uganda, on the western side of the lake. Pursuing his way northward along the western shore of the lake, he found that the country was a vast plain, the land above the lake becomes very beautiful, being composed of low sandstone hills, deeply scored and scamed by the heavy rains, covered with gigantic grass of unvarnished verdure, and by belts of trees as tall and straight as the blue gums of Australia. Travelling, however, he was not in the least fatigued, for the country was so fertile, and the water of the streams, the moorlands surrounding them are mere networks of reeds, covering unfathomable, soft bogs. Crossing the Equator, he reached the Mworongo, a stream of moderate size, and said to flow out of the lake. It runs north, and joins the Nile in the kingdom of Uyo, where its name is changed to Sobat. Further on the Lero-lo-Urigi follows its example, and further on, at the centre of the northern coast of the lake, issues the parent stream of the Nile, falling over rocks of an igneous character, and forming falls twelve feet high, which he had christened by the name of the "Hippopotamus," in honor of the President of the Geographical Society at the time of the starting of the expedition. The source of the Nile is now about 300 miles north of the Equator, was the only outlet examined, owing to the barbarous restrictions placed on travellers by the king of the country. They, however, saw the junction of the Nile with the Kafu and Assua rivers, and crossed the Lunjeri half way between its escape from the lake and its junction with the parent stream. Proceeding down the Nile from the Hippopotamus falls, they passed through a row of sandstone hills, after which the river runs down due north, with the beauty of a mountain torrent, running off at last into long flats, more like a lake than a river. In Uyo it is increased by the contributions of the Kafu and Lunjeri, and continues navigable as far as the Karuma Falls, which joins the Nile with the Assua river, just as it enters the lake. On the whole, however, the Nile is not so wide as the Assua river, as far, Capt. Speke believes as the Nile Lake Nyassa. With the rest of the Nile we ought to be well acquainted; but little is really known about it, owing to the fact of no one having yet taken the trouble to pass miles at proper spots. Proceeding onwards, the next great affluent is the Bah-el-Ghazal, which joins the Nile with the Assua river, just as it enters the lake. The Assua river, which is the largest of the Nile, is the source of the lake that is said to be only one-third of the Nile is situated at its point of junction. Its source has yet to be discovered. Its character suggests the possibility of its coming from Lake Nyassa. The third affluent is the Southern Sobat river, also full and navigable. The Northern Sobat they passed through a row of sandstone hills, after which the river runs down due north, with the beauty of a mountain torrent, running off at last into long flats, more like a lake than a river. In Uyo it is increased by the contributions of the Kafu and Lunjeri, and continues navigable as far as the Karuma Falls, which joins the Nile with the Assua river, just as it enters the lake. On the whole, however, the Nile is not so wide as the Assua river, as far, Capt. Speke believes as the Nile Lake Nyassa. 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mander L. Wildman, Major Robely, and S. W. Jones, to determine the northwestern boundary of the Republic. To meet them, Ex-President J. J. Roberts and Secretary of State J. N. Lewis were appointed Commissioners of Liberia, and negotiations were held from April 25th to May 6th, at which dates they had not concluded their deliberations.

We have referred to this question of Liberian northwest boundary in another article.

CATALOGUE OF THE GOVERNORS AND PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA.

- In 1820.—Samuel Bacon, Agent U. S. G., died 1820.
John P. Bangson, Assistant Agent U. S. G., died 1820.
Dr. Samuel A. Crozer, Agent Am. Col. Soc., died 1820.
In 1821.—Ephraim Bacon, Agent U. S. G., returned 1821.
J. H. Winn, Agent U. S. G., died 1821.
Rev. Joseph B. Andrus, Agent Am. Col. Soc., died 1821.
Christian Wiltberger, Assistant Agent Am. Col. Soc., returned 1822.
In 1822.—Dr. Eli Ayres, Agent Am. Col. Soc., returned 1822.
In 1822.—June 22nd, Jehudi Ashmun sailed for Liberia on a commercial venture. Finding the colonists desecrated by Ayres and Wiltberger and in danger, he volunteered to act as Governor and defended the place from destruction. In 1823, a commission was issued making him Governor, and he faithfully fulfilled his duties till 1828, when he returned and died. After Ashmun's departure, and until his successor arrived, the Colony of Liberia was under care, first of Lot Cary, and secondly, after his unfortunate death, of Elijah Johnson—two true and trusted colonists.
In 1828.—November, Dr. Richard Randall was commissioned Governor. He died early in 1829.
In 1829.—Dr. Joseph Meachin succeeded Dr. Randall and held the office four years, till 1833.
In 1833.—October, Rev. J. B. Finney, Governor. Returned, October, 1835.
In 1835.—October, Rev. Ezekiel Skinner. Returned, 1836.
In 1836.—Rev. A. D. Williams, a colonist, elected Vice-Governor by the people of Liberia, acted as Governor till the fall of 1839.
In 1839.—Thomas Buchanan, Governor, died 1841.
In 1841.—J. J. Roberts, Governor six years.
In 1847.—Liberia was organized as a Sovereign State.
In 1847.—J. J. Roberts elected as President for two years.
In 1849.—" re-elected "
In 1851.—" "
In 1853.—" "
In 1855.—S. A. Benson elected "
In 1857.—" re-elected "
In 1859.—" "
In 1861.—" "
In 1863.—D. B. Warner elected "

WEST-AFRICAN NEWSPAPERS.

The advancement of Christian civilization in Western Africa is marked by progress in the Press. Besides the "Liberian Herald" and "Cavalry Messenger," published, the first at Cape Mesurado and the other at Cape Palmas, we have "The Anglo-African," from Lagos, commenced June, 1863, and "The Early Dawn," from Sherbro, now in its 3d volume. These last evidently exist under the impulse of our American habits of diffusing intelligence. They cannot fail to do much to bring to the knowledge of the world the variety and immensity of the resources of Africa, and thus stimulate to increased efforts for her more rapid elevation.

LATEST FROM LAGOS.

Five numbers of the *Anglo-African*, published at Lagos, have come to hand. They contain but little local news. The Lagos people seem to have dull times in commerce, and attribute this to too heavy tariff, by which trade is driven to Porto Novo. Mr. W. Craft has obtained from the King of Dahomey land and laborers to try cotton culture near Whydah. Monsieur Jules Gerard having visited the King of Dahomey, to get permission to pass on to explore the Koug Mountains, N. E., was refused, and was about to try to pass through Porto Seguro. Mr. Craft and Captain Burton were present at Cana, where the King of Dahomey was gathering and sending out an army of 15,000 men and 2000 women on a plundering expedition. They saw dead bodies on high platforms, and many heads of freshly slain victims nailed to posts; but the Captain thinks the number of human sacrifices at the Customs is much exaggerated by the slave-traders. No slaves have left Whydah this year. The people are grumbling for rum and tobacco, and the King is dissatisfied with the slave-traders. Owing to some misunderstanding between the Egbas and the English authorities at Lagos, no commercial intercourse is held between the latter and Abokuta. At Ivoro, a native town fifteen miles from Lagos, the Lieutenant-Governor discovered a human victim suspended by the heels, offered a sacrifice to the native superstition. He at once had the body taken down and buried, and threatened if a repetition should occur to come and destroy the Fetish men, who forced the unwilling people to the sacrifice. The *Anglo-African* publishes interesting meteorological reports, one of which we reproduce, and take this opportunity to express the hope that Liberia College will, when fairly in operation, prepare such every month for the *Liberia Herald*.

Lagos Meteorological Report.

(Made at 8 a. m.)

Date	Barom. reduced	Dry bulb thermometer.	Wet bulb thermometer.	Rain fall in inches.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Max. on land.	Max. on sea.	Grass.
June 23	29.965	79.0	76.2	—	89.0	72.0	123.0	68.0	—
" 24	30.105	72.5	72.9	2.56	89.0	72.0	117.0	70.0	—
" 25	30.043	73.0	72.9	—	92	78.5	72.0	98.0	69.5
July 1	30.022	72.8	72.6	2.20	92.0	72.0	101.0	68.4	—
" 2	30.066	73.0	72.9	—	89.0	71.5	80.0	68.0	—
" 3	30.032	73.0	72.9	—	90.0	68.5	92.0	64.5	—
" 4	30.027	73.0	72.4	—	84.5	74.0	126.5	70.5	—

We deeply regret to learn that the splendid schooner "Clairinda" of Cape Palmas, belonging to the Honorable Mr. Gibson, was lately driven ashore while lying at anchor in the harbor at Palmas. She was at our latest date high and dry on the beach. It is quite doubtful if she can be got off.

THE MISSION HOME AT NABE.

A REPORT of a visit to this famous institution for training missionaries, made by a special Commissioner, appears in the "Christian Work," and is reproduced in the *Christian Advocate and Journal* of August 6th.

The Mission Home is a large and magnificent building, five stories high, on Mission street, Nabe, and cost \$100,000. In 1818 Mr. Spittler, now an octogenarian, with some sympathizing friends, planted the seed of the present noble institution. They proposed to educate young men for Christian missionaries, leaving to other societies the employment of them. In 48 years it has trained over 400, of whom 281 are still alive and employed in all climes of the globe.

Since 1830, with heavy loss of life, they have sent missionaries to West Africa, 576 to Liberia, then along the Gold Coast. At present 28 missionaries, 23 catechists, and 4 female assistants are laboring at six stations along the West African coast under the Bible mission.

They give missionaries no salary. The income of the Institution was, in 1861-'2, \$125,125. Of this over \$40,000 was collected by a half-penny weekly subscription. The systematic collection of such small sums is wonderful. Each "gatherer" has ten assessors, and no more. Every two months the "gatherers" pay over collections to a district "receiver," and the receiver sends it to an appointed "treasurer." Thus this large sum is collected without any expense, and by a vast voluntary organization a network radiated through whole towns and counties.

LIBERIA NEWS.

Bishop Payne, under date of June 6th, writes: "We need laborers, but only such as are qualified for the work. But as we raise up catechists and ministers here, it becomes more and more important that such foreigners as come out shall be qualified to lead. The Colonists (Liberians) in general are represented by the American-Africans in the Middle and Southern States. The comparatively few exceptions are such as have been educated in the Missions, or at Institutions in England or in America. I therefore urge an increase of foreign missionaries and teachers for the Colonists, no less than the native." Rev. C. C. Hoffman and R. G. Auer, who left Cape Palmas April 7th, arrived in England July 1st, after a voyage of 86 days in the brig *Palmas*. Mr. Hoffman's own health and that of Mr. H.'s were so much improved by the voyage that he hopes in a few months to be able to return to his mission work. Mr. Auer, after passing a few days in England, came to the United States. Their absence from the work will be felt severely, so few are the laborers.

Bishop Payne proposes to plant an out-station at Grand Sater, and also another eastward toward Axim, and thus enlarge his field of labor. The Jewish worshippers of the Babo country, who claim land on both banks of the Cavalla river, have interdicted all passage up and down the river, until missionaries are withdrawn. Of course the Liberian authorities will have to look into this matter, and give them a word of admonition.

LIBERIA ELECTIONS.

In May last the people of Liberia were called to make their sixth Presidential election. We are gratified to learn that it was conducted with the most perfect order, and with much less of acrimony than on previous occasions.

This was owing, in a large measure, to the wise and candid course held by the Government paper the *Liberia Herald*, in offering its columns impartially for all useful information in favor of both the candidates, Messrs. Warner and Dayton.

We regret to learn, as we do by communications in the *Herald* for June, that the late Secretary of the Treasury saw fit to edit a small sheet called the *Pioneer*, of which we have not seen a copy, and make a violent attack on the outgoing administration. We trust as the elections are past and all can more easily review the questions thus raised, that the grave charges made will, on examination, be seen to be unfounded, and the administration give up its trust with unshaken honor.

In noticing the elections, the *Liberia Herald* has an excellent article, from which we extract as follows:

The Biennial Elections came off on the 6th inst. According to the best means we at present have at command for ascertaining, the Hon. D. H. Warner is the President elect of the Republic, and the Hon. J. M. Priest is the Vice-President elect.

We rejoice to believe that a vast majority of those who supported the successful candidates were actuated by purely patriotic motives. As the will of the majority, which should have been in respect to the two candidates ascertained in convention, has at last been ascertained at the ballot-box, we cordially acquiesce in that will, and rejoice that the people have made their pleasure known. Nor would our acquiescence under the peculiar circumstances be less had the Hon. B. J. Drayton been the successful candidate.

We have only to add, that since the worthy gentlemen have been elected to the Chief Magistracy, let all citizens patriotically unite in giving him Administration, whenever it shall commence, a cordial support. Let no animosities, partisan feelings, disappointment in being appointed to certain offices, or justifiable dissimulation from office, influence any in future to attempt to embarrass the progress of his administration. But let each and all assist in his utmost in pushing forward the great car of State, accompanied with the prayer, that his every effort to administer the affairs of this government, our only Country, shall be crowned with abundant, even unparalleled success in the history of Liberia.

We present to our readers the names of the Candidates elected to the Legislature:

MONTERRADO COUNTY.

Senator.

ALFRED F. RUSSELL.

Representatives.

J. W. HILTON.

J. W. DENNIS.

J. G. HARGRAVES.

AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON.

GRAND BABA COUNTY.

Senator.

ANTHONY W. GARDNER.

Representatives.

WALTER BRUMSKINE.

ISAAC N. ROBERTS.

R. F. HILL.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

Letter from Jesse Sharp.

SHARPLEY, N. Y. S. SETTLEMENT, ST. PAUL'S RIVER, LIBERIA, May, 1863.

Mr. C. SWAN.—Hon. Sir:—I received your letter by Greyhound, dated February 28, 1863, also the paper of sugar cane seed, for which I feel very grateful to you. It came at a good time, when I was planting cane. I have planted it, and will report to you concerning it next February or March. We need something here for our cattle to subsist on, for we have nothing more than common grass for them, though we feed them with Canada, which I do not think is good for them. At the agricultural fair of December, 1862, some excellent articles, the production of the soil, and also some new inventions of machinery, were exhibited, and I do not know why I noticed it appeared in the *Herald*.

I am trying to remit funds to purchase a steam-engine to attach to my sugar-mill, and if I succeed in getting it I shall increase my crop of cane. About one half of my crop is molasses, which I cannot sell here, and hence the profit of my sugar-farm is not enough to give me fair support. I would ship it to New-York, but the loss by fermentation and the expenses are so great that it will not pay.

I commenced grinding my sugar-cane crop the 5th day of January, and finished on the 25th April. I made thirty thousand pounds of sugar, and in so doing broke down sixteen oxen which cost me two hundred and seventy dollars. I have sold here twenty thousand pounds at five and a half to seven cents for our paper currency.

The following is a list of our coffee and sugar farms in the places, giving up the St. Paul's river on the northwest side and down on the southeast side:

AT VIRGINIA.

Name.	Acres cane.	Coffee trees.
Mr. M. M. Jordan,	3	—
Mrs. Dargfield,	—	4,000
Charles Starbuck,	—	1,000
Robert R. Johnson,	24	—
John W. Roberts,	—	1,000
A. Blackledge,	—	10,000
Mr. Hews,	—	1,000

AT KENTUCKY.

Name.	Acres cane.	Coffee trees.
Hon. A. H. Russell,	5	6,000
Dr. J. M. Moore,	8	—
G. W. More,	6	—
McMasters,	8	1,000
Rev. H. W. Enkins,	8	—
A. B. Hooper,	—	many
Mr. Bush,	—	3,000
Mrs. T. Oatland,	2	2,000
Mrs. Minny Young,	—	2,000
Henry Hicks,	3	—

AT NEW-YORK SETTLEMENT.

Name.	Acres cane.	Coffee trees.
D. J. Beams,	44	—
Dr. J. H. Roberts,	2	—
Mr. Kilroe,	2	—
Mr. Davis,	24	800
D. J. Beams and Dr. Luing,	—	—
Jesse Sharp,	15	—
Mr. Deasey,	6	—
S. W. Anderson,	36.14	600
L. Lloy,	25.3	—
J. Campbell,	3	—
Mr. Gray,	6	200

AT MILLBURGH.

are numerous small parcels of cane from one-quarter to one and three-quarters acres each.

AT HARRISBURG.

Name.	Acres cane.	Coffee trees.
Simon Harrison,	—	500
F. A. Melville,	2	—

AT WHITE PLAINS.

Name.	Acres cane.	Coffee trees.
A. Washington,	7	—
Mr. Howland,	8	—
Mr. R. G. Brown,	5	—
Mr. Doe,	7	—

AT LOUISIANA.

Name.	Acres cane.	Coffee trees.
Meares Cooper,	35	—
A. W. Dennis,	2	—
Mr. Simpson,	2	—

Total, 209 32,800

At Caldwell, as at Millburg and all through Monrovia, are small parcels of coffee trees and patches of sugar cane not included above.

Our good cane land will produce 3000 lbs. sugar and 100 gallons molasses per acre, the first and second year. Many of the farms have small patches of coconuts.

Considerable cotton was planted on many of the farms last year, but none has given a favorable report except Mr. Gabriel Moore.

Allow me to say the number of acres and trees above given are estimates from observation and information.

Our breadstuffs consist of corn, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, edoe, cassava plantains, etc., etc., etc.

Yours, JESSE SHARP.

Extracts from letters.

Letter No. 1.

MONROVIA, June 4th, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—The sugar crops on the old St. Paul's are being raised off with satisfaction to the producers of them. Coffee is increasing rapidly in quantity in this country. The "Shih" is again in the river, being again, I learn, out of order. The College is going on finely.

Letter No. 2.

MONROVIA, June 10th, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I ship to you by the Greyhound, Captain Alexander, twenty-four barrels and one cask of brown sugar. The sugar is not as good as I would like to have shipped, but the brightest I have sold off. I would have shipped more, but have not got barrels enough.

I have now planted at least twenty-one acres, the principal part of which will yield 3000 pounds to the acre. Please send me a steam engine for my sugar-mill, and connecting machinery, as soon as possible. I want it cut out by the first of November.

Letter No. 3.

The last year I hired off of the mills that was bought by the

Government, and in turn hired out mine, which was too small for my use. I worked the mill with three poles of iron at a time. I wanted to come to New-York to purchase a mill, etc., but Captain Alexander was sick, and sailed before I was ready. I intended then to ship a few tons of sugar, but have decided to ship it in another direction, as it might not pay at three cents per pound duty.

Letter No. 4.

June 9th.—I wrote to you fully the last mail in regard to the Beth Governor. She is said to be in pretty good condition, and is now being painted up to be sent to Sierra Leone or elsewhere, to find sale. I wish to have her in as good condition before sending her as possible, and I trust say that Dr. Dunbar seems willing to do all he can. She may have to make one more trip down for the mail before she goes to S. Leone, but on this I am not decided.

Letter No. 5.

July 6th.—We are momentarily expecting the Stevens, and the Beth will proceed up to S. Leone in two or three days after her arrival, to find sale.

The Superintendent at Bassa, reports the completion of the Receptacle; the one on the Careyburg road is Messurado County is completed, with very small exceptions, and that at Sinou county is progressing very finely.

From the Colonization Herald.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

From Consul Hanson.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, MONROVIA, Feb. 18th, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to the question which you proposed touching emigration to Liberia, I feel free to say that I will most cheerfully aid in any measure which may direct attention to this point. It is my firm conviction that, ere long, that will be the only place to which our Government will be disposed to look as the home of the multitudes who are emerging from the house of bondage.

A new era is dawning upon Liberia. An impetus has been given to her agricultural pursuits by the visit, labor, and aid of future operations, of Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, which will be permanent in its influence and exceedingly profitable in its results. Anything that can be said or done by me to promote and establish this prosperity will be contributed with cheerful alacrity. He assured that I shall spare no effort that promises good to our commercial interests, or to advance the welfare of this Republic.

Yours, very truly, ABRAHAM HANSON.

From Mr. Deputie.

CANTERBURY, Feb. 11th, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to inform you that I have been successful in making iron. I have a specimen to send to you, but the short notice of the sailing of the packet Stevens, prevents me from forwarding it. It shall go by the first opportunity. Iron can be made as cheap here as in America.

Anything is improving. The farming operations are increasing. The health of the place is good. Peace reigns among the natives. I am happy to inform you that a number of the Col. have embraced religion.

My family enjoy good health. My own health is as good as it was in the States. I can work as hard as the man of iron here as I did in Pennsylvania.

Yours truly, CHARLES I.

Letter from Mr. Glasgow.

We have been furnished with the following letters written by an intelligent black man who emigrated nearly four years ago, from Chester County, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of this Society:

MONROVIA, November 8th, 1862.

JESSE K. GLASGOW.—Dear Brother—I write to inform you that we are all well, thanks be to God for his goodness to us! I can truly say that I never enjoyed better health in all my life. I hope that you and your family are enjoying the same good health we are. We can truly tell you that the Lord has blessed us both spiritually and temporally. Dear Brother, I am glad to hear that you were here, enjoying the same liberty and the same that I enjoy. There are many privileges here colored people that they never can get in your country. I wish that you, and all of my relatives, were participating in them. I am sorry to hear of the great calamity that is in the United States at this time, on account of my own color; but, on the other hand, rejoice because you all have had the same opportunity that I had, as I now enjoy both spiritual and temporal blessings such as the colored people cannot in America.

NEW PROVIDENCE, LIBERIA, Feb. 15th, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER:—With pleasure I take my pen in hand to let you know that we are all in a good state of health. I have just commenced operations on my farm at Harrisburg. I have one hundred thousand bricks to make, and to put up the buildings when they are made. There will be more than fifty new brick buildings up on the St. Paul's river this season. Liberia is on the upward. I believe that God is in the work. If my son Samuel were home—as good workman as he is—he could make a first-rate brick, setting and burning bricks alone.

On the second instant, a Dutch man-of-war came into the port of Monrovia and saluted our flag—which was returned. We have entered into commercial treaties with several powers: thus showing that Liberia ranks with the nations of the world. Our Legislature adjourned on last Thursday after a session of eight weeks. I exhibited a coffin holder to our members, and have applied for a patent for it. It is my own invention. I have sent to Baltimore my patterns to have castings made to the extent of several hundred dollars' worth.

Dear Brother, I thank God for his goodness to me. I left my home yesterday morning at sunrise, and before the sun set to-day, I made thirteen dollars and was on my way home with my own hands. Rev. James R. Ames and family are well. The two young men that came out with him have both had the fever, and are about again. They are pleased with their new home.

Your affectionate brother, S. C. GLASGOW.

Portrait Monthly of the New-York Illustrated News.

We have been politely furnished with No. 2 of this month's issue, which contains 26 portraits, and is furnished at the low price of ten cents a number. We have not a personal acquaintance with most of the persons represented, and are not qualified to judge of their correctness. Of General Adams and Schenck, and Commodore Foote, we are competent judges, and should feel that we had done a great wrong if we placed such caricatures of these noble men in the hands of our children. The picture of the late Commodore Foote is in the highest degree unfaithful to his frank, manly, noble soul, ever beaming from his pleasant face.

Such pictures are a constant bait on public mind and against

ON THE WINDY DAY OF WEDNESDAY
the packet-boat C. C. HERRICK, of 709 Nassau street, and fitted with every con-
venience, will leave Baltimore for all the ports of Liberia. Cabin passage, \$100; ste-
de passage, \$75; freight 50 cents per foot.

DR. JAMES HALL, of Baltimore, agent of the vessel, will attend to any application
for passage or freight.

Any gentleman from the State of New-York desiring information or aid may apply
person or by letter directed to the Corresponding Secretary of the New-York State Co-
mmittee against Slavery, John Brown, New-York.

J. A. Gray & Green, Printers, 16 & 18 Jacob street, N. Y.

* John L. Carey, of Dickinson College, Carlisle; subsequently editor of the *Baltimore American*.

ple to if no other man than you for your goodness and
sincerity, I pray you to-day to accept my thanks and grate-
ful-ness in God's name for your much goodness and assistance in
doing us up, a poor and helpless nation, I feel that your means
secured in that bank from which you will draw you any Cal-
ary's rugged brow. Sir, I will be happy to give you any in-
formation to the best of my ability at any time.

Your obedient servant,

JESSE SHARP.

MONROVIA, Sept. 30, 1868.

REV. J. B. FINNEY, D. D.—Your kind favor of July the 7th
was received on or about the 23d of August. Inclosed I found
a note for Mr. Sharp, and have delivered the same. The near-
prospect of receiving an engine delights him much, and I cer-
tainly rejoice with him, for he is a most deserving man, can be
trusted, and is no humbug. He has much enlarged his crop of
cane, and has built a fine, large engine-house. Everything is
ready to put up his engine when it arrives, and if adequate funds
to pay for the same have not already been forwarded, they will
be forthcoming, and to mistake, if his life lasts. You may think
strange of my deep interest in this, but let me tell you it all
arises from the fact, he is a man, who puts forth all the energies
of his mind and body to develop the resources of this new coun-
try, and has shown what can be done by most every man that
has a will and a mind to work, and does not spend all his earn-
ings in eating, drinking, and to forth.

Yours, etc.,

B. V. R. JAMES.

"MONROVIA, Oct. 1.

"Times are very dull here at this time, as is usually the case
this time of year, though there is every indication of good crops
of sugar and coffee this year in the dries."

THE CONTRABANDS THE GOVERNMENT AND COLONIZATION.

Soon after the war began, the disposition to be made of the
many slaves who would escape from the States and masters in re-
bellion became one of earnest interest.

It was known that their condition as refugees would expose
them to great want and distress. In the progress of the war, this
subject has become increasingly important, as their numbers
multiplied.

The known views of President Lincoln were favorable to some
scheme of colonization, but up to the present time nothing can
be said to have been legally accomplished.

In the summer of 1862, letters and personal appeals came to
us from Fernandino, Florida, Aquia Creek and Washington, to
send vessels to convey many of them to Liberia.

Correspondence with the Colonization office at Washington,
and with Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the American
Colonization Society, revealed the fact that any immediate action
in the premises was not deemed expedient by them.

Having learned that a contract had been made by the United
States Government with parties proposing to send five thousand
to Haiti, and knowing how much the middle colonies, Basa
and Sineo, of Libe, were in need of increased civilized popula-
tion, and entertaining no doubt of the good policy and propriety
of colonizing all whom the Government would allow and assist to
go of their free consent, on the urgent request of the United States
Agent of Emigration, near the close of 1862, a proposition to
take five thousand to Liberia from Port Royal, Fernandino,
etc., was drawn up, but not executed. The failure grew out
of the uncertainty and doubt whether the Government would
guarantee access to the contrabands within the military lines, for
the purpose of persuading them to emigrate.

These doubts were well founded, as events afterward proved.
In the spring of 1863, when the packet-ship M. C. Stevens was
about to sail from Baltimore, having capacity for three hundred
emigrants, and carrying about fifty, it was decided to test the ques-
tion. Application was made for the privilege of visiting Fortress
Monroe with a view to give passage to Liberia as many as the
vessel could lawfully carry, if so many desired to avail themselves
of the opportunity.

The application had the ready assent of Secretary Usher, and, as
was understood, of the President; but a passport for the purpose
was peremptorily refused by the Secretary of War—to use his own
language, "for military reasons."

The condition of the poor people near Norfolk was described,
by a writer under date February 7, 1863, as follows:

"The large number of contrabands congregated about
Fortress Monroe, and especially those who come from 'way
down South,' experience this 'Northern' weather consid-
erably harder than those to the 'manor born,' and the colony at
Crane Island thived considerably and sojourned ventured out-
side of their habitations. There are some 6000 of these unfor-
tunate wretches living at Crane Island. They are fed, kept,
and clothed by the Government, without earning one dime to-
ward their support."

As the time for sending out the autumn expedition approach-
ed, it was deemed expedient to ascertain whether access to these
people was possible, in order to decide on the propriety of keep-
ing the large packet of 715 tons on the road.

Without any hesitation, Secretary Stanton refused a pas-
sage for the purpose, assigning as a reason, the effect it might
have in deterring the escape of slaves from the rebel States, if par-
ties, where no one could explain the facts, were enabled plausibly
to represent that our Government would send them out of the
country."

It is thus manifest that despite a law of Congress which pro-
vides a half million of dollars to aid in colonizing confiscated
slaves, and the known need of larger emigration for the safety
of Liberia's sparsely settled territories, "the military reasons" as-
signed last spring are not likely to end but with the close of the
civil war, and that but few can be expected to emigrate to Libe-
ria. The effect that this state of things should have on the So-
ciety's operation and organization is a question of much difficulty
to settle, and will call for the calmest and most careful con-
sideration of the Board of Directors at the annual meeting in
January next. Should the war terminate early, it would, doubt-
less, be followed by unimpeded access to many thousands of the
manumitted slaves, from among whom would tax all the ability
of the Society, and demand the help of every officer en-
gaged in its work, would ask to be colonized. Should the war be
protracted, an expensive and effective machinery would not long
be tolerated to tax the benevolence of the land, now so severely
tried by urgent demands at home.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE NEGRO? DEPORTATION IMPOLITIC AND IMPRACTICABLE.

It has been the aim of many philanthropists to solve the
negro question by means of colonization. A long strip of country
on the western coast of the African continent was acquired, and
a few thousand colonists, not twenty thousand in all, carried
thither to demonstrate the negro's capacity for self-government,
for material and intellectual progress, and for the evangelization
of his own race. The experiment in those particulars has been
a decided success, but it has not freed us of the great social
and perplexing incident to the residence of the colored race in
our midst. So far has the colonization enterprise failed to reach
such dimensions that in due time we might reasonably expect the
emigration of the whole race to Liberia, that it has not conveyed
thither even a tithe of the natural annual increase. It is now
virtually abandoned. We are sorry for it, but think that, con-
sidering all the circumstances, it is for the best.

The above caption and extract is taken from an article published
in the *Christian Aid*, and of October 8. The writer
begins by a discussion of the negro's claims to citizenship under
the United States Constitution, and argues that as the number
of population, which is to be made a basis of taxation and
Congressional representation, evidently includes the free col-
ored population, they are necessarily thence clothed with political
franchise, and from this and other reasons draw this doc-
trine:—"The white freedmen among us shall never be reticulated,
but shall be protected at every cost and at all hazards in the
enjoyment of every natural and acquired right."

The writer argues that a deportation is in the highest degree
impolitic, because their labor is needed to raise cotton, corn,
sugar, and rice at the South. While admitting that room and
a suitable climate await them in the tropics, he objects that
we, as a nation, should thus see "the monopoly of the cotton
supply pass from us, diverting to other countries various
streams of wealth which would flow into our own coffers."

He argues again that deportation is impracticable. First, for
lack of legal power; second, shipping and money; and men can-
not be found to accomplish their deportation, even if land can
be had, they wish to go, and we desire to have them.

This brief statement of the writer's argument with a reference
to the extract above presented as to the Colonization work, will
fairly present to our readers the drift and substance of the writer's
views.

We offer a few remarks. The policy or impolicy of the de-
portation of our colored population cannot be solved by a simple
consideration of the labor and wealth which we should lose by
their departure. We have no good reason to refuse this sacri-
fice of wealth, if it would conduce more to the actual welfare of
the colored race to remove, and would secure for them the actual
enjoyment of political and civil privileges which they cannot
have while here. Nor would the consideration of the wealth to
flow into our coffers by retaining their labor to give us a mo-
nopoly of cotton, justify us in retaining an element likely to ex-
cite perpetual contentions, and not unfrequently civil convulsions
in our own States.

The legal difficulties would be as easily solved in this case
as they have been in the proclamation of freedom, before which
the great legal obstacle to emancipation disappeared as to before the
same.

It was necessary, in the judgment of the President, in order to
save the Union, to take the slave's labor away from the master.

Having thus freed the slave, the same power which loosed his
bonds, may, for the general good, place him at Memphis, or
Havana, or Island No. Ten, or in Arkansas, or in Florida, or in
Liberia, under the necessity to give peace to this great nation,
and secure the negro's best welfare. Even in times of peace,
the United States Government has used just such a power to
remove the Indian tribes, under the pressure of our convenience
and their welfare. Why cannot the same power operate upon
the freedman?

The lack of adequate shipping alleged by the writer is simply
imaginary, and indicates absence of careful thought. The
increase of the African race in the United States has never been
100,000 a year; after emancipation, it will doubtless be less. If
then we provide for the transportation of 150,000 per annum, it
would not only prevent all increase, but gradually, at the rate
of 50,000 a year, lessen the number until all were removed.

To remove 150,000 a year would be the easy work of three
steamers of the size of the Great Eastern, one to run from the Gulf
of Mexico, one from Port Royal, and one from Fortress Monroe.
It is said the Great Eastern can easily accommodate 8000 emi-
grants a trip, and each vessel could average a voyage out and
home in fifty days, or seven voyages a year, and the twenty-one
ships would amount to 168,000 persons. This being so, of
course the men and money to manage and sustain three steam-
ers need not be wanting to this great nation. We beg the
writer next time to study his subject before asserting so positively.

THE LIBERIA HERALD.

This monthly paper comes to us pretty regularly, and is always
received with pleasure. By the recent arrival of the M. C.
Stevens we received Number 13, Volume xxi, September 16,
and have marked several editorial notices for our present num-
ber. We regret the absence of prices current and shipping
tables.

As the *Herald* represents to the outside world the Republic,
every item of actual news should find a place in it. A news-
paper is published to circulate news, and not essays.

We see as an interesting communication signed, "Nautolau,"
on the laws punishing grand larceny, which shows careful read-
ing and an uncommon high grade promise of future eminence.
We suppose this is Mr. Lewis, nephew of General Lewis, Sec-
retary of State.

Another writer, "Basoli," whom we take to be Mr. Stokes, at
the head of the Liberia College preparatory school, proposes at
the meeting of the Legislature in December, the present month, a
"Convention of Teachers" from all the schools of Liberia. This
strikes us as an excellent idea, and likely to give impulse to edu-
cation.

Lord Brougham's denunciation of anti-slavery, through his dislike
of American democracy, is well exposed in an article from the
London Observer.

If the *Herald* will give us more facts, tell us who have erected
fine brick dwellings, sugar-houses, plantations of coffee and
cotton, etc., we will heartily bid it God-speed and long life.

MADAGASCAR.—The Rev. Mr. Ellis writes that there is much
more earnestness than usual among the members of his church

to spread the Gospel among the heathen portion of their coun-
trymen than ever before. Additionally, he writes, are made to our
churches every month.

ENGLISH CAPACITY.

In remarks made in our September number under the cap-
tion, "The North-west Boundary of Liberia," we intimated a fear
that England was trying to defraud or rob Liberia of her rights.
We publish below an editorial article from the *Liberia Herald*,
September 16, which establishes our worst apprehensions. It
appears that England demands of Liberia a surrender of seven-
ty-five miles of sea-coast extending from the mouth of Gallinas
river to the Shebar—a region fairly purchased by Liberia, with
money raised in the United States for that object, and included
in her boundaries when she made her treaties with England.

We hope the Government of the United States will use its
friendly offices and potent influence to prevent this wrong. It
seems another sign of aristocratic desire to limit democracy, of
which we have had so many signs within the last three years.

Making the remarks that we did in our last respecting the
course pursued by the British Commissioners appointed to settle
and determine our north-western boundary, it is necessary
that something further should be said, in order to show how that
commission originated, and what our Government understood was
its object.

We had, for the last two years past, requested the definite
settlement and acknowledgment of our north-western bound-
ary by H. M. Government. We had assured that power of our
ability to maintain order, rule, and authority within our jurisdic-
tion, and with that ability, guaranteed full and sufficient pro-
tection to the property and persons of British residents or traders.
When the President was in London last year, by correspondence,
the matter was again agitated; and so far settled, as that all that
seemed necessary was the appointment of a Joint Commission to
survey the Joag river, which, together with the Shebar, was
mutually understood should form our north-western boundaries.
Accordingly, after the return of His Excellency, and in the early
part of the year, in the Philadelphian arrived Commander Lowson
Wildman, M. D., and Bro. Maj. Jones, M. D., W. I. Reg. We
did expect that on the arrival of representatives on behalf of
H. M. Government, the matter would have assumed a definitive
form, and been placed beyond further delay, doubt, and negotia-
tion. But it was not to be so. And our surprise and astonish-
ment were truly great when we found they departed, and that
they did, from the pre-arrangement made in England. The
course which they adopted was the farthest removed from all
previous understanding that could be; and the terms offered and
pressed upon us so humiliating, that it was impossible for the
Liberian Government to accept.

We had asked the recognition of territory as far as the She-
bar; we had promised full ability to govern that country, and it
was understood by us that the survey of the Joag was for the
purpose of settling and affixing our boundaries. Else, why the
survey? But the commissioners had not power to fix any bound-
ary beyond the Solyman in the Gallinas. The Shebar and
Joag were out of the question. The offer of the South Bank of
the "Big River" was urged upon us; and the stand which the
British Government took, through their Commissioners, was unde-
viating and inflexible. It was impossible for us to accept their
terms. We had already acquired, by agreements and treaties,
political jurisdiction over the country, and could not give that up.
It was inconsistent with the fact of our existence as an acknowl-
edged nation. The right had already been acquired to the Shebar,
the natives, and all that we required was its sanction by a neighbor-
ing government. That power in effect ignored our right; and
hence, we could not accede to the acceptance of the Gallinas.
The Commissioners had not power to fix beyond; and the commis-
sion came to a close without effecting anything; and the ques-
tion of our north-western boundary remains as far from deter-
mination as ever it was. We earnestly claim to the Shebar.
We had heard of the unquiet state of the country, and our
Government intended to send troops in the early part of the year
to enforce order. But it appears that after the President's de-
parture from England, information was received from the Govern-
ment of Sierra Leone, that the native Chibos would not be recon-
ciled to the Liberian jurisdiction, and that they would not be
employed; and intimated that the employment of military force
by our Government should not be; for if used, it would seriously
endanger British commercial interests in that portion of ter-
ritory. This was intimated in a despatch from H. M. Government
to us early this year. Had it not been for this, we should have
gone throughout the country, and had every thing as it should
be. And had we done so, it may be doubted whether the dis-
turbances in the Sherbro, which we mentioned in our last, would
have taken place.—*Liberia Herald*, Sept. 16.

REV. CLAUENCE LEONARD.

MR. LEONARD was pastor of the Baptist-colored church of
Washington city till the winter of 1862, when, becoming interest-
ed about Africa, he resigned, and went out to Liberia to ex-
amine its condition and report to his friends.

We had the gratification of seeing him in pretty good health
and spirits, Sunday, Dec. 13, at Baltimore, where he arrived in
the packet ship May Caroline Stevens, after a protracted voyage
from Liberia, via Sierra Leone. While at Sierra Leone, on his
outward voyage, he wrote letters which appeared in the *American
Baptist*, descriptive of Sierra Leone and its vicinity.

We learned, while at Washington city, Dec. 10, that a very
interesting letter from him, descriptive of Liberia, and highly
laudatory of it, had been received by the Corresponding Sec-
retary, Rev. R. R. Gurley, which we reprint in another column.

"OUR COLONIAL SYSTEM."

THE *London Quarterly*, just issued by Scott & Co., has an ar-
ticle under the caption, "Our Colonial System," in which the
writer says concerning the blacks of the West Indies:

"The public peace is maintained by black policemen, public
justice dispensed by black magistrates, criminal trials proceed
before black juries, and sometimes laws are passed by black legis-
lators."

We can say, in Liberia all this is true and more, for there the
chief executive officers, are not, as is the case in all British col-
onies, white men appointed by a distant power, but black men
elected by a free people from their own citizens.

A New and Curious Look at Free-Churching Light from
Havard.

A LIBRARY LEAK TO AMERICANS, BY A LIBERATED SLAVE;
or, Autobiography of Lamine Kibby, called Paul, with
counts of education, books, schools, learned men and women,
the kingdom of Foutah; the history, condition, arts, lan-
guages, etc., of Western Nigeria; his capture, voyage, and
thirty years of slavery in South Carolina. From verbal
communications made for publication, and the information of
the people of the United States. With facsimiles of an Arabic
manuscript, obtained from learned negroes in America
and Africa; translation of the same; and corroborations
from the books of tradition.

Price 31, by mail, Theodore Dwight, 62 Harrison st., Brook-
lyn, New-York.

LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The Missionary Board of the
Methodist Episcopal Church has lately made appropriations for
the year 1868, and distributed \$426,000, of which they ap-
propriated to Liberia \$12,355.

STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

Mass.

The annual meeting of the Maine Colonization Society was
held in Free St. Church, Wednesday evening, Sep. 16.
The annual report was read by the Secretary, and the
officials of last year re-elected.

Since the last annual meeting of the Maine Colonization So-
ciety, there has been received into its treasury \$2096 08, a larger
sum, we believe, than has been contributed before for many
years. Of this, \$718 98 were the avails of a legacy from the
late Dr. Billingwood, of Bath, who for many years was the well-
proved and unwavering friend and patron of our enterprise. Two
other donations, one of \$600 and the other \$50, have been re-
ceived from two honored ladies of this city, whose enlarged
views and consistent devotion to the cause of Christ are well il-
lustrated by these generous gifts.

Vermont Colonization Society.

The forty-fourth anniversary meeting was held at the Brick
Church, Montpelier, Thursday evening, October 15, the Presi-
dent, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, in the chair.

The Treasurer, George W. Scott, Esq., read his report, in
general, as follows:

Cash on hand October, 1867,	\$255 50
Amount received during the year,	1305 16
	1640 46
Paid expenses,	\$93 88
" Parent Society,	1837 81
	1431 69

Balance on hand, 108 77 |

The Secretary, Rev. J. K. Converse, stated the principal top-
ics and leading ideas of his report.

President Labaree, of Middlebury College, then introduced
Prof. Freeman, of Liberia College, giving a succinct statement of
his life in College at Middlebury, and labors since.

THE ADDRESS.

We shall not attempt to give to our readers even a synopsis of
the excellent address which Prof. Freeman then delivered, prin-
cipally for the want of space, but partly because one must hear
him in order to fully appreciate him.

His subject was, substantially, "The best way to elevate the
African race."

His premises were all facts, plain and palpable; his logic was
natural and unassailable, and his conclusions sound and valua-
ble. In the question, "What shall be done with the negro?"
he introduced the notions of two exemplary characters, and his
address, so earnest, sincere, profound, and scholarly, was lis-
tened to with marked attention by the large audience.

Dr. Labaree moved that a contribution be taken up, to aid
Prof. Freeman in establishing and maintaining his family in li-
beral comfort. Mr. Lord seconded the motion in a few re-
marks that elicited much interest, and agreed to give all that he
had with him.

A collection was taken up, which yielded the sum of one hun-
dred and eight dollars and seventy-eight cents, besides some
jewelry that was cast into the box.

The Society then, on motion of Mr. Lord, voted a donation to
Prof. Freeman of one hundred dollars, for which he thanked them
in a few feeling remarks.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society held its thirty-third
annual meeting at its rooms, No. 509 Walnut street, Philadel-
phia, at five o'clock P. M., on Monday, October 12, 1868.

William V. Peck, Esq., was invited to preside, and Rev.
Samuel E. Appleton was appointed Secretary.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers for the year
ending September 30, was presented by Mr. William Con-
cannon, the Treasurer, and, on motion, accepted and ordered to
be printed.

We give the following extracts from the Annual Report:

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.—At the close of another year
of our Society's history, we are gathered in our thirty-seventh
anniversary, to note the progress of African Colonization; and
to acknowledge the guardian care of God over us and the great
work of our hands.

ORDINARY.—One of our Vice-Presidents has been called to
rest from his labors since our last meeting. Daniel Houston,
Esq., of Chesapeake, Washington county, Pennsylvania, died on
the 14th of February, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He
was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and was a man of
disposition, benevolent and sincere in spirit, and an early and
steadfast contributor to our treasury.

AGRICULTURE.—In November the Rev. Joseph Mahon was
tendered an appointment as Chaplain of the First Regiment In-
fantry, Maryland Volunteers, and asked for leave of absence to ac-
cept the position. His request was complied with, and he has
been highly successful in his mission. Our next speaker, Col.
league, Dr. R. R. Reed, has kindly presented the claims of the
Society, and made collections for its use, in Western Pennsylvania,
an opportunity and his convenience permitted. His devotion and
services are highly appreciated by the Board.

FINANCE.—The income, from all sources, during the year ending
September 30th, 1868, was \$1866 21; disbursements, \$3376 85.
Excess of the latter, \$1618 64. Of the disbursements, \$750 80
was remitted to the Parent Society at Washington.

THE SOCIETY ROOMS.—Our liberal friend, Mr. Sally, has
placed the Society under renewed obligation for an addition to
its Gallery of Portraits of the founders and promoters of African
Colonization. In March last he painted, at our request, and
generously presented to us, a portrait of Benjamin Coates, Esq., then
whom exists no more sincere and efficient friend of the colored
race. The picture is executed in the best style of the gifted artist.

PROFESSOR FREEMAN.—Among those preparing to embark for
Liberia under the auspices of this Society, is Prof. Martin H.
Freeman, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and for
the last twelve years Principal of Avery College, at Allegheny
City, Pa. Mr. Freeman is a black man, thirty-six years old, has
a wife and two children. He removes because he prefers, if he
can, to be a "free man," as he says, "a free man, free labor,
and poverty, with political, civil, and social freedom and equality,
to the most easy and prosperous condition attainable by the
colored man here, combined, as it must be, with political, and
social slavery and degradation."

It is deemed very desirable that the experience and scholar-
ship of Prof. Freeman should be secured in furtherance of the
educational interests of Africa, a Professor of Mathematics and
Natural Philosophy in Liberia College, at Monrovia. The
Trustees of the College are willing to appoint Professor Free-
man to the chair named for the duties of which he is well
qualified.

MR. MONROE VINT.—On the 16th of November last, our
solicitor-at-law, Edward B. Morris, Esq., embarked on the
Mary Caroline, destined for Liberia, and returned in her to Bal-
timore on the 18th of April. During this period of five months
he visited all the seaboard and most of the inland settlements of
the Republic. He was conversant, from close observation and

